

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XL.—OCTOBER, 1864.

MANSELL EVIDENCES.

THE DESCENT FROM SCURLAGE.

THE Mansells of Oxwich possessed, and their representatives still possess, the manor of Scurlage Castle in Gower, and quartered the arms of that family, but it is believed that sound documentary evidence of the descent by which they acquired it has not hitherto been produced. Such evidence seems to be contained within the following inquisition, transcribed from the original parchment now preserved in the Public Record Office in London; and for this and other reasons it seems worthy of a place in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

COPY OF A RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
ENTITLED "WALLIA. MISCELLANEOUS BAG, NO. 28."

(Late in the Treasury of the Exchequer.) 1 Hen. IV.

Inquisicio capta die Lune xv^o die Junii a^o regni Regis Henrici Quarti primo coram Will'mo Stradlyng Chr' sen' Gower & Joh'e Boner Eschaetore jux'a mandatum D'ni Regis p'd'c'o Will'o directu' sub sigillo privato in hec v'ba Henri par la grace de Dieu Roy Dengleterre & de France & S'r Dirlande a n're Chier & foyale William Stradlyng sen' de la s'ie de Gower en Southgales esteiant en no' maignes acause du meyndre age de Thomas fil' & heir Thomas de Mowbray nadgaires duc d' Norff' & s'r de Gower salu' Nous vo' mandoms q' alesche-tour de la dit s'ie donez en mandement q' par s'ement des prod-

hommes & loyale de sa Baillie p' queux la v'itee p'ra mieulx estre scieue il face diligemment enquerre si un Ric' Maunsell soyt p'cheyn heire en tayl a un Ric' Scorlag le puisne de certeyn terres & ten'tz en Lanrythian deyns la dit s'ie des queux le dit Ric' Scorlag morust seizez come tenant en taille a ce qest dit & quel temps le Richard Scorlag morust & du quel age le dit Ric' Maunsell est et en cas qil soyt ensy p'cheyn heir a dit Ric' Scorlag dascuns cieux terres & tenementz adonques des queux terres & tent' il soit ensi heir amesne celi Ric' Scorlag & combien mesmes le terres & tent' vaillant par an en tou' issues & qi ou queux iceux terres & tenement' ad ou ont ocupies puis lamort du dit Ric' Scorlag' & ent pris les issues & p'fit' p' quel titre coment & en quel maner et si mesmes les terres et tent' en ascune temps passes furent seizez es maignes du S'r de Gower a cause du meindre age dit Ric' Maunsell ou nemy & de toutes autres circu'stances touchant cel matier et q' la dit enquest ensi prise il no' face envoyer devant vo' en la Court de la dit s'ie desou' son' seal & les sealx de ceux p' queux la dit enquest s'ra ensi prise No' envoyant de sou' v're seale en loffice de n're p've seale la tenure de la dit enqueste ensemblement avec cestes no' l'pres Don' sou' n're p've seal a Westm' le xxxj jour de May l'an de n're regne primer Virtute cuj' mandati p' sacr'm Jev' ap Cradoc Joh'is ap Thome Je' Joh'is Griff't Joh'is ap D'd ap Ph' Joh's Owen Daukyn Willy Joh'is Howel Henrici Griff't Joh'is Vachan Joh'is ap D'd ap Jev' & Joh'is Gronou jurat' q' dicunt p' sacr'm sua q' Ric'us Scorlag' Jun' fuit seisisus de uno molendino de valore xls. p' annu' & certis t'ris & ten' de valore lxs. p' annu' in Lanrithian & inde obiit seisit' in festo S'c'i Jacobi Ap'l' a'o rr' Ric' S'c'di post conquestu' xiiij° et q'd Ric'us Maunsell est p'pinquior her' pred'ti Ric'i Scorlag' sibi & her' masculis de corpore suo exe'untib' Dicu't & q' Ric'us Maunsell est de etate xxiiij^{or} anno' & ampli' It' dicu't q'd Thomas de Bellocampo Comes Warr' tu'c D'n's Gower post morte' p'd'c'i Ric'i Scorlag' p'd'c'm molend' t'r' & ten' in manu sua seisivit rac'o'e minoris etat' p'd'c' Ric'i Maunsell sine aliqua alia causa & eo' p'ficua in o'ib' exitib' p'cepit a festo S'c'i Jacobi p'd'c'i usq' in quintu' decimu' die' S'c'i Hillarii a'o rr' Ric'i p'd'c'i xx° a quo die Thomas Mowbray tu'c Marescallus Anglie D'm'um Gower in Curia D'ni Reg' recup'avit & p'ficua p'd'c'o molend' terr' & tent' p'cepit usq' in festu' S'c'i Mich'is ultio' p't'ito a quo die D'n's Rex qui nu'c est p'd'c'a p'ficua p'cepit & adhuc percipit In cuj' rei testi'o'm sigill' jurato' p'd'c'or' huic Inquisic'o'i sunt appens'.

It appears from the above, that by a warrant dated

Westminster, 31st May, 1 Henry IV (1400), Sir William Stradlyng, seneschal of the signory of Gower, was directed to enquire if Richard Mansell be the next heir in tail to Richard Scurlage the younger, of certain lands, etc., in Lanridian, of which Scurlage died seized. Further, when Richard Scurlage so died, what is the present age of Richard Mansell? In case he should be the heir, of what tenements, etc., is he heir? What are they worth annually? By whom have they been held since the death of Scurlage? In what manner, and by what title? and whether in time past they were seized in the hands of the Lord of Gower by reason of the nonage of Richard Mansell.

In consequence, Sir William held an inquisition on Monday, 15th June, 1 Henry IV (1400), and made the return from whence it appears that Richard Scurlage, junior, that is, son of Richard Scurlage, held under the Lord of Gower in Lanrithian (now Llanrhidian), a mill worth 40s., and lands and tenements worth 60s., annual value, of which he died seized, on the feast of St. James the Apostle, 14 R. II (25th July, 1390), when Richard Mansell, then a minor, was his next heir.

Richard Mansell, it appears, was 24 years and upwards at the inquisition, and was therefore born about 1376, or 49-50 Edward III, and at Scurlage's death was about 14 years old. Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Lord of Gower, therefore took custody of the lands and enjoyed the profits to the quinzaine of St. Hilary (27th January), 20 R. II; that is, until Mansell came of age, when for some reason the wardship was prolonged, and Thomas Mowbray recovered it in the King's Court, and received the profits until Michaelmas 1399, when the King stepped in, on the ground of the minority of Thomas Mowbray the heir.

No doubt the inquisition took place on the petition of Richard Mansell to be admitted to his inheritance.

Scurlage Castle is not mentioned in the Inquisition. It is in Llandewi parish, not Llanrhidian, and may not have been held under the lords of Gower, though had

the tenure been *in capite* it would have been held in ward by the Crown, and probably would have been named.

Richard Mansell held half a fee in Finelstre in Gower, under John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, in 1432-3, being so named in the Inquisition on the Duke. According to the received pedigree he was son of Sir Hugh of Oxwich, and grandson of Richard Mansell, who married Lucy, daughter and heir of Philip Scurlage, of Scurlage Castle. So that Scurlage Castle may have passed to Lucy, and Llanrhidian to an uncle or nephew, Richard, on whose death childless it would revert to Mansell, or Lucy may have had a brother or nephew, on whose decease her grandson inherited the whole Scurlage estate. However this may be, the Inquisition must be allowed to prove the descent, although the precise manner of it be not recorded.

Sir William Stradlyng, the seneschal of Gower, was of St. Donats; he is said to have gone pilgrim to Jerusalem in 9 Henry IV, eight years later, and he married Isabel St. Barbe. As he was knighted and a public officer at the time of the Inquisition, his father Sir Edward was probably dead.

The family of Scurlage are reputed to descend from an ancestor who settled in Gower, where he held the manor known as Scurlage Castle, and lands in Llangewydd and Kilycum. His son, Sir Herbert Scurlage, is said to have been employed by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, against the Welsh, and to have held the lands and built the house of Trecastle, also called Scurlage Castle, near Llantrissant, long afterwards the seat of the Gibbons. Herbert was father of Sir David, he of Henry, and Henry of Philip Scurlage of Gower, who married Margaret or Mariota, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Stackpole, and was father of Lucy, who married Richard Mansell of Penrice, father of Sir Hugh.

A branch of the family sometimes called Scurlock, settled in Ireland, and others appear in Carmarthen and Pembroke.

G. T. C.

COPY OF A RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
ENTITLED "WALLIA MISCELLANEOUS BAG, NO. 23."

(Late in the Treasury of the Exchequer.)

*"Articles ageynst Officers of Glamorga' & Morgannok in
Sowth Wales.*

"It'm oone Howel ap Jev'n Goche of Ystrade com'itted felonie & Morgan Mathew beyng offic' ther made his fyne for xx*li*. the whiche money y^e seid Howel & his frendes payd to y^e hands of y^e said offic' y^e xxijth yere of o'r.....lord y^e Kynge [Henry VIII] y^t now is & nothyng accompted nor auns'ed y^{'of} to y^e Kynge use, wherfor y^e seid Morgan owght to be co'pellyd to pay y^e seid xx*li*. but also to be punysched for his co'eilement & falsehode beside.

"It'm Ll'n ap Howell Monten is sonne of Ystrade foreseid co'mitted also felonie & y^e seid Morgan Mathew toke off hym for his fyne x*li*. y^e seid xxijth yere & nothyng y^{'of} auns'ed to y^e Kynge use.

"It'm oone Gitto Thom's ap Griffithe of Mery' made his fyne for felonie w^t y^e seid Morgan for x*li*. & payd it to hym & he hathe kept it to his owne use & auns'ed y^e Kyng nothyng y^{'off}.

"It'm y^e xxiiijth yere of o'r sov'eynge lorde, y^e seid Morgan Mathew beyng cronar of y^e schire ther, beyng an office acco'ptable was bownde in reconisunce of a *ch.* to y^e Kyng to execute his office duellie & trulie & this notw'stondyng wher as Griffith Thom's Lloid & Griffithe had co'mitted felonie y^e seid Morgan Mathew reseived of y^e seid Griffithe Thom's Lloid for his fyne v*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. & of y^e seid Griffithe ap Richard for his fyne iiij*li*. ...s. ...*d*. and nothyng auns'ed y^{'of} to y^e Kynge use, but falselie hathe embeseled it to his owne behove & Nicholas Will'ms, wherfor he oght not onlie be co'pelled to pay y^e seid x*li*. but also y^e *ch.* forfeted to y^e Kyng for his untru acco'pte & executyng of his office.

"It'm as y^e seid Morga' y^e seid xxiiijth yere was cronar & bownde as is before rehersed in a *ch.* to y^e Kyng for y^e trew executyng off his office, & oone Phelippe Locher beyng his underbailie & bownd to y^e Kyng in xx*li*. to execute his office trulie, y['] was oone Will'm a wever of Newton Notashe y['] lost his app'aunce of v*li*. & y^e sewrties of y^e seid Will'm agreed w^t y^e seid Morga' & felippe for xxvjs. viij*d*. y^e whiche su' was paid to them bothe & noying auns'ed y^{'of} to y^e kyng, wherfor y^e seid Morga' & felippe oght not onlie to be co'pelled to pay

y^e seid *vli.* so embeseled but also y^e *vj* score *li.* bi yem forfeited to y^e Kyng for y^e untrew acco'pte & false executyng of y^e office.

"It'm y^e *xxii* yere of o'r sov'eigne lorde, Thome Traharen of Aberdare & Thome Bache of Glynrotheney were hanged for felonie, whose goods were valued bi y^e homage at *vjli.* y^t is to say y^e goods of Thome Traharen *iiijli.* *vjs.* *viiijd.* & y^e goods of Thome Bache at *ijli.* *xiijs.* *iiijd.* the whiche money was paid to y^e hands of Morga' Mathewe forseid beyng lieuten'nt then off y^e seid lordshippe & nothyng y^{of} auns'ed to y^e Kyng behove wherfor y^e seid Morga' oght as well to be co'pelled to pay y^e seid *vjli.* as also to be punysched for his false concilyng y^{of}.

"It'm wher as oone Ll'n ap Griffith was hanged for felonie at Kynfige y^e *xxiiij* yere of o'r seid sov'eing lord, whose goodes was well known to be above *xxli.* in valeu, Nicholas Will'ms beyng not onlie steward y^e but also y^e Kyng attorney his emprovo' & surveio' toke all this goods to his owne behove & auns'ed y^e Kyng y^{of} but *vli.* wherfor he oght not onlie be co'pelled to pay al y^e residue y^{of} but also to be punysched for his false & subtile embeslyng of y^e same.

"It'm wher oone Will'm John Mathew had lost *vli.* for his no' app'aunce, y^e sewrties of y^e seid Will'm agreed w^h y^e seid Nicholas Will'ms & oone Cristoffer Flemmyng for *xxs.* y^e residew to be forgiven, y^e whiche money was payd to y^e hands of y^e seid Cristoffer Flemmyng bi y^e assent of y^e seid Nicholas Will'ms & noying y^{of} auns'ed to y^e Kyng use, wherfor y^e seid Nicholas & Cristoffer oght as well to pay y^e seid *vli.* to y^e Kyng behove as also to be punysched for y^e fals co'cilements in y^e behalf.

"It'm wher as oone Lawrence Will'ms is deputie recorder & cowrte clerke of all y^e seid schire & me'bers & is p'vie and knowlegyng of all fynes, am'ciam'tts, forfeitts & oy' casualties y^t happenyth in y^e same & oght by reson of his seid office to enter ev'y p'cell y^{of} in his bokes & dilyv' a trew view y^{of} yerlie to y^e Kyngs awditors at tyme of y^e awdite, y^e seid Lawrence knowyng p'fitelie of all y^e forseid fynes & forfeittes conciled w^h moche more dyd not deliv' y^e trew view y^{of} to y^e Kyngs awditor nor make hym p'vie y^{of}, but made a false strete makyng no mencion of this casualties & deliv'yd it to y^e seid awditors as thoghe y^e had ben no more dew to y^e Kyng yen was y'in specified & y'us hay'e he alweis used to do y'is *xij* yere y^t he hay'e ben y^e recorder to make *ij.* sortes of stretts y^t oone alweis accordyng to y^e verie dew by y^e whiche stretts y^e baillyves do gey' & levie y^e same casualties of them y^t it is assessed upo' & at tyme of awdite as it is befor seid he maketh stretts co'teynyng lesse & fewer sum'es as it is agreed betwyne

hym & y^e stewarde & his lieuten'nts & acco'pteth to y^e awditors accordyng to y^e same strette of small rekenyngs & y^e ov'plus lefft owt y^e of y^e seid Lawrence & y^e officers seid do devyde amongst them to y^e il example of all oy' y^e Kyngs officers & to y^e Kyngs grette damage & disceite in his casualties alweis.

"It'm also wher oone Kateryn Nerber solde y^e mano' of Castelton to S'r James Tirell & levied a fyne to hym y^e of in y^e schire of Carecliffe in Glamorgan' y^e oone p'te of whiche fyne remainyd endeded of recorde in y^e Kyngs Exchequer of Carecliffe, the seid Lawrence Will'ms beyng deputie recorder y' dyd falselie receive & take xxs. in money off oone Howell Adam p'tendyng clayme to y^e seid mano' for stelyng of y^e seid fyne of recorde owt of y^e Kyngs Exchequer, & for y^e seid xxs. y^e seid Lawrence abowt y^e xxth yere of y^e reigne of o'r sov'eigne lorde y't now is dyd steale y^e seid recorde & deliv'yd it to y^e seid Howell Adam as it wilbe p'ved to y^e evill and p'ilous example y't efft hath ben seen & to y^e losse & damage like to ensew as well to y^e Kynge grace as to his pore subjects y' iff remedie in y't behalf y^e soner be not p'vided.

"It'm wher as y^e seid Lawrence did accuse certeyn p'sons in y^e Court of Kynfge for brekyng of a forbode wherbic y^e scholde have forfeited iijl. jd. to y^e Kyng after y't y^e stewarde had charged vj. men on y'r othes to enquere y'of ageysnt y^e nexst cowr'tt, at whiche tyme when y^e seid vj. men were redie to give a v'dicte y^e seid Lawrence beyng deputie recorder y' had yen falselie chaunged y^e recorders & torned y^e seid accusen't in to an action off trespas & co'pelled y^e vj. men contrarie to y' charge to give y' v'dicte according to an action of trespas, bi y^e whiche falsehode & subtilitie y^e Kyng y' lost iijl. jd. y't y^e seid p'sons accused schold have ben co'de'pned yn yf y^e vj. men had ben suffred to a gevyn y' v'dicte accordyng to y^e accusation y't yei were charged of."

Indorsed, "Articles ayenst the officers of Glamorgan and Morganock in South Wales."

It is evident that this record belongs to the reign of Henry VIII.

Morgan Mathew was probably the first of St. y Nill, and second son of Robert Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach by Margaret Powell. If so he married Sybil, daughter of William Kemeys of Newport, and his second son James was the first of the Roos and Aberaman branch.

Philip Lougher, as the name is spelt, was probably fourth son of Richard Lougher, living 1472, of Tytheg-

ston, by Margaret Vaughan. He married Wenllian, daughter of Griffith ap Owen, but besides her children he had a natural son, also Philip, who may have been the peccant officer.

Christopher Fleming was no doubt of Flimstone. He married Wenllian, daughter of Lewis ap Richard Gwyn (Lewis of Van); and secondly, between 1550-70, Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Mansell of Oxwich. He had issue by both.

The state of things shewn by the record is not surprising. The authority of the Lords Marchers must have been very intermittent during the reigns of Edward IV, Richard, and Henry VII, and that of the Crown had only recently come into operation.

The sale of Castleton by Katherine Nerber throws some new light upon that ancient place and family. The Nerbers probably derived their name from Narberth, co. Pembroke, called "Nerber" in the writs of Edward III. [N. *Fæd.* iii, part I, p. 67.] Castleton in St. Athan's was their chief seat at least as early as 1320, and from its position and remains it must have been a strong and considerable place. They had also Llancovian or Lanquian Manor in Llanblethian, which Robert Nerber held as late as 1452, and where there are still the remains of a tower.

Catherine Nerber was daughter and heir of Thomas Nerber of Castleton, by a daughter of Thomas ap John Leyson of Brigan. She married David Powell and had Thomas ap David Powell, who had a suit with Sir John Popham and his wife for Castleton, as their son had with Morgan of Tredegar for Llandough. Popham married Amy, daughter and heir of Robert Games of Castleton, whose father seems to have been Howell ap Adam of the same, probably by marriage with a Nerber, and who was no doubt the person who benefited, or attempted to benefit, by the theft of the Castleton fine.

There was also an Agnes Nerber of Brigan, who appears to have been a later Nerber heiress, and a widow. She died 20th September, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, but held no lands *in capite*.

G. T. C.

THE WILL OF EDWARD MANSELL, OF SWANSEA, ESQ.,
5 FEB., 1694. [FONMON MSS.]

This will, of which part is here given in full, and of part an abstract only, is curious from its antique and obsolete phraseology, and for the light it throws upon the descent of landed property, and upon the pedigree of a branch of an important county family.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Edward Mansell of the towne of Swanzey in the county of Glamorgan, Esq., being sick in body, but of good, sound, and perfect memory, thanks be to Allmighty God, and calling to remembrance the uncertaine estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call, doe make, constitute, ordaine, and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, revoaking and annulling by these presents all and every testament and testaments, will and wills heretofore by me made and declared either by word or writing, and this is to be taken only for my last will and testament, and none other.

And first, being penitent and sorry for my sins past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same, I give and committ my soule unto Allmighty God, my Saviour and Redeemer, in whom and by the meritts of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins, and my body to be buried where it shall please God to appoint; and now for the settling of my temporal estate and such goods called chattles and personal estate as it hath pleased God (far above my deserts) to bestow on me, I devise, give, and dispose of the same in manner and form following (that is to say), I will and ordaine that all such debts as I shall happen to owe at my decease shall be truly paid, and that the funeralle of my body be only such as shall beseme a Christian. Item, I give, devise, assigne, and bequeathe unto my sonne Edward Mansell the younger, Gent., all and singular my messuages, tenements, lands, manors, lordships, premises, rectories, parsonage-houses, glebe lands, and all manner of tythes and tenths, reversion or reversions of tythes or tenths, as well personal as prediall, and all oblations, obventions, proffits, and comoditys growing, arising, or yearly coming in out of the said rectories or parsonages, and all other my hereditaments, reversions, and remainders in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, situate, lying, and being, within the several

parishes of Llandewy, Llangonyth, Rossilly, Penrice, Knoyleston, Llanridian, and in the towne of Swanzey and elsewhere in the said county of Glamorgan. To have and to hold all and singular my said manors, etc. . . . unto my said son Edward Mansell and his heirs and assigns for ever, to the several uses, etc. . . . hereinafter following, that is to say, to the use . . . of Edward Mansell for life, remainder to his eldest son by Margaret his now wife, and heirs of the body of such first son . . . remainder to second . . . third . . . fourth . . . fifth and sixth son . . . failing such to use . . . of all other sons and heirs, etc. In case of death of Edward Mansell, and prospect of posthumous child by Margaret, to her use till its birth or her death, which shall first happen, to preserve contingent remainders; if it be a son to him and his sons lawfully begotton; remainder to sons of Edward Mansell by any other wife; remainder to testator's granddaughter, Martha Mansell, infant, and heirs of her body; remainder to every other one of the daughters of Edward and Margaret, and heirs of body in succession; remainder to heirs of body of said Edward Mansell; remainder to testator's brother Thomas Mansell, Esq., and heirs of body; remainder to Thomas Mansell of Margam, Esq., and heirs male of body; remainder to Thomas Mansell of Briton Ferry, Esq., grandson of Bussy M. of B.F., and heirs male; remainder to Edward Mansell of Trimsaran, Esq., and heirs male of body; remainder to right heirs of testator, chargeable with £2000 to be divided among yonger children of Edward Mansell, the son, according to indenture of 9 Nov., 34 Ch. ii, 1682, made between (1) Testator and Anne his wife; (2) Edward M., the son, and Margaret Ducke, his wife; (3) Sir Edward M. Bt., and Thomas M., his son and heir, Richard Ducke, and Hugh Vaughan, Esquires. Should Martha inherit, she not to share in the £2000.

Testator has a judgment of Court against Thomas Earl of Berkshire for £3000, of which he gives £2000 to Martha M., and £1000 to his son Edward M., to whom he gives also £700 due from Sir Richard Baker, of co. Oxon, kt., also all awards of fee farm rents due from James Earl of Newburg, Charles E. of Newburg, Sir H. Poole, kt., and Dame Ann, his wife.

Also to his sister Hannah Williams, widow, £5; to niece Dorothy Tanner, widow, £5; Elinir and Elizabeth, daughters of D. T., £5; to kinsman Dr. Robert Meller of Swanzey, £20; to Charles, son of George Bower of Kittle Hill, £10; to testator's servant, Thomazin Morgan, £5; to servant Thomas

Witney, 50s.; to my clerk, Pauncefort Wall, £5, and testator's son Edward is to aid him in regaining the Manor of Shellwick, co. Hereford; to David Thomas, servant of testator's son Edward, 40s.; to Jane Davies, the nurse, 60s.; to goddaughter Mary Jenkin, daughter of David Jenkin of Llanridian, deceased, 40s.; to Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, Jonett, and Catherine, the other daughters of said David Jenkin, 40s.; to poor of Swanzey town, £5, of Llanridian, £5, of Penrice, 50s., of Llandewy, 50s.; to William Seyes, Esq., Alexander Trotter, Esq., and Robert Breholt, attorney-at-law, all of Swanzey, to each a gold mourning ring of 40s. value.

Residue of personal estate to granddaughter Martha M., infant, who is sole executrix.

Stamp, sixpence.

Signed, E. MANSELL.

Seal, a chevron between 3 manches, on the chevron a mullet cadency. Crest, a bird rising.

Witness.—Wm. Seys, Alex. Trotter, Robt. Breholt.

Edward Mansell, the testator, represented a branch of the Mansells of Margam not to be found in the usual pedigrees of that family.

Thomas, whose name appears among his remainder men, was son and heir of Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, third baronet. Thomas, of Briton Ferry, was son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Bussy, son of Arthur Mansell of Briton Ferry, who was fourth son of Sir Thomas Mansell of Margam.

G. T. C.

THE HOLED STONES OF CORNWALL.

THE "holed stones" of Cornwall are slabs of granite, varying in size and form, each pierced by a hole; in some instances twenty-six inches in diameter, in others no more than two or three inches. The holes do not always occupy the same position: sometimes they are found near the centre of the stone, sometimes near the edge.

Though the greater number of these curious monuments remain near the sites of their discovery, in the vicinity of barrows and circles of stone, one only appears not to have been moved from its original position; this is the Mên-an-tol figured by Dr. Borlase. It is situated on Aguidal Down, in the parish of Madron, between the inscribed stone known as the "Mên-Sryfa" and the stone-circle and barrows of Boskednan,—perhaps about a furlong from each; whilst the cromlechs of Lanyon are at no great distance. The holed stone is 3 feet 6 inches high by 4 ft. 3 ins. wide. The hole on one side measures 26 ins. in diameter, on the other 19 ins. only; and it is but a few inches above the ground. The bevel, or splay, may be the result of design, or is probably owing to the stone being worked on one side only by a rude instrument. This stone stands between two blocks of granite, at the distance of 7 ft. 10 ins. from one, and 7 ft. 8 ins. from the other. Their height respectively is 3 ft. 10 ins. and 4 ft. 2 ins.; and, when taking an easterly or westerly view, it will be seen that they incline, one to the right, the other to the left, as shewn by the accompanying illustration. At the base of the westernmost block lies the stone (A in plan) which Dr. Borlase speaks of as the "cushion or pillow." Twenty-one feet to the north-west is another prostrate stone (B), and six feet from it an upright block (C) 3 ft. 4 ins. high. From the positions of these stones it seems probable that they are the remains of a circle.

c

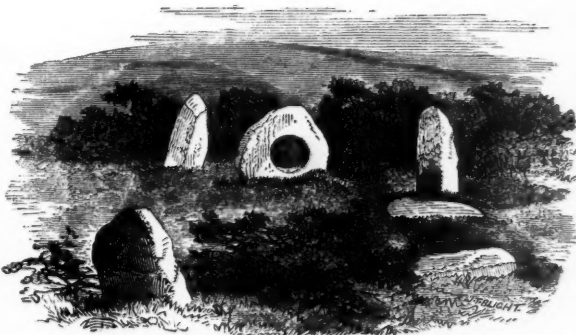
B



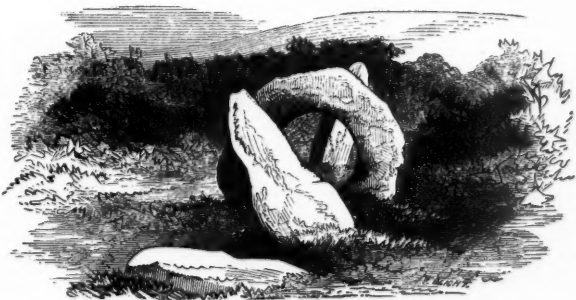
MEN-AN-TOL

0 10 20 30 FEET

Plan.



North-west View.



West View.

MEN-AN TOL, MADRON.



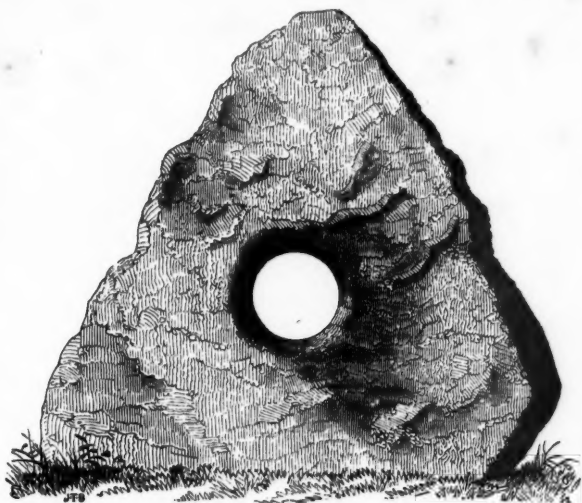
The Tolven, in the parish of S. Constantine, is the largest holed stone in Cornwall, measuring 8 ft. 6 ins. high by 8 ft. 11 ins. wide at the base, whence it diminishes to a point at the summit. The hole, nearly circular, is 17 ins. in diameter, and bevelled on each side. The stone has an average thickness of one foot; but it is somewhat thicker at the bottom than at the top. A few years ago a person digging close to the Tolven discovered a pit, in which were fragments of pottery arranged in circular order, and the whole covered with a flat slab. Imagining he had disturbed some mysterious or sacred spot, he immediately filled in the pit again. Although this stone stands very near its original site, it was, some years ago, set upright, having long been in a reclining position. About eighty yards distant are the remains of a barrow twenty yards in diameter, and studded with small mounds, each probably a separate grave.

Whatever may have been the original purpose of the Mên-an-tol and the Tolven, they have, in modern times, continued to be used in the observance of a superstitious practice. Dr. Borlase alludes to the custom of the passing of children through the Mên-an-tol to cure them of weakness or pains in the back; and a like practice, which I have described in the *Reports* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, has been, and probably is still, observed at the Tolven; where the ceremony consisted of passing the child nine times through the hole, alternately from one side to the other; and it was considered essential to success that the operation should finish on that side where there is a low grassy mound, on which the patient was laid to sleep with a sixpence under his head. A trough-like stone, called the "Cradle," on the eastern side of the large barrow before mentioned, was formerly used for this purpose; but unfortunately it has long since been destroyed. A custom of this kind is observed near the Holy Well in the parish of S. Cuthbert. Adjoining the well is a sort of fissure or hole formed by the natural relations of two rocks, and through

this opening it would appear that children are passed with the same expectation of benefit as in the case of the artificially holed stones. There is a fair on the beach at Holy Well on Ascension Day, and generally on that day children are brought to be subjected to this curious operation. This passing through holed stones was also supposed to act as a charm against witchcraft; and to creep through the "Devil's Eye," as the Mên-an-tol was sometimes called by the people, was to counteract the effects of ill-wishing. Dr. Wilson, in his *Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, has referred to Anglo-Saxon laws prohibiting the observance of ceremonies of a similar character.

The other stones which I have to notice differ from those already described, in that the holes are much smaller, none being more than six inches in diameter. Two monuments of this kind may be seen at Rosemoddress, in the parish of S. Burian, near the circle of stones known as the "Dawns Myin." One, now used as a gate-post, measures 6 ft. high, 2 ft. 7 ins. in breadth, and 9 ins. thick. The hole, 1 ft. 2 ins. from the upper edge, is 6 ins. in diameter. The other stone, now serving to block a gap in a hedge, is 4 ft. 8 ins. in length, and diminishes from 2 ft. 9 ins. to 10 ins. in breadth: it is 10 ins. thick. The hole, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the edge of the broader end. The holes through both these stones are sharply cut. Dr. Borlase suggests that they were used for binding victims.

The holed stones near the stone-circles and barrows at Tregaseal, in the parish of S. Just, are noticed in Buller's *Account of the Parish of S. Just*. They are about fifty yards from the remains of two large barrows popularly called the "Giants' Graves," and a furlong from the Tregaseal circles. They lie in a line nearly east and west. The westernmost, 4 ft. 9 ins. in length by 2 ft. 8 ins. in breadth, tapers towards each end. It is 14 ins. thick; and the hole, in the broadest part of the stone, is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, but has a splay of 7 ins. The second measures 4 ft. 7 ins. in length by



THE TOLVEN; S. CONSTANTINE.

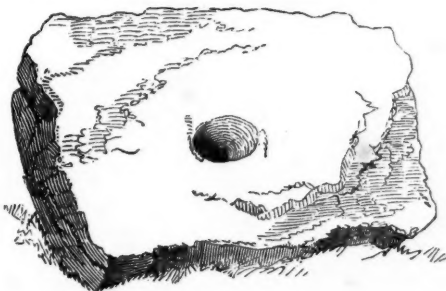
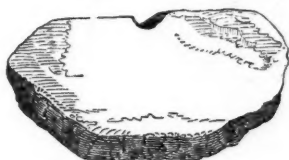
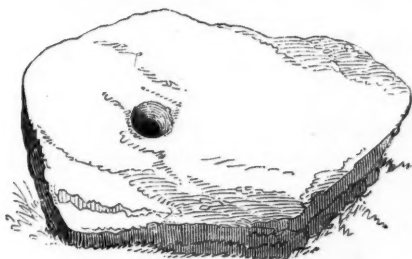
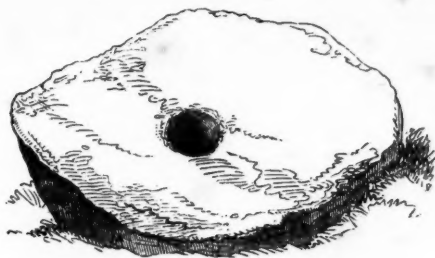


ROSEMODDRESS, S. BURIAN.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 1 foot.



PLATE 3.



HOLED STONES NEAR THE TREGASEAL CIRCLES, S. JUST.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot.





2 ft. 8 ins. in breadth, and is 15 ins. thick. The hole, nearer one end, has a diameter of 3 ins. and a splay of 6 ins. These two stones are 9 ft. apart. Eight yards from the latter is the half of another. The stone has been broken through the hole; the part left measuring 3 ft. 3 ins. by 1 ft. 8 ins., and 7 ins. thick. At the distance of 6 ft. lies the fourth, of a squarer form than the others; the sides measuring respectively 4 ft. 8 ins., 3 ft. 6 ins., 3 ft. 6 ins., and 2 ft. 10 ins. It is 1 ft. thick; the hole 3 ins. in diameter, and, with a splay of 10 ins., occupies a more central position. These are the four stones mentioned by Mr. Buller. About a hundred yards north of these I recently discovered a fifth, broken in two, but the parts lying together. It is smaller than those described above, measuring only 2 ft. 7 ins. by 1 ft. 8 ins., with a hole about 3 ins. diameter. The holes in all these stones are very rudely formed. It is evident, from the great breadth and irregularity of the splays in comparison with the smallness of the holes, that they were beaten through with clumsy instruments.

Near a house about half a mile from the Tregaseal Circles I found a block of stone 1 ft. 3 ins. thick, through which a hole had been commenced, but never finished.



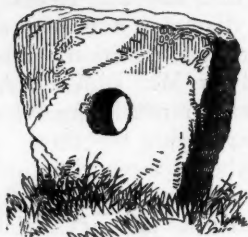
Broken Holed Stone near the Tregaseal Circles.

It was cut in to the depth of 7 ins. on one side, and 3 ins. on the other; but as they did not run in a straight line, the workman had probably discovered his error, and abandoned the work.

In a croft between Boscaswell and Pendeen Church is a circular stone 2 ft. 8 ins. in diameter, with a hole

6 ins. in diameter in its centre. This may be akin to those already described.

In the Vicarage garden, S. Just, is a holed stone 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 2 ft. high, 8 ins. thick, and with a hole 6 ins. in diameter. It was brought by the late Mr. Buller from near the site of the very remarkable intersecting circles at Botallack, now destroyed; but of which a plan is given in Dr. Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, plate xiv.



Vicarage Garden, S. Just.

From the fact of all these stones being found near barrows and circles, it may fairly be concluded that they are of a sepulchral character; and in connexion with this subject, it may be worth while to call attention to



Trevethy Cromlech.

the great cromlech of Trevethy, near Liskeard; the covering stone of which is, in like manner, pierced by a circular hole about 6 ins. in diameter.

Besides the holed stones described above there are others in Cornwall known by the name of "tolmens"; such as the great tolmen at S. Constantine, figured by Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, plate xi, and others at Scilly; but as the holes under or through these rocks are the result of natural formation they cannot be classed with those artificially pierced. It may be stated, however, that they have been used in the observance of the superstitious practices already referred to.

These curious monuments seem to have no counterparts in Wales, though stones similarly perforated are found in Britany, Scotland, and Ireland. For the following description and accompanying illustration I am



The Gavrynys Stone.

indebted to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell: "In one of the head-stones of the Gavrynys Chamber, in Britany, are three holes in a horizontal line, the edges of which have a high polish. This may have been effected in the piercing of the holes, which are slightly countersunk.

A large arm can be inserted in each of them with ease ; and it has been suggested that the polish is caused by the arms of victims bound. As, however, the chamber was always closed, and remained undiscovered until the beginning of this century, this suggestion is inadmissible. Beyond the stone is evidently another chamber, not yet explored, for a long pole being inserted shews that there is a vacant space. As, however, the chamber is still covered with its original tumulus of earth, no entrance has yet been made to this interior chamber. These holes may have been intended as communication between two chambers, but for what particular object it is not easy to surmise. The stone, like all the rest in the chamber and gallery, is covered with a rude kind of ornament, suggestive of the New Zealander tattooing." It may here be remarked that, in no case is ornamentation of any kind found on the Cornish holed stones.

Mr. W. T. M'Culloch kindly supplies the subjoined note on holed stones in Scotland: "There are several examples of perforated stones in Scotland,—one is at Applecross in Ross-shire, and is in the centre of a circle of standing stones ; another is at Formore in the island of Arran, and forms one of a double circle. According to tradition, to it Fingal was wont to tie his dog Bran. The third is at Onich in Balachulish, Inverness-shire. It is called "the stone of vengeance," and has two holes. It is about 7 ft. above the ground. There was another at the Loch of Stennis in Orkney, near to two stone circles. It was 8 ft. high, 3 broad, and 9 ins. thick ; but as a dyke was of more consequence to the proprietor, the hoary relic perished."

Of holed stones in Ireland, Mr. John Windle writes : "I have seen *holed stones* at Kilmelchedor (Ogham inscribed) ; one at the Boggera Mountains, Cork ; one at Ballimanna, Cork ; one at Moy Tura in Sligo ; and I have read of one in Carlow."

It would be desirable to procure a complete list of holed stones of this character, known to exist in different parts of the kingdom, as well as of those in Bri-

tany ; and by accurate drawings, and notes on the positions in which they were discovered, some clue may be afforded as to the purposes for which they were intended.

J. T. BLIGHT.

Penzance. June 1864.

CAERAU IN THE PARISH OF ST. DOGMELLS.

My object in writing this paper is to jot down a few particulars with reference to certain places in this parish not visited by the Archæological Association during the Meeting at Cardigan in August 1859.

At the western extremity of this parish, about two miles and a half from the village, on the brow of a hill overlooking the village of Moilgrove, in a field called "Park y gaer," on the farm of Penallt ceibwr, is a curious earthwork called "Caerau," and marked in the Ordnance Map, "Castell." It consists of three concentric, circular embankments within and above each other, at intervals of about twenty yards ; with an elevation in the second of two feet, and in the third, or innermost, of four feet. The prospect here is exceedingly extensive, and the position very commanding. What might have been the original height of the embankments, it is now impossible to determine, as they have been levelled, and the whole of the ground ploughed over. The lines of the fortifications, broken here and there, are marked by gorse and rubbish. There are, however, some men living who remember these embankments much higher than they are at present ; particularly the innermost agger, which on the seaward side was about ten feet.

There is no vestige of fosse or wall, which were probably filled up with earth when the great levelling process took place, about the latter part of the last century. This earthwork might have been a British fortress erected to repel the northern invaders whom the little

creek of Ceibwr might have invited to land on the coast. Most of the encampments along the coast are by some supposed to have been erected by the Danes, or other invaders, as retreats whither they might betake themselves if, in their raids to the country, they should be worsted by the natives, and where they might keep their booty until they were ready to re-embark for their native homes. But this could not have been the case with Caerau, where the defences were seaward; while the eastern or landward side appears to have been almost defenceless, for the aggers were considerably lower towards the land, and the elevation above the earthwork would give vantage-ground to an enemy approaching from the interior. The outer or lower line of rampart occupied an area of six acres, while the inner or upper line was reduced to one half. Parts of the lower embankment, to the north, may be seen in the hedge cutting the road leading to Moilgrove.

About two hundred yards to the west of Caerau was a square stone building called "Caerau Bach," which might have been an out-post between Caerau and the sea. A little below Caerau Bach were found, about the latter part of the last century, seven urns, of which no description can be given, nor have I been able to ascertain what became of them. A little to the east of Caerau, a ploughman says that many years ago, while ploughing, he discovered a stone, which he supposed to be the keystone of an arch, under which was a hollow, into which he put the handle of his whip, and let it down by the lash to a depth of fifteen feet before finding the bottom. As the man spoke so positively, that he knew the exact spot, I took him there; and, after spending a great portion of a morning in digging, assisted by a labourer kindly furnished us by the occupier of the farm, no hole was discovered. The ground under the pickaxe gave a hollow sound; the grass is also unusually rank, and the soil seems to be composed of charred wood and some dark substance not unlike decomposed animal matter. I told the man that if he was inclined

to enter into a little speculation, I would give him £1 if he found the spot or nothing. He went there on the following day, but his labours were attended with the like success. I am told there is a gutter about fifteen inches square, somewhere near the spot. This, after the period of thirty-five years, has been probably magnified in the poor man's imagination to so many feet.

In writing a description of Caerau, I am not troubled with embarrassment of matter, for I have never seen a description of it in print or manuscript. Fenton speaks of the monks of Caerau, but he evidently was not there. He describes several places in the neighbourhood, but takes not the slightest notice of Caerau: indeed, he mistakes Monachlog, on the banks of the Tivy, for Caerau. How he got at the name of Caerau at all, unless it was through George Owen, I have no idea. Whatever might be said of Caerau, it certainly has not been vulgarized by tourists, who generally keep more inland in travelling through North Pembrokeshire. Most fortified places in this country have attached to them certain traditions anent some bloody battle having been fought at or near the spot; but Caerau, although rife with traditions, has nothing of the kind. The only invasion of Ceibwr (adjoining Caerau) on record took place upwards of thirty-five years ago. It was a French invasion more disastrous than that of Pencaer some thirty years before, and effected what the first Napoleon with his grand army was never able to do; for it conquered, within the distance of twenty or thirty miles, a vast number of the British, and kept them in subjection for about five years. The enemy, in this instance, was not a Frenchman, but French brandy, Cherbourg cognac, a contraband trade in which was carried on at Ceibwr.

On the other side of the road leading to Moilgrove is a field called "Waun Caradog" (the moor of Caractacus), where a fine quern was found. What Caractacus had to do with this spot, I know not. Further on is a field called "Park y ffynnon," from a fine well which it con-

tains, and which probably might have supplied the garrison with water.

My attention has been lately directed to Caerau by a stone coffin enclosure found in the space between the second and third lines of fortification on the east, in what appears to have been an old cemetery extending to the east, north, and south of the earthwork; which seems to give further proof that the defences were intended against attacks from the sea. In this place, called variously "Llain yr Eglwys," "Y Fynwent," "Yr Eglwys ddiflodan" (the flowerless church,—a suitable name for a monastic institution where no ladies were admitted), several graves have been found during the last seventy years. In one of them was a hammer and cutlass; in another a fragment of bone, which might have been human; in another the figure T grooved in the mould, and filled up with the scoriæ of the smithy; and in all, five white pebbles of pure quartz, taken evidently from the sea-shore, of the size of a small apple.¹ These graves seem to have been all of the same type, from the materials scattered around the field, consisting of fragments of slate, white pebbles, etc. In ploughing the field last spring something white was turned up by the plough, which the ploughman mistook for a piece of lime; but the lad who drove the plough took it up, and found it to be a human tooth. This led to further examination, and about fourteen inches below the surface they came to a coarse stone coffin of the rudest formation, consisting of five untrimmed slate stones about an inch thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin, jagged edge; one at the head, two on each side, both of which had two small grey rubble stones at the foot, probably to make out the length. It had neither lid, nor bottom, nor footstone, and gives one the idea of a warrior buried hastily on the battle-field; but this could hardly have been the case, for the place was evidently a cemetery. This stone inclosure, now covered

¹ Could these pebbles have been intended to act as a kind of charm?

in, is of the following dimensions: length, six feet seven inches; width at the widest part, one foot eleven inches; width at the head and foot, eleven inches; depth, eleven inches; lying from north-west to south-east, and probably intended to face the east. How singular that, after the lapse of so many ages, when many a magnificent mausoleum and stately monument have disappeared, this coffin, rudely, flimsily, and hastily got up from materials found at or near the spot, should still remain! It probably owes its preservation to its insignificance and the isolation of its resting-place. The only thing indicating anything like care was the fine yellow mould with which the coffin was filled, which differed widely from the coarse, stony earth by which it was surrounded. At the head were found a small portion of the skull, which turned to dust the moment it was touched, fifteen small pieces of calcined bone, and eight human teeth (six molars and two canine teeth), in a state of more or less perfection. One of the canine teeth, now in my possession, is covered with enamel, and bears no symptoms of decay except in the root. A medical gentleman thinks that the teeth belonged to a young man about thirty years of age, and that the yellow mould is the decomposed state of the body. How the teeth could have been preserved will ever be a mystery. There were also found there a piece of crystal and five white pebbles, like those already described.¹ The pieces of bone are, from their contiguity to the teeth, supposed to have been part of the jaw. Of its date I can form no idea. It is certainly not so old as the age attributed to the jaw found in Moulin Quignon in April 1863, supposed to have belonged to a man who existed some thousands of years before Adam (?). Whatever difference there might be between the jawbone with its one molar, found in Moulin Quignon, and the fragments of jaw (if such they be) and the eight teeth found at Cae-

¹ Yellow clay was found in one of the barrows of the Castle Howard tumuli lately opened.

rau, it is certain that the Caerau jaw was not found in a gravel drift on which MM. Quatrefages, Milne-Edwards, Falconer, Prestwitch, Carpenter, etc., can exercise their ingenuity; but in fine, pure, yellow mould. It is also evident that it never wagged with the mastodon, breakfasted on beef of the *bos longifrons*, dined on hyæna-steaks, or supped on cave-bear, or mistook the crustacean pleiocene or meiocene for lobster-salad, or was acquainted with *homo primogenitus*; nor is it certain that it ever heard of the megatheria and the great saurian tribes. But it certainly is not a recent jaw brought from any grave "to hoax the *virtuosi*."

The owner of the jaw and teeth might have been a monk, for tradition says that there was once here a monastic establishment; and it is not impossible but that it might be the Religious House of Llandudoch, destroyed by the Danes A.D. 987. In speaking of the monks of Caerau, Fenton describes them as having been located at Monachlog, which is a mistake; for Monachlog is a cot in the grounds of Pantirion, the seat of R. D. Jenkins, Esq., overlooking the Tivy; and the names Pantirion, Tirion, "God's Acre," and Llain yr Arglwydd, on Esgyrn (bones) Land, as well as several monastic remains discovered near the said cot, seem to indicate that there must have been once a religious cell at or near the spot; but this could not have been Caerau. We read nothing of the kings of Caerau, knights of Caerau, or warriors of Caerau; but we have the monks of Caerau. A monk could fight well at a pinch, and in troublous times a monk not unfrequently exchanged the cowl for the helmet, and his religious vestments for armour of proof. Could the cutlass found in the grave referred to have belonged to a monk? But surely a fortress could scarcely have been a suitable abode for a company of non-combatants. If the field of Caerau was the site of the Religious House referred to as destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century, could not the monks have subsequently fortified the place against the incursions of the enemy? Tradition says that there is a sub-

terranean passage from Caerau to Castell Iôn (the lord's castle); perhaps another religious fortress, on the Pant-saison demesne, the property of J. T. W. James, Esq., whose ancestors have resided there a vast number of years; so that when the occupiers of Caerau were driven out of it, they might descend to Castell Iôn at the foot of the hill, and attack the enemy in the rear. If the monks of Caerau were Benedictines, they verified the old Latin distich:

"Bernardus valles, colles Benedictus amabat;
Oppida Franciscus, magnas Ignatius urbes";

for they were perched on the brow of a high hill. Martin, as well as his monks, was a reformed Benedictine (a Bernardite); and in bringing (if he did so) the monks of Caerau into his new establishment, he lowered them as to place, if he did not reform them; at any rate they must have found a great change of climate in the winter.

There are two cottages on the south side of the earth-work, called Caerau and Penallt Esgob (the top of the bishop's hill). This I merely mention to shew that Caerau had something ecclesiastical about it. Near these cottages, on the south-east, was, within the memory of men now living, a wall of very superior masonry, about thirty feet long and nine feet high, which might have been a part of the monastery of Caerau.

Caerau is situate in the hamlet of Pantygroes (the valley of the cross). Where the cross was, it is difficult to say, unless it was at the cross-road hard by, called "Bwlch Pant y Groes," where a lady in white was formerly seen at the witching hour of midnight, though it is said that Bwlch Pant y Groes is comparatively a modern name, and given to it when the new road was formed, the place before having been called "Iet Llain Rowland." There must, however, have been a cross somewhere. Croes Bigog, where funerals coming from that part of the parish used formerly to stop, because, according to tradition, there the Abbey Cross first came to view (?)—a more probable reason for this custom is, that

it was once the site of a way-side cross—is in the hamlet of Abbey.

THE TRADITIONS OF CAERAU.

In the road near Caerau, and opposite the second embankment, is a hollow which rings when any wheeled vehicle goes over it. About eighty years ago two men had the curiosity to dig there, and they solemnly declared that they came to the frame of a doorway; but when they went to dinner, the rain descended, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and on their return the whole was closed, as they supposed by supernatural agency. A little above the place where they had been digging they affirmed that there had been no rain.

At Castell Iôn some stairs were seen, supposed to lead to some passage. A farmer's wife, about ninety years since, having risen very early one morning, was thus accosted by a woman bearing the semblance of a gipsy, "Would you like to take your rest of a morning instead of leaving your bed so early?" "Yes," was the reply. Then said the woman, "If you dig in a certain spot in the subterranean passage between Caerau and Castell Iôn, you will find what will make you the richest lady in the land."

About sixty years ago a respectable man declared that he was cutting a hedge between Trefâs and Pant y Groes when a grey-headed old man came to him, and told him that there was an underground way from Caerau to Pentre Evan; and that if he excavated a certain place he would find two hundred "murk" (? marks).

A woman once appeared to a ploughboy, and told him that there were ten murk under the threshold of Caerau Bach. When the cottage, which had been probably built on the site of the outpost referred to, was taken down, a number of people assembled to search for the marks, but none were found.

Tradition gives Castell Iôn a different derivation to the one given by me. It is said to have been the abode of one Iôan; but whether he was a saint or sinner is

not known. On one occasion it is said that, when pursued by the enemy, he crossed the stream, and left the impression of the hoof of his charger on a stone, which has something like the mark of a horse's shoe upon it.

Probably these traditions might be the ingenious produce of a tump hard by, called "Cnwc y Celwydd" (the tump of lies), where men and women were formerly in the habit of assembling on the Lord's Day in large masses, to disport themselves by inventing and telling the most lying and wonderful tales that their imagination could devise. Though this practice has been happily discontinued, and people now betake themselves to their respective places of worship, yet it is to be feared that falsehood has not yet left the neighbourhood: indeed, it would have been well for this village if the "father of lies" had left it, and travelled so far to the extremity of the parish as Cnwc y Celwydd. But, alas! such is not the case.

The old chronicler of Caerau, who used to say that he had been baptized by a vicar of St. Dogmells (dead since 1768), and who had spent almost all his lifetime on the farm of Penallt Ceibwr, was alive a few months ago. He told me that the whole neighbourhood was considered "fou." That men were led astray there all night, not knowing whither they went, until cock-crowing, when they discovered that they were not far from home. A man carrying a bundle of hoop-rods, in one of these midnight wanderings, dropped them one by one to ascertain the extent of his journey; and when he went after them in the morning, he found he had travelled an incredible number of miles. A St. Dogmells' fisherman having been at a wedding at Moilgrove, lost his bearings on his way home at night, and was for some hours not able to find his course, until at last he fortunately discovered the north pole, by which he sailed homewards. Some of these might have been under the influence of Tam O'Shanter's guide

"When glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

This, however, cannot be said of them all; for an old clerical friend of mine, of sober habits, had once the honour of joining in this magic dance for the great part of a night. All the land round about Caerau was once open and unenclosed, which may account, in some measure, for these vagaries. When a man in the dark loses every idea of the *terminus à quo*, he is not likely to arrive speedily at the *terminus ad quem*. A person in this parish told me that he one night heard groaning in the field where the lady used to appear, which frightened him so much that he was ill for several days. Could the groans have been caused by the disappearance of the lady, who, I believe, has not been seen for many years?

Let us now examine the surroundings of Caerau. About a mile to the right is Hendre, where there was once, no doubt, a fine mansion belonging to the Lloyds, who, like the Bowens of Llwyngwair, etc., were descendants of Gwynfardd and Cwhelyn, who might have founded the monastery of Caerau; for they were the *reguli* of the district, and had ever been great benefactors to the church, particularly Arcol Llaw Hîr, whose grants are recorded in *Liber Landavensis*. The pedigree of the Lloyds is inserted in Lewis Dwnn. The founder of this family was Fylyp Lloyd of Hendref. Ieuan Lloyd, gentleman, married Mari, daughter of George Owen, Esq., lord of Kemes in 1613. Alban Lloyd married Elin, daughter of Sir John Perrot.¹ A branch of this family lived at Trevigin for many generations, as appears by the evidence produced in the great Selby cause. Some of them must have built the old church of Monington, which bore greater marks of antiquity than any church in this neighbourhood. A description of it, as well as some particulars connected with St. Dogmells, may be given in a future paper.

The Lloyds, after residing at Hendre for a vast number of years, removed to Cwmgloyn, where the male line

¹ Sir John Perrott owned lands in the immediate neighbourhood of Caerau at the time of his attainder.

became extinct by the death of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The female line is now represented by M. W. Ll. Owen, Esq., of Cwmgloyn. "To William Lloyd, one of the family," writes Fenton, there was an indulgence granted by Pope Eugenius, A.D. 1442, 14th November, at the city of Florence, to have "*altare portabile ad missas et alia divina officiu etiam ante diem et in locis interdictis celebranda.*" John Lloyd of Hendre was sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1623.

A part of the old house, and what was probably an oratory attached thereto, have been converted into a cowhouse. The keystone of the arch of the doorway of the dwellinghouse is thus inscribed, T. LL. ESQ. 1744. c. w. The supposed oratory has no entrance from without. The door on the north-west, leading to it from the dwellinghouse, is not dissimilar to the door of what used to be called the Refectory in the Abbey of St. Dogmael's. On the south-west once stood an image, which was taken down when an opening was made in the wall at a place where the said image had long remained. It was exhibited at the Cardigan Arch. Meeting in 1859, and is now at Clynfiew, the seat of Major Lewis, the proprietor of Hendre. As it has been unfortunately removed from its original position, it is well that it is in a place where it will be properly taken care of, which would scarcely be the case if it had been permitted to rest loosely against the wall at Hendre. In the east was a small window, the size of which may now be traced. It was probably a doublet, its breadth being much greater than its length. The walls of this building are very strong, and partly built of sea-pebbles embedded in very hard mortar. It is 19 feet long, 15 feet 7 inches wide, 9 feet high; and, whatever it might have been, it certainly has the appearance of having been once a place devoted to religious worship.

In front of Caerau, on the right, is Castell Trerrees, and on the left Castell Treriffith, both of which appear to have been strong Danish encampments. Here, were it not from a fear of overstepping strictly archæological

bounds, I might dilate on the unrivalled rock-scenery of Ceibwr (*cae bwr*, enclosed fortress), the medicinal properties of Alum Well, the curious configuration of Pwll y Wrach, the Witch's Cave, and the booming reverberation of the sea within it during a storm, illustrating the well-known Homeric phrase to perfection; and the precipitous crags of Treriffith Castle, which George Owen considered as resembling Tintagel Castle in Cornwall, associated with the memory of King Arthur.

To the left is Pant y Groes, in the parish of Moilgrove,—so called from having been once the site of the cross now at Treprisk, an illustration of which appeared in the *Arch. Camb.* some time ago. A little further on is Tregaman, on the brook Coman, the birthplace of Maud Peveril, wife of Robert Fitzmartin, who, in the language of the charter, “with the approbation, or rather by the exhortation of my wife Matilda,” largely endowed the Abbey of St. Dogmael's. A little beyond Tregaman is Treicert and Trewrdan,—so called from their owners, Ricart and Jordan, sons of Lucas de Hoda, a favourite of Martin de Tours. Ricart married (*temp.* Hen. III) Nesta, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ap Rhydderck, a younger son of the Prince of South Wales. Philip ap Ricart married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Martin, lord of Cemaes, from whom, through Geo. Owen, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd, claims descent.

A little to the right is Trellyfaint,—so called, says Giraldus, “from a man of the name of Syssyllt Escir hir Syssyllt *tybiâ longâ* Syssyllt, Longshanks having been there devoured by toads,” a story worthy of Giraldus. In the parlour of the house, over the chimney-piece, in the centre of a pretty landscape of the place, painted on wood, was formerly a dark marble toad, said to be sent from Italy by Sir Richard Mason, Knight of the Green Cloth to James II, to his relatives at Trellyfaint in Pembrokeshire, who bore a toad for their crest. It was exhibited at the Cardigan Arch. Meeting, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Owen of Cwmgloyn.

Not far off is Coedwynog, of which honourable men-

tion is made by George Owen; and in the neighbourhood is Tredryssey, once inhabited by a Norman of the name of Cole, who is said to have first discovered marl at Llwyngwair, where he was first located. Marl was once plentiful in North Pembrokeshire, and extensively used for manure, as the old marl-pits prove. Llwyngwair has long been the residence of the Bowens, one of the oldest families in Pembrokeshire, represented by James B. Bowen, Esq.

All these places are on the old road from the Abbey of St. Dogmael's through Bwlch y Nhyfer, above the village of St. Dogmells, by Monington, Rhyd y Vantwn, to Nevern, *en route* to St. David's. A little to the left of this road is Feidr Saint (the lane of the saints); probably another way of the pilgrims from Strata Florida, by Nevern, to Menevia.

A field or two to the right, on the farm of Tregaman referred to, is Llech y Dribedd, or Tripod Stone, supported by three stones. Another stone, which now lies on the ground, was once upright, and placed under the covering stone, but did not touch it in the time of Edw. Llyud. Length of the covering stone, 9 feet 4 inches; width, 8 feet; thickness, from 4 to 5 feet on the south side, and tapering to about 4 inches on the north. Height of south supporter, 4 feet 4 inches; ditto, north supporter, 3 feet 8 inches. Horizontal circumference of covering stone, 35 feet; vertical, 23 feet. Though it bears no comparison to that of Pentre Evan in length, width, and particularly in height (being scarcely, in the centre, two feet from the ground), yet it is considerably thicker; indeed, it scarcely deserves the name of "llech," being more round than flat, and nearly oval. I know of no other of the like configuration. At a distance it appears like an immense boulder, nearly touching the ground. It does not possess what has been considered one of the distinctive marks of a cromlech, being quite as rough and rugged within as it is without. It is composed of crystalline slate, and has been used as a whetstone, as is evident from the indentations in some of

the angles ; but I should think that those who attempted to sharpen their knives upon it, must have met with the same success as those learned *savans* who have been sharpening their wits to discover the purpose for which it had been erected. It is too hard for a hone, though not quite impervious to an edged tool, as appears from the thousand and one initials carved upon it by rustics, who from age to age have thus endeavoured to immortalize their names. Taken altogether, it is certainly a most interesting object, occupying, like its neighbour of Pentre Evan, a very elevated spot, which commands a widely extended prospect.

"There is," says Edward Lluyd in Gibson's edition of *Camden*, "in Nevern parish a monument commonly called 'Llech y Dribedd,' i.e., *tripodium* ; and by some, the Altar Stone. It is somewhat of an oval form, and about twelve yards in circumference, and placed on four stones (whereof one is useless, as not touching it), scarce two foot high. At the south it is about four foot and a half in thickness ; but sensibly thinner to the end, where it exceeds not four inches ; at which end there is cut such a *ductus* or conveyance as might serve to carry off any liquid that should run down ; but to what purpose it was designed, I shall not pretend to conjecture." This stone has been sketched by Sir Richard Hoare, and forms a pretty vignette in the title-page of Fenton's *Historical Tour*. The worthy baronet has been accused of misrepresenting the stone as dipping south-east instead of north-west, as it actually does : indeed, something to that effect has been inscribed on the covering stone. Now the stone in the picture appears to me as not dipping to any of the points of the compass, but that the dipping depended on the stand-point from which the sketch was taken.

On the Newport road, at the junction of two ways leading respectively to Berry and Newport Sands, in a place called Feidr y Beddau (the lane of graves), were formerly small tumuli containing vestiges of graves, about which I could find no satisfactory information.

The old town of Tref Draeth (the town on the sands) was, according to tradition, like another Peranzabuloe, swallowed by the sands. Some slight remains of it are said to be occasionally discovered after a storm; but this is merely a supposition.

A propos of earthworks, with which I commenced this paper, two more remain to be mentioned. At the other end of the parish, about two miles and a half from Cardigan, to the right of the road leading to the Narberth Road Station, is Nant Brychellan, or Nant Berchellan, marked "Castell" in the Ordnance Map. It is precipitous on all sides; but perhaps less so on the south, where is situate the old farm-house of Nant Brychellan in a most picturesque spot, bearing marks of great antiquity, and having its groundfloor carved in the solid rock, like that of Cronllwyn, where Martin de Tours first unfurled his standard when he undertook the conquest of Cemaes. Near it is a fine spring, from which flows a small brook which has probably given its name to the place.

Nant Brychellan was surrounded by a fosse and a wall, which were levelled about the beginning of this century, and covered about an acre and a half of ground, which is said to be now the most productive portion of the farm. A broken sword and some other relics have been found there from time to time.

Adjoining this farm is Pentood (? sand head). The first syllable in Nant Brychellan signifies "a brook," while the two last are of doubtful interpretation. It is singular that the two farms are the property of a family of the name of Sambrook (sand brook), where they have lived for a vast number of years. Sambrook is one of the oldest names in the parochial records of this parish.

A little this side of Llantood Church, in the said parish, and two fields to the left of the road from Cardigan to Haverfordwest, from which former place it is distant about two miles and a half, is Castell Penallt Llantood, proudly overlooking the Vale of Cwm Gaer. Though not so large nor so curious as Caerau, it is much more perfect: indeed, I know of no other so perfect in

North Pembrokeshire. It is surrounded by a deep fosse, and an agger of earth ten, and in some places twelve feet high, and is covered with a fine plantation, which gives it from below a grand and lordly appearance. It has a fine well on the east, and on the south are the remains of an old stone tower about thirty feet in diameter. This, like Nant Brychellan, is marked "Castell" in the Ordnance Map.

Of the date of these two earthworks, and the purpose for which they were raised, nothing satisfactory can be advanced. A free discussion of the subject would be most desirable. There are places of defence on the Tivy which can be more fairly accounted for. Old Castle was probably a Danish encampment; and the spot now covered by the Coedmore flower-garden might have been an outpost to Cilgerran Castle, as well as the mound near Llechrhyd. Castle Maelgwyn is recorded in history. But my business in this paper has been chiefly with places to which no historic records are attached, or at least none that I am acquainted with; and for which, if there be any, I shall be very thankful.

HENRY J. VINCENT.

St. Dogmells. August 4, 1864.

THE INCISED STONES OF CAERNARVONSHIRE.

SOME time since notice was taken of a stone in Llanlechid parish, in the county of Caernarvon, which presented some singular scratches and marks. These, by tradition, were called by the native population arrow-marks, and had been caused by the operation of sharpening arrows, or some other weapons, in early times.

Since then several other stones have been discovered on the Aber mountain; and I have no hesitation in asserting that the grooves were made for the same purpose, and by the same kind of instruments, as those before mentioned. The uniformity of the marks is so striking that there can be no doubt that these remarkable stones found here and there in unfrequented parts amidst the Snowdonian mountains, were resorted to by our ancestors with a particular object in view. What this object was, is involved in considerable obscurity. The supposition already advanced, that they were merely whetstones, is again confirmed by local tradition; and what corroborates this, while it defines the weapons sharpened thereon, is the name given to one of these stones which lies half a mile from Llynanafon, on the side of the path which leads to the lake from the village of Aber, viz. *Carreg Saethau* (the stone of arrows). The dimensions of the grooves do certainly agree with the size of an arrow-head, and the lengths of the lines agree with the convenient play of a man's hand whilst rubbing such an instrument backwards and forwards. The grooves vary in length from an inch to eight inches, and their breadth is not in any case much above a quarter of an inch; the greatest depth is likewise rather less than half an inch. There are also a great number of short incisions, which would be required to give a nice finish to the point of such an instrument.

But, after all, other ancient weapons might have suited the grooves quite as well as arrow-heads; and

the tradition respecting the arrows might have originated in the imaginative minds of persons who wished to account for these singular marks in a probable and intelligible manner, without any foundation for what they asserted. But if these stones were thus employed, they must have been so used in a period anterior to that in which portable whetstones were in demand. At least this appears probable, unless, indeed, some superstition was connected with the sharpening of weapons or other instruments upon these particular stones; in which case a knowledge of the utility of a portable whetstone might have existed at the same time that these stones were thus revered and used. Whether they were resorted to upon particular emergencies, as a battle, or from superstitious motives, or whether they were the most primitive form of a grindstone, I leave others to decide.

I may remark that, in all cases where these incised stones are found, there are other stones in the immediate neighbourhood, to all appearance equal to them for the purpose of sharpening tools; and in two cases there are excellent hones close at hand. Consequently it becomes a question of some importance why these particular stones were selected in preference to their less honoured neighbours. If we suppose that they were consecrated by authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical, this difficulty is done away with, as the stones would thus become objects of a particular value. Without some such supposition this partiality is not easily accounted for. I may add that the majority of these stones already discovered are split into two fragments; and the scars are all upon the larger portion, arranged in three distinct groups, with a few isolated marks; but as there are exceptions to these peculiarities, no conclusion can be drawn therefrom. With the above exception, these favoured stones do not apparently differ in any way from others which surround them. Between the marks on Carreg Saethau are various alphabetical letters crowded together, and cut across each other; to all appearance the initials of persons. A few of them appear fresh; but

the greater number seem to be of respectable antiquity. Nothing approaching to an inscription could be discerned.

Besides Carreg Saethau there have been discovered two other marked stones on the Aber mountain. One of these is in an unfrequented part of Waun-y-Gors, a tract of mountain land between the old Roman road which passes Bwlch-y-Ddeu-Faen and the mountain wall. This stone lies deep in the ground. The surface somewhat resembles an elliptically shaped table, with a transverse crack through it. There are five other grooves on different parts of the face.

There is another stone, which stands in a field called "Ferdroed," about four hundred yards from the mountain. This stone differs from the others which have come under notice, by having only one group of marks, and by its being isolated.

It may not be uninteresting to notice the history of some of the most important places adjoining the situation of these stones, whilst at the same time some light may thus be thrown upon the subject of this paper. But before proceeding to the mountain, I may state that an urn made of burnt clay was found when a road was being made to Pen-y-Bryn. It contained ashes and a portion of a skull, which had escaped the effects of the fire of the funeral pile. The mouth was placed downwards on a flat stone. It was about a yard from the surface of the ground. This discovery was made forty years ago. A bronze celt, much corroded, was lately found close to Wig farm.

I shall now rapidly glance at several places in the neighbourhood of these stones. About half a mile from Carreg Saethau is a mutilated carnedd, properly named "Carnedd-ddelw" (the carnedd of the idol), but abbreviated by the inhabitants into "Carnedd'elw." The significant name bestowed on this heap of stones, and the appropriateness of Welsh appellations in general, is well illustrated in this instance. Somewhere about a hundred and forty years ago, as Paul Parry of Rhiwia, Llanfairfechan, was working near the present carnedd, he picked

up what is said to have been an idol—an image composed of a metal resembling gold—which he carried home; but his house was immediately haunted, and to get rid of the troublesome spirit Paul threw the relic out of his house, which was disturbed no longer. The grandson of Paul Parry still lives at Llanfairfechan, and will testify as to the truth of his grandfather having found the treasure; and he believes in the ghost sequel, but supposes that the apparition was a shrewd neighbour, who made a more profitable bargain of the idol than his grandfather did.

“Pen-yr-Orsedd”(the summit of congress) is the name of another peak of the range which surrounds the mountain ravine where Carreg Saethau stands. The whole ravine is called “Nant-y-Gelyn”(the foemen’s dingle). Near the entrance to the “Nant” is a small mountain farm-house, Hafod-y-Gelyn. It is built on the site, and of the stones of, what is said to have been a residence of the early princes of Wales. The old house was strongly built. The large chimney was protected with scythes intersecting each other at regular distances quite to the top of the chimney. The stairs were in the wall, and the walls were built of stones with mortar of cockle-shells. Mortar of shells is not uncommonly met with in some of the very old houses of the present village, and several of the oldest inhabitants can explain the process of converting shells into cement. To infer from the use of these shells as mortar, that shell-fish formed an important article of food in ancient times, would not be strictly correct, as far as Aber is concerned; for within the remembrance of the living, shells of different kinds strewed the beach in such abundance that there were even ridges of shells, and a waggon-load could be easily collected. So plentiful were these shells that the parish was called “Aber-gwyn-Gregyn,”—a name which implies a beach covered with shells. With this digression I return to the mountain.

Within a stone’s throw of Hafod-y-Gelyn is a small parcel of ground overgrown with weeds which is pointed out as the place where Eglwys-Hafod-y-Gelyn stood.

It is said that the same priest officiated in this church and that of the Gyrn on the Llanllechid mountain. The existence of this latter church is preserved by tradition only. Between these two churches there was at one time a good footpath. Its course is indicated by the following names, "Rhyd-yr-Offeiriad" (the priest's ford), "Rhaiadr-yr-Offeiriad" (the priest's waterfall), "Sarn-yr-Offeiriad" (the priest's stepping-stone), "Pont-y-Sgubor-Coch" (the red barn bridge). Part of the path is cut in the rock; with this exception, and the "sarn" already mentioned, no other part can be pointed out. There is not a vestige of the bridge remaining.

About a quarter of a mile from the site of Eglwys-Hafod-y-Gelyn is a small mountain fort. It stands close by the Roman road which passed Bwlch-y-ddau-Faen. Just above is a "pen," which has received the strange name of "Buarth-Merched-Mafon" (the strawberry-girl's pen); unless, indeed, the word has become corrupted, which probably is the case. Here the youth of the neighbouring parishes met to spend their holidays. The present "buarth" is less than its predecessor. The ground within is level, and well adapted for a dancing-green, though its use as such has passed away. Near this "buarth" are several cistvaens in excellent preservation.

On the summit of the mountain offshoot between Hafod-y-Celyn and the waterfall is a circle about eighteen feet in circumference, consisting at present of eighteen stones. Thirty-two appear to have completed the circle. These remains are on that part of the hill called "Cefn-Meurn." On the western declivity are ruins of primitive abodes. The walls are, in a few instances, pretty perfect. The ruins extend over a comparatively large piece of ground. Might not this spot have been the site of the ancient village, Aber-garth-Celyn, which is mentioned in Welsh histories? And might not the present village have been called Aber-Gwyn-Cregyn to distinguish it therefrom?

A little lower down the ridge is called "Braich-y-

Bedd. Connected therewith is a tradition that great treasures are buried here. Many have unsuccessfully searched for these hidden riches. It is said, indeed, that a woman in times long past discovered an open chest filled with gold, who, perceiving that she could not remove so great a weight, hurried away for assistance; but ere she came back the chest had vanished. It ever since has remained most suspiciously quiet in its secret chamber.

Within a short distance of the waterfall is a small carnedd with a single upright stone in the centre. Still nearer the falls are a few traces of buildings. On the mountain side, a spot where the water commences its headlong race, and the channel of the stream is contracted to about two yards, has received the name of "Llam-yr-Ewig," or, the deer's leap.¹

Llanllechyd.

E. OWEN.

BODRHYDDAN MEMOIRS.

ENTRIES COPIED OUT OF PIERCE ROBERTS OF BRONHWYLWA
HIS MEMORANDUM BOOK, WRITTEN FROM THE YEAR
1595-1546.

1595.—Roberti Griffith gen. de Pengwerne, defunct. quarto die Februarie.

1609, Diserth.—Mem. That upon Tuesday it being y^e vii daye of Nov. y^e afternoone of y^e same daye the Rev. ffather in God, Richard Parri L'd Bishopp of Llanelwy, with hys wiffe and children and household ffyrst wente to lyve at Dyserth.

Rhyddlan, 1617.—Mem. That uppon Trinity Sundaye xv. daie of June, one John Dryhurst, sonn and heire of Mr. Hugh Dryhurst of Denbighe, and systers sonne of Syr John Conwy knight, was buried in Rhyddlan.

Gwerneigrón, 1617.—Mem. That upon Thorsdaie the 12 of Feb. one John Conwy, Esq. [one of y^e justices of the peace of y^e co. of Flynt] was buried in y^e parish church of Rhyddlan.

1619.—That Peter Conwy, sonne and heire of John Conwy, was burryed on the iiiith of March 1619.

¹ For notice of the Llanllechyd stone, with an illustration of the marks, see *Arch. Camb.* for 1863, p. 331.

Boddrhyddan and Rhyd.—Mem. That upon sessio Maii tent. apud Fflint 12 Mai An. Jac. Angl. Rex L. 21, et soliso vij. 1623. In thys session S'r John Conwaye knt. and William Conwy hys brother and heire apparent, dyd leave a ffine to S'r Harry Salusbury Bart. and Knt., S'r John Hanmer Knt. and Bart., William Salusbury of Rug, arm., and Humphrey Dymor of Willington, arm., and to the heyres of S'r H. Salusb., of and upon the manor of Prestatyn, the lordship thereof, and all the messuage, lands, and tenements, hereditaments [and the mylne of Prestatyn], late of John Conwyes Esq. decesed, in Flintshire, so sealed and delivered to y^e s'd Mr. Dymor, to the use of hymselfe and to the reste of y^e cognigees: an obligacion expressing the uses of y^e saide ffine, viz. in y^e paper of covenante and indentures, dated the xxiiij of April laste, made betweene S'r John and hys s'd brother, of y^e one partee, and Mr. Thomas Mostyn of Rhyd, Esq. of tother partie, upon the conclusion of a marriage to be solemnised betweene Mr. Wm. Conwaye and Mrs. Lucy Mostyn [eldest dau. of y^e s'd Thomas Mostyn], the marriage porcyon, £xiiij^s to be paide before the solemnisation of y^e marriage. These indentures, &c. were sealed and delyvered att Edward Malbies house in Flynt, beinge presente, Robert Davis, arm. of Gwasanau, Thomas Humphreys of Bodelwyddyn, arm. and meselfe, R. R., wyth dyvers other gentlemen, to the nōr of 21.

Dyserth Marige.—And upon the 2d daye of June, Mondaie, in Whitson weeke, William Conwy gent. [brother and heyre apparent of S'r John Conwy knight], and Lucy Mostyn eldest daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Rhyd, Esquire] being cousin german to the above named Thomas Mostyn gent., of Mostyn, were married in the parish church of Dyserth by John Ireland, cleŕs, vicar choral of y^e cathedral church of Llanelwy.

1623, a lamentable Burial.—Mem. That upon Thursdaye, 22 of Maye, being Assension daye, Thomas and Marget, twinnes of John Ireland, cleŕs, one of y^e vicar chorals of y^e cathedrall church, by Jane Conwy hys wiffe, were burryed; and upon the 26th Jane Conwy *alias* Irelande, their mother, dyed, levinge viij small children alyve.

1623, Rhyd.—Mem. That upon Sondaye y^e xiiij of Marche one Marget Conwy, eldest dau. of Mr. William Conwy by Lucye Mostyn, uxor, was interred.

1624, three Marriages in one Day.—Mem. That upon Saturdaye y^e xxvj daie of Nov. 1624, Thomas Mostyn, Esq. of Rhyd, and Gwen Pryse *alias* Parrie [widowe of the late Rev. ffather in God Rich. Parrie, late Bishop of Llanelwy, decesed] were married; and alsoe Wm. Mostyn gent. [sonn and heire appa-

rente of y^e s'd Thomas Mostyn of Rhyd], and one Ann Parrie, youngest dau. of y^e s'd late L'd Bishop, were married the daye and yeare aforesaide; and likewise Richard Parrie [sonne and heire of the late L'd Bishop], and Mary Mostyn, third dau. of y^e s'd Thomas Mostyn Esq. were married; on the same daie and in y^e same yeare.¹ Testa veritas (*sic*) R. R.

1625.—Mem. That upon iiij of Aprill Harrie Conwy of Nant... gent. was buryed, levyng behinde hym v. daughters livinge, upon which daie our nobel Pr. Charles was proclaimed kinge in the towne of Denbighe, after hys ffathers dethe, our late soveraigne K. James, happeninge on the xxvij of Marche laste as it is reported.

1619, Armourye.—Mem. That primo April' 1619, apud Betws, Robt. Northe ab Isan ab Ievan and meselfe, with Northe ab Thomas Lewis and Ievan ab Ivan, were appoynted by Mr. William Wynne and Ievan Llwyd of Jal, Esquire, deputie leef-tenants, &c. to bear a corslett furnished. Robert Northe to paie xvij s., wee [3] to paie vijs. iiij d. each.

1625, Plague.—Mem. That y^e plague in London was greate and grievous thys sumer, in soe much that in Julye there dyed about 1500 or 1600 theire of people. Inn Auguste there dyed there ten thousande and 50 in a weeke.

Election.—Mem. That upon Mondaye xxx of Jan. there was an election betweene Baronet Hanner and John Salusbury of Bachegraoge, held at Flynt, ffor appoyntinge one of them to be knigte of y^e shire ffor y^e Parlemeute, to be then after held in K. Ch. time, whiche s'd election passed with Mr. John Salusbury on the Wednesdaye followinge.

1626, Perth y gensi.—Mem. That upon xxv of June, about 8 of y^e clock in the afternoone, one Marie Conwy, 2d dau. of William Conway Esquire and Luce uxor, was Xtened.

Greate Age.—Mem. That upon Thursdaie 1st of Februarie one Joan ab Robt. ab Sion, an olde gentleman of cxi. yerres of age was buryed.

Gwywydir.—Mem. That upon Thursdaie being y^e firste daie of March 1626, about vijen of y^e clocke in y^e afternoone of y^e same daie, *i.e.* about supper tyme, I beinge then at Trevirw, S'r John Wynn of Gwyder Knt. and Bart. dyed at hys then dwellinge house called Gwyder, and was to be buried on the 2d of March, *i.e.* Fridaie att nighte, as y^e reporte then wente at Trevriw.

Rhyddlan, Bodrhyddan.—Mem. That upon Sondai 29th daie of April about iiijor of y^e clocke in y^e morninge, *i.e.* upon y^e dawninge or breakinge of y^e daie, Mrs. Marget Conwy, widowe [late wieff of John Conwy Esq. decased, and natural

¹ The marriages took place in Dyserth Church.

mother of Syr John Conwye Knighte] dyed att her house dwellinge, neare Rhyddlan, and was buried in the nighte tyme, ffor that shee was a recusant.

1628, Greate Age.—Mem. That upon y^e xvth of Ffebruarie one William Gryffith [beinge an olde man of cviiij yere of age] and Marget Gryffith hys wieff, beinge a gentlewoman, of y^e age of ciuii yerres olde, and havinge lived togethyr in lawfull marriage lxiuii yerres were buried in Molde in one grave, by reporte.

1629, Hendre and Plas Côch.—Mem. That upon Tuesdaie xxvth of Augt. Pierse Conwye [y^e younger sonne and heire apparente of Pierse Conwye the elder, of Hendre, gent.] and Mary dau. of John Thelwall Esq. of Plas Coche, sonne and heire apparente of John Thell. the elder, Esq., of Bathavarn, were married; then there beinge presente S^r John Conwye Knt., S^r Eubule Thelwall, and divers other gentlemen of good rank and fashion: ccccl. porcion from Mr. Thelwall and ccl. from Mr. Pierse Conwye the elder.

Stormes and Wyndes.—Mem. That upon March 1629 and 1630 the south porche of the parish church of Llanelwy fell downe, by reason of y^e greate and mightie wyndes, which happened upon y^e ffeaste daie of y^e blessed ladie St. Marie y^e Virgin, John Conwye gent. beinge one of the churchwardens.

1630, Bridge rebuilt.—Mem. That in y^e moneths of June and Julie, August, Sept., and October, the bridge called Pont Davyd Escob *alias* the bridge of Bishop David upon y^e Clwyd, was rebuilt anewe; cl. beinge levied upon the whole co. of Fflynt.

Perth-y-gensi.—Mem. That upon y^e xxth of March, beinge Sondai, John Conwye, eldest sonn and heire apparent of Wm. Conwye gent., brother and heire apparente of S^r John Conwye Knt. of Bodrhyddan, by Lucy Mostyn uxor, was Xtened, by reporte of Pierse Conwy of Hendre Rhyddlan [beinge then Highe Sheriff of the countie of Flynt], and John Conwye gent. cousin german to y^e s^d Wm. Conwy gent. being hys deputy, and both being godfathers. Mem. The childe was borne in the nighte before the signe beinge in Capricorne.

1630, Hendre.—Mem. That upon y^e xxixth of Aprill happening in y^e assize weeke in Fflynt, Pierse Conwye of Hendre Rhyddlon, Esq. beinge then highe sheriffe dyed there.

Mem. That upon vth daie of Nov. 1630, the Rev. Ffather in God John Owen Bishop of Llanelwy, was sworne to execute the place of justice of y^e peace; and upon y^e Saturdaie followinge, i.e. vi of Nov. hee was married to one Ellen Owen, hys thirde wieff, in y^e parishe church of Denbighe, called Eglwys Wen, and English White Church.

St. Asaph, 1631.—Mem. That upon Sondai ixth of October one Catrin, firste and eldeste dau. of John the Rev. Ffather in God Bishop of Llanelwy, by Elen Owen, hys nowe wieff [beinge hys thirde wieff] was Xtened, being born about midnyght by reporte.

St. Asaph.—Mem. That upon and in the week before Xmas the floure *flooded* (?) wainscotte pulpitt was made and placed in y^e chancell of y^e cathedrall church; and in Ffebruarie 1631 the bishops seate in y^e south syde, togethyr with seates, or formes, placed and sett ffor schollars and others, comers thither to heare divyne service and sermons there, were sett up by the Rev. ffather John Owen L'd Bish. of Llanelwy.

Brodrhyddan.—Mem. One Leonard Burtingshawe was buried in Rhyddlan church, who dyed att Bodrhyddan on y^e xxvjth Ffebruarie 1631.

1632, Hendre.—Mem. Inn y^e sum'er monthes the greate barne at Hendre Rhyddlan was built within the franchise of Rhyddlan.

1634, Ruthyn.—Mem. That upon Tuesdaye the vth of Auguste the right Honble. John Earl of Bridgewater, L'd Presidente of y^e Principalitie and marches of Wales, came to Ruthyn, where he mustered the Wednesdaye after.

1635, Organ, St. Asaph.—Mem. That in y^e beginninge of Octr. y^e greate and newe organ in y^e cathedral church was sett up, and plaied upon y^e same, beinge first brought, and carried thither ffrom London upon Saturdaie the vth of Sepr. the Rev. ffather L. John Owen being bishop. "Magna silet campana, sonant tamen organa sancti Asapheus; honor, gloria, laus Deo." John Wilson y^e organ player.

1637, Dry Sumer, dear Yere.—Mem. That itt rained little or nothinge ffrom y^e begininge of Marche till y^e xxvijth of June. Elwy drye, that the water corne milles are readye to stand still unles itt be stoped up with bordes. One whoope of wheate xvjs.; one of barley xiijs. 4d.

1637, Perth-y-gensi.—Mem. That upon Wednesdaye y^e xxxth of Auguste Marget Conweye spinster, eldeste dau. of William Conweye Esquire by Luce hys wieff, was burred in Rhyddlan church, Thomas Mostyn Esq. her grandffather beinge then highe sherrieff for Flyntshire, then presente with five or vi esquires or more.

Mem. That upon Sondaie y^e thirde of Oc'er, and afore daie, John Conweye gent. eldeste sonne and heire of William Conweye Esq. departed thys lyffe.

1637, Ludlow.—Mem. S'r John Bridgeman Knt. sergeant att lawe, beinge Chieff Justice of Chester, and of hys Majesties

Councill in y^e marches, dyed att Ludlowe, and was shortlie then after buried.

Rhyd.—Mem. That upon Sondaie y^e xxij of Febr. Edward Parrie, the youngest sonn of the late Revd. L. Bishop Parrie dyed at Rhyd.

1638, Ludlowe.—That upon Easter Eve S^r Thomas Millwarde Knt. was made Cheefe Justice, and Sessions proclaimed to be held upon Tuesdaie in Easter weeke by reporte.

Plas Coch.—Mem. That upon Sondaie y^e xxij of Sept^r Catrin Conwey, eldest dau. of Peter Conwey y^e younger and Mary uxor, was borne att Plas Coch.

That in y^e moneths of Oct^r and Nov^r y^e steeple and belfry of y^e cathedral church and y^e lofte there were repaired and boarded, and frames of the 3 belles re-edified by *Nowthe* (?) ab *Ediss* (?) ab Sion D.D. (?) and others.

Drye Wether.—Mem. That upon y^e xxth of Febr. laste paste there fell greate rayne, and there happened greate and strange westerlye wyndes, sittence whych tyme hereuntoe there fell no rayne, but it is drye nowe in Aprill xxij.

1639, Rhyddlan.—Mem. That upon Fridaie before Assension daie Ann Conwey *alias* Morgan, y^e wief of Edward Morgan of Gwalgre, was buried at Rhyddlan.

St. Asaph.—Mem. That upon Tuesdaye y^e iiii of Feb. Luke Williams, my L^d Bishops taylor, and Dory Jones were married.

1641, Bodrhyddan.—Mem. That upon Mondaie y^e xijth of Sepr. aboute v of y^e clocke in y^e morninge, S^r John Conwey Knt. [beinge borne y^e xxi of June 1575, and married to hys nowe ladye, Dame Mary Morgan y^e xxij of July 1589] departed out of thys troublesom lieff, att hys house called Bodrhyddan, upon y^e ffeste of St. Matthewe, and was buried upon the xxi of Sepr.

1641, Prestayn.—Mem. That upon Fridaie y^e xixth of Nov. one Dorothy Mostyn spinster [one of y^e twinnes of Edward Mostyn Esq. decesed], was buried att Rhyddlan, in the Cellar, or buryinge place of S^r John Conwey deseced, shortlie after hys death.

London.—Mem. That upon Tuesdaie y^e xij of Decembre my L^d Bishop John Owen wente towards London to y^e Parlemente.

Rhyd.—Mem. That upon y^e xix of Maye Thomas Mostyn Esquire [havinge departed out of this transitorie lieff upon Wednesdaye night afore] was buried in Diserth church, it beinge Assension Thursdaye.

1641, Warres.—Some xix shippes loded with soldyers and

am'unicon ffor warres were seene upon shrove Sondaie sailing anynche Rhyddlan ffor Irland, to suppress y^e rebellyon there of y^e Irishe nation.

1642.—Mem. That upon Mondaie nexte before the vj of June my L'd Bishop Owen returned from y^e Parlemeute in London.

Adventus Re. Caroli I.—Mem. That upon Fridaie beinge y^e xxiii daie of Septr. our soveraine L'd Kinge Charles came to West Chester, where hee and hys armee staid till Tuesdaie followinge, and wente ffrom thence to Shrewsburie, where hee had bin affore.

Cegidog.—Mem. That upon y^e xxx of Decr. John Hughes gent. sonn and heire of Hugh Jones gent. was buried; and upon y^e Sondaie after his dau. and onely childe was buried, soe y^e there is noe heire left to inherit &c.

Rhyddlan Vault built.—Mem. That upon Sondaie y^e xxii of Jan. Dame Marye Conwey widowe [late wiewf of S'r John Conwey deseced] was bured in y^e North Cellar of y^e parish ch. of Rhyddlan, beinge latelie built.

Talase.—Mem. That upon y^e xxv of Aprill Gwen Pryse, al's Parrie, al's Mostyn, late wiewf of Thos. Mostyn Esqr. deceased, and former wiewf to Bishop Parrie, was buried by y^e s'd bishop's side in y^e cathedral church, in y^e chancell, north side, and Mr. Gabrill Parrie made a funerall sermon upon y^e 2d cap. St. Luke, 26 verse.

1643, Bodrhyddan.—Mem. That upon Sondaie ye iiii of Februarie Catrin Conwy al's Myddleton widowe, late wiewf of William Myddleton Esq. dyed at Bodrhyddan.

1644, Rebellion, Ruthyn.—Mem. That upon Sondaie y^e xx of Octr. in y^e afternoone, y^e enemies, i.e. S'r Thomas Middleton Knt. and his armie, tooke Ruthyn and imprisoned such male persons as they tooke holde of; and greate rayne and foule weather happened, fell upon Fridaie and Saturdaie y^e xixth of Octr., and alsoe upon that Sondaie and upon y^e Mondaie and Tuesdaie, "Divortant ben (*sic*) sed Jesus dabit his quoque finem." The rebells returned and fled backe upon Mondaie, God be thanked.

1645, St. Asaph, Rebellyon: "Libera nos, D'ne, a malo. Amen."—Mem. The 24, 25, and 26 daies of Aprill y^e rebells, i.e. S'r Wm. Brereton and S'r Thos. Myddleton, knyghtes, with their armies have plyndered St. Asaph and parishe, excepte Wicwer, and made greate spoyle, &c.

Re Caroli, Denbigh.—Mem. That upon Saturdaie and Fridaie y^e xxvi and xxvii of Sept., an. Car. xxi, our saide soveraine L'd K. Charles, &c., was in person att the Castle of Denbigh,

whereof Mr. Wm. Salusburie of Rûg was governor under hys majestie. God save the kinge and realme. God sende us peace in Christe Jesus our Lord. Amen.

Mem. That upon Thursdaie y^e xvj of April y^e town and castle of Denbigh were taken by the Parliament men, and the market upon the Wednesday afterwards was kept at the Elme tree in the bottom of the town, that is above or near the Lady Salisburys house in the lower end of Denbighe.

Mem. The gallon of butter was sold for xxs.

The following extracts are also from the same Register:—

1615.—Upon Saturday in the morning of xxij of July, Hugh brother to Mr. Piers Pennant of Bychdan, Esq. died, having been hurt upon the head by one Piers Hughes upon the Monday before.

This brawl is mentioned by Pennant in his *History of Whitford* (p. 49), who had also access to, and made some use of, Peter or Pierce Roberts' memoranda. This Piers Pennant, who was the first of the Pennant family that served as sheriff (which he did in 1612), married into a family which Pennant mentions was not of a very peaceable character; and that from this marriage was inherited the pugnacious qualities of their descendants. His eldest son, Thomas, killed his miller, and was convicted of manslaughter, but pardoned by Charles I, 1625. (*History of Whitford.*)

1617.—Mem. Upon Tuesday beinge the first day of April, about viij of the clocke in y^e morning, the Rt. Honble. Rafe L'd Eure, L'd President of the Marches, died in the Castle of Ludlow, and was buried at midnight following.

1626.—By reporte, upon Saturday the 4th of November, about twilight, John ab Richard of Cwybyn, and Elizabeth dau. of Evan Llwyd of Wigvair, were married clandestinely in the Chapel of Ffynon Vair by John Williams, clarke (ancestor of Mr. George Griffiths of Garne, A. 41).

1630.—Pont Davyd Esgob, together with two little bridges between it and the cathedral, were set up of newe with stones, whereas before they were made of tymber, £151 being levied out of the whole county of Flint.

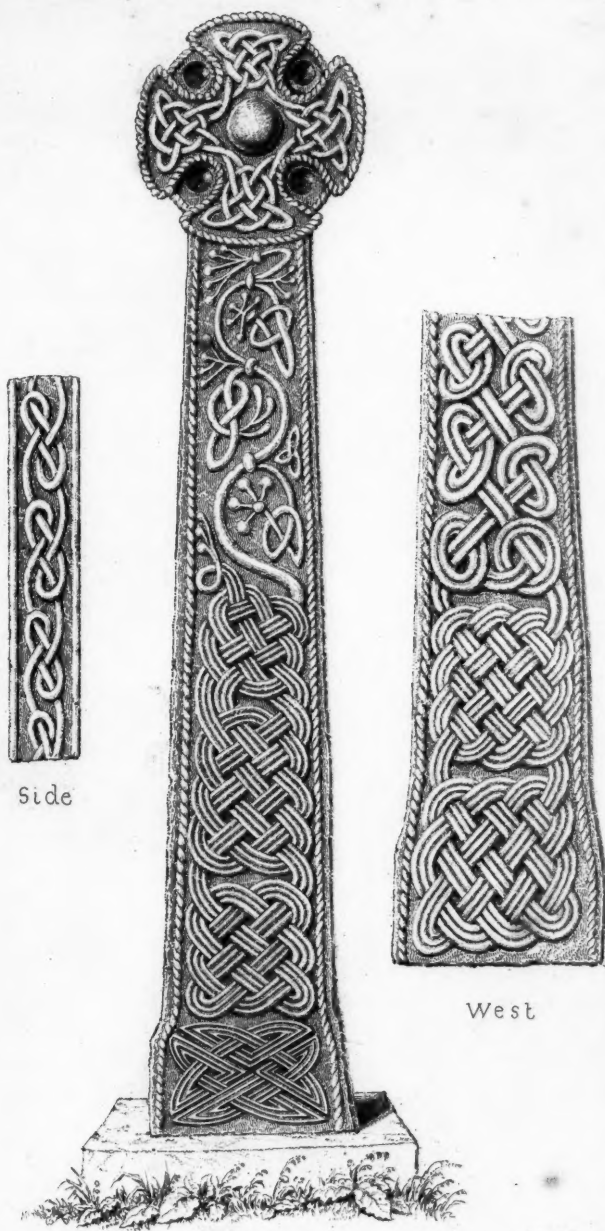
The above repairs, the same as those mentioned at p. 323, occupied from June to October.

The original Register of Pierce Roberts has vanished, but fortunately Miss Lloyd of Rhyl had previously made a transcript of it, and from which the above is extracted. It was given by the late Lord Mostyn to Lloyd, the author of *Beaumaris Bay*, and subsequently bequeathed to Miss Lloyd together with a large number of MSS. ; but which, from the ignorance or neglect of the executor, never reached that lady. Pierce Roberts was an attorney, and the registrar of St. Asaph, and lived on his own estate of Bronwylfa. His son William had Pumbedw Ucha, probably from his mother, an heiress ; but on his father's death he resided at the paternal mansion of Bronwylfa, where his fourth and youngest son was born in 1645. According to this account the son must have continued the Register, unless the birth of his son in 1645, at Bronwylfa, happened from the accident of his wife's visiting her father-in-law at the time.

E. L. BARNWELL.

THE SMALL CROSS AT PENALLY.

PENALLY appears, from the early Christian remains discovered there, to have been a favourite spot with the artistic monks of the middle ages. In addition to the very beautiful cross here figured, which stands near the west end of the church, there is a curious, large, flat stone, ornamented with rude dragon-patterns, in the churchyard to the north side of the church ; and two small but very interesting stones, one ornamented with an interlaced ribbon-pattern, inscribed "Hec est crux quam ædificavit Mail Domne....." in Hiberno-Saxon minuscule letters ; and the other covered with the peculiar Chinese-like pattern which is found in many of the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, were found some years ago in the vestry of the church, and which ought to be affixed to the inner walls of the church itself for safer preservation.



Side

West

East

J. O. W. del.

J. H. M. sc.

Crosses at Penally





The elegant cross in the churchyard, here drawn to a scale of one inch to a foot, is six feet and a half high, and is ornamented on both sides with interlaced ribbon-patterns of an ordinary character on the west side, the edges, and portion of the eastern side. The latter, however, is more elaborate than the western side, shewing that its present position, facing the western end of the church, is that for which it was designed. The slightly enlarged boss of the cross, on this eastern side, exhibits an unusual angulated and interlaced ornament; of which Mr. Petrie has given an example from Glendalough, in his work on the Round Towers, and others occur in the Scotch crosses; whilst in the upper part of the shaft the interlacement is carried up into a remarkable vegetable form, with leaves, berries, and intertwining stems.

The head of the cross is formed of four equal-sized arms, of the Maltese shape, ornamented with interlaced ribbons, and having a boss in the centre, and the spaces between the arms are pierced. The whole of the cross has a narrow, raised line with oblique impressions along the outer margin. The peculiar, foliated ornamentation of this cross, united to the more ancient interlaced patterns, induces me to think that it is not of an earlier date than the twelfth century.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The following is an abstract from the Cotton MSS. setting forth the state of the North Wales garrisons, or rather some of them, during the time of Glendwr. I am not aware that it has as yet appeared in print, and I therefore thought it might be acceptable to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

At Conway John de Mascy was Constable of the Castle. He had fifteen men-at-arms and sixty archers with him. 39s. 2d. were allowed to maintain this fortress per day, amounting in the year to £715 : 15 : 10.

Caernarvon had Henry de Bolde for its Constable, with twenty men of arms and eighty archers. The annual maintenance was £900 : 6 : 10.

Crickyth had Roger de Accon for Constable, with six men of arms and fifty archers. Annual maintenance, £416 : 14 : 6.

Hardelegh had Dyson de Mascy for Constable, with ten men-at-arms and thirty archers. Maintenance, £389 : 6 : 8. There were constables belonging to the prince. The total of these charges amounting to £2,421 : 3 : 4.

Denbigh Castle belonged to the Earl of March, and had been granted to Henry Percy.

Beaumaris also belonged to Henry Percy, with the Isle of Anglesea. Of these castles, Robert de Rutland with twenty men of arms and a hundred and twenty archers kept Denbigh at an annual expense of £1,672 : 18 : 4.

John de Pulle, with fifteen men of arms and a hundred and forty archers, kept Beaumaris at the yearly expense of £988 : 10 : 11.

The castles which belonged to the Prince of Wales as Chamberlain of Chester were Rhudlan and Flint. Of Rhudlan, Henry de Conwey was Constable, who kept it with nine men of arms and thirty archers at the expense of £422 : 15 : 10. Of Flint, Nicholas Hawlech was Constable, with four men of arms and twelve archers. Expense, £146 per annum.

MSS. Cotton., Cleop. F. iii, fol. 125.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

THE LOST CHURCHES IN WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a former letter to you I alluded to the once existing church in Derwen parish, the site of which is known only to a few of the oldest of the native residents. It was said to have had a sanc-

tuary attached to it, where minor offenders found a safe asylum. Having been informed by my intelligent friend, Mr. Robert Pierce, who resides in the district, that a portion of the roof of this church still existed in a barn near his house, I lately went over and inspected it with him. The name of the farm-house is Pyllau Perth. The building lies a little to the north of the ancient road which was formerly the sole road through Wales from north to south, commencing from Holywell and ending at St. David's, and still the only road in some parts of its extent. The roof of the barn and cowshed (for the building seems to have been divided into these two compartments) is supported by two couples from the church, one of which is more perfect than the other, and of the fifteenth century, the usual period at which most of the churches in the lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd appear to have received these roofs,—many of them very handsome ones. As at this time the lordship fell to the crown, it is not improbable that Henry VII, to shew his gratitude to his Welsh friends, put all the churches of the lordship into good order. In addition to these couples there are various pieces of carved oak introduced in other portions of the building, evidently portions of the old church. It has been stated that not far from Maysmore, near Corwen, are two church roofs now doing the same duty to barns. Whether this is true or not, I have not been able to ascertain; but it is not improbable that the one here mentioned is one of the two, as Maysmore is not at so great a distance. However, any of our members who live near could easily ascertain the truth of this story.

Not far from the farm, and close to the ancient road above mentioned, is a large square bath of rude masonry, the bottom of which is reached by steps. It is called "Fynnon Sarah," or Sarah's Well; but its history has been entirely lost, not even a tradition existing concerning it. It is situated at the back of what is now a common cottage of unusual lowness, so that a person of a little more than the average height must take care of his hat, if not of his head. The masonry of this building is extremely rude, almost approaching the Cyclopian, and certainly very different from the ordinary rude work of the cottages in this remote district. It has evidently been connected with the bath in some way or other, either as the abode of the *custos*, or of the priest, if this bath was a primitive baptistery, of which it has somewhat the appearance. Mr. Robert Pierce has promised to make further inquiries concerning any traditions that may still be ascertained, although he himself, a resident for years, has never yet heard of one.

There is a similar, but much more perfect and carefully built bath in the dingle above the church of Llanrhaiadr in Cymmerch, and which even after the Reformation was said to be in great repute for its healing qualities. But this had evidently been connected with the church, whereas Fynnon Sarah is far distant from one, and is only remarkable for being situated close by the road, which is certainly one of the oldest in the Principality, and when pilgrimages to St. Davids were in fashion must have been one of the most frequented.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

E. L. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the Report of the Meeting held by the Association in Bangor, I lately noticed that Mr. Hughes of Kinnel Park had kindly undertaken to have the stone on Fronteg Farm removed, and placed in some secure and suitable position. May I inquire of yourself or any other member, and more especially the Local Secretary for the district, whether this good intention of Mr. Hughes has been carried into effect? And if so, where the stone is at present? If, however, nothing has yet been done, I hope the matter will not be allowed to drop, but that steps be taken to remind Mr. Hughes of his promise as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

CYMRO.

AMMOBRAGIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Richard de Pynelesdon (Puleston) held lands and tenements in Worthynbury (in English, Mailer), in the county of Flint, which were held of the king by certain services, and by *ammobragium*, which extended to five shillings. This *ammobragium* was a pecuniary acknowledgment paid by tenants to the king, or vassals to the lord, for liberty of marrying or not marrying. There was an ancient fine in Wales called *amobyr* (whence *ammobragium* is probably derived), which has been stated to be the fine paid by the vassal to the superior to buy off his supposed privilege of keeping company the first night; but that such a barbarous custom ever existed, or could exist, in a civilised country is incredible. The real *amobyr*, or rather *gobr merch*, was an ancient British custom, and was a fine paid either for marrying the daughter of a vassal or the seduction of a maiden. The Welsh laws checked by fines, as far as possible, all unbecoming liberties, and among these checks was the *amobyr* (*Leges Wallice*, 199). But there were one or two curious methods adopted. Thus, if a wife proved unfaithful to her husband, the latter paid five shillings to his lord as long as he cohabited with his unfaithful spouse; but if she lived with her paramour, then the fine fell upon him. In case the prince was the sufferer, the fine was a very serious affair, being nothing less than a gold cup and cover, as broad as the royal visage, as thick as a ploughman's nail who had ploughed nine years; and a rod of gold as high as the prince and as thick as his little finger. Nor was this all. The culprit had further to satisfy the royal honour with one hundred cows for every cantref he ruled over, and a white bull with different coloured ears for every hundred cows.

In case of the seduction of a maiden, her compensation was still more curious, if not quite so costly. On appealing to the court against her deceiver, she was submitted to the following proof of her veracity. The tail of a three years' old bull, which had been shaven and well greased, was inserted through a wicker door. This she

had to grasp while two men goaded the beast. If she was strong enough to hold it, she had the animal by way of satisfaction; if not, she got nothing but the grease on her hands. (*Leges Walliæ*, 82). Beckwith, in his *Fragmenta Antiquitatis* (p. 260), in mentioning the above, remarks that it was singular that the ancient Britons should apparently make so light of such crimes, when their German cousins inflicted such cruel punishments at least on the female offenders.

M.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the town of Montgomery it was formerly the law that all scolds and unchaste women, in case of any disturbance or fightings arising through their misconduct, should be taken to the “goging stool,” and there to stand with their feet naked, and their hair hanging down and dishevelled, and thus exposed to the view of passers by for as long as the bailiffs thought proper. By “goging stoole” is meant “cucking stool” or “cokestool,” an institution as old as Saxon times. But this “cucking stool” (of which a fine specimen is still preserved in Leominster Church) was for the purpose of ducking the offenders; whereas at Montgomery it seems to have served as a kind of pillory.

May I ask if there are other towns in Wales where traditions of such customs still exist, or whether they are merely importations from our Saxon friends? Montgomery having been so early occupied by these unscrupulous marauders, probably received this barbarous custom from them. Another instrument of torture, namely “the branks” (many of which exist in England) was, I believe, unknown in the Principality. Specimens were exhibited at the Temporary Museum of the Association, in 1863, at Kington; and I believe also at Rhyl in 1858; but these, I think and hope, were also imported out of England.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

CURIOSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

MR. EDITOR,—As the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is said to be a general *repertorium* for all scraps which may in any way interest our countrymen, will you allow me to forward you the following brief extracts from Blount's *Tenures*?

“Kidwelly.—Hæredes Mauricii de London pro hac hereditate tenebantur, si Dominus Rex vel capitalis ejus justitarius venerit in partibus de Kidwelly cum exercitu deberent conducere prædictum exercitum cum vexillis suis et totâ gente suâ per mediam terram de Neth usque ad Zoghar.” (Blount, 138.) The Earl of Cawdor is now the proprietor; but probably has not the duty of escorting the Queen or the Lord Chief Justice from Neath to Lougher.

Grosmont.—William de Braosa gave to the king eighty marks, three great horses (*dextrarios*), five coursers (*chacuros*), twenty-four hounds (*sensas*), and ten greyhounds (*leporarios*), to have seisin of his castles of Grosmont, Skinfirth, and Lantley, in the county of Monmouth. (Blount, 184.)

At the coronation of Henry IV, Lord Leonard Grey of Ruthin, by petition before the High Steward, claimed to bear the second sword before the king at his coronation, by reason of his Castle and tower of Pembroke, and of his town of Denbigh; but the claim was not allowed.

H. B.

WELSH HOSPITALITY A CENTURY SINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have recently met with the following document, which is not without interest: "The following is the bill of fare at the entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, at Wynnstay, on his coming of age A.D. 1770, April 19 (?):—30 bullocks, one roasted whole; 50 hogs, 50 calves, 80 sheep, 18 lambs, 70 pies, 51 guinea-fowls, 37 turkeys, 12 turkey-poults, 84 capons, 24 pie-fowls, 300 chickens, 360 fowls, 96 ducklings, 48 rabbits, 15 snipes, 1 leveret, 5 bucks, 242 pounds of salmon, 50 brace of tench, 40 brace of carp, 36 pike, 60 dozen of trout, 108 flounders, 109 lobsters, 96 crabs, 10 quarts of shrimps, 200 crawfish, 60 barrels of pickled oysters, 1 hogs-head of rock-oysters, 20 quarts of oysters for sauce, 166 hams, 100 tongues, 125 plum-puddings, 108 apple-pies, 104 pork-pies, 30 beef-pies, 34 rice-puddings, 7 venison-pies, 60 raised pies, 80 tarts, 30 pieces of cut pastry, 24 pound-cakes, 60 Savoy cakes, 30 sweetmeat-cakes, 12 backs of bacon, 144 ice-creams, 18,000 eggs, 150 gallons of milk, 60 quarts of cream, 30 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 asparagus, 200 French beans, 3 dishes of green peas, 12 cucumbers, 70 hogs-heads of ale, 120 dozen of wine, brandy, rum, and shrub; rock-work shapes, landscapes in jellies, blancmange, etc.; a great quantity of small pastry; 1 large cask of ale which held 26 hogsheads. It is thought that there were at least 15,000 people at dinner in Sir Watkin's park all at the same time."

If any commentary is allowable upon such an agreeable subject, allow me to observe that the *one* leveret and *fifteen* snipes could not have gone far; and that the *three* dishes of peas and the *two hundred* French beans shew the trouble of forcing the early vegetables in times when no railways existed to bring a larger supply from Covent Garden. The *landscapes in jellies* must have been well worth seeing; much more that *small barrel of beer*!

Similar documents might possibly be procured from other great centres of hospitality in Wales, and they would be well worth publishing as illustrations of good old times.

I am, Sir, etc.

VIATOR.

July 10, 1864.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANDDEWI BRIEF CHURCH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The attention of Cardiganshire gentlemen ought to be called to the condition of this interesting building. Something should be done to remove modern anomalies, and make amends for the bad treatment it experienced within the memory of man. No greater blot can attach to the intellectual history of the county than the partial demolition of this edifice; the consequence, indeed, though remote one, of the great spoliation of the sixteenth century. The body of the church should be made more worthy of the grand central tower than it now is; and the early inscribed stones in the churchyard, the Roman inscription, etc., should be taken proper care of. We hope, before long, to publish an account of the church in our Journal.

LLANBADARN-FAWR CHURCH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The restoration of this fine old church is, we understand, proceeding; and we hope that, if due respect is paid to its thoroughly national style, so grand a monument of ancient Welsh architecture will be preserved for the admiration of future generations. This church, however, will not be worthily treated until its *episcopal* dignity is restored to it.

HANDBOOK FOR LLANFYLLIN.—This publication, principally compiled by the Rev. R. Williams, M.A., is exactly what we should like to see imitated in every considerable town in Wales. The local history, the antiquities, the manners and customs, and the scenery of the town and neighbourhood, are all treated of in it; and it cannot but draw the attention of those who visit that interesting neighbourhood. We are glad of the opportunity to mention that the church of Llanfyllin, a brick building of the *classic* time of Queen Anne, has lately had its interior treated in a most judicious manner by Mr. W. Scott of Liverpool, under the auspices of the Rector. New seats properly arranged, instead of pews; a chancel screened off, under high stone arches; windows framed in stone, and stained glass, have actually transformed this edifice from a barn into a satisfactory place of Christian worship. It is a striking example of what may be done, even in the most hopeless cases, when good sense and sufficient architectural skill are combined.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

HAVERFORDWEST MEETING.—1864.

President.

J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.P.

THE Eighteenth Annual Meeting, held at Haverfordwest, commenced on Monday, August 22, 1864.

Active preparations had been previously made by the Rev. J. Tombs and a numerous and influential Local Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

ADMIRAL JOHN LORT STOKES, *Chairman.*

The Reverend Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., Walwyn's Castle
The Reverend Sir Erasmus G. Williams, Bart., St. David's

Charles Allen, Esq., Tenby
Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin
James B. Bowen, Esq., Llwyngwair
James Bowen, Esq., Haverfordwest
James D. Brown, Esq., Haverfordwest
The Ven. Archdeacon Clark, M.A., Tenby
Rev. H. C. D. Chandler, B.A., Narberth
John Colby, Esq., Ffynnonau
Col. Arthur Saunders Davies, Pentre
R. Pavin Davies, Esq., Ridgway
Geo. Jordan Harries, Esq., Priskilly
John Harvey, Esq., Haverfordwest
W. V. James, Esq., Haverfordwest
Rev. R. Lewis, M.A., Lampeter Velfry
E. Taylor Massey, Esq., Cottessmore
Henry Mathias, Esq., Haverfordwest
Lewis Mathias, Esq., Lamphey Court
The Mayor of Haverfordwest
The Mayor of Pembroke
The Mayor of Tenby
Rev. S. O. Meares, B.A., Haverfordwest
John Lloyd Morgan, Esq., M.D., Haverfordwest
William Owen, Esq., Haverfordwest
Lieut.-Col. Xavier Peel, Denant
Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, M.A., Picton Castle
J. B. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Pentyparc

Rev. James Philipps, B.A., Wiston
E. Picton Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest
John Pavin Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest
John Wm. Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest
Rev. W. D. Phillips, M.A., Cronwear
J. Rogers Powell, Esq., Haverfordwest
Charles Prust, Esq., Haverfordwest
John D. Roberts, Esq., Milford
Thomas Roberts, Esq., Milford
Nicholas A. Roch, Esq., Paskeston
George Rowe, Esq., Haverfordwest
Thos. Rowlands, Esq., Haverfordwest
Baron Frederick de Rutzen, Slebech
Mark A. Saurin, Esq., Orielson
John Stokes, Esq., Cuffern
James B. Summers, Esq., Rosemore
J. Maule Sutton, Esq., M.D., Narberth
Rev. Jackson Taylor, M.A., Freystrop
Rev. Jas. Thomas, M.A., Haverfordwest
Rev. W. B. Thomas, M.A., Canon of St. David's
Rev. Joseph Tombs, B.A., Burton Rectory
Rev. Henry Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's

Fiscal Treasurer.

John William Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest.

Local Secretary.

Rev. J. Tombs, B.A., Burton, Haverfordwest.

Curators of the Local Museum.

Mr. Jesse Harvey; Mr. Richard James; Mr. Thomas J. White; and the Secretaries.

Office for Reference.

Mr. Edward J. Potter, Library, High Street.

MONDAY AUGUST 22.

As soon as the President Elect entered the Meeting, which was held in the County Hall, GEORGE CLARK, Esq., on the proposal of Professor BABINGTON, took the chair, and apologised for the absence of Sir John Benn Walsh, the out-going President of the Association, and who was unable to attend the Meeting in person. The Association was much indebted to the ready kindness with which Sir John Walsh had consented to accept the presidency in the place of the late lamented Sir George Cornwall Lewis, by whose untimely death the office had been vacated. Of the able manner in which Sir John had discharged his duties on that occasion, there was no need to remind those members who took part in the very pleasant and successful meeting held at Kington.

The Rev. JAMES ALLEN said that such a proposal really required no one to second it; but as a matter of form he would gladly do so, and at the same time he would congratulate the Association in being so fortunate as to have such an excellent President.

Mr. SCOURFIELD, on taking the chair said,—In welcoming the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association on their first visit to this ancient town, and to this part of Pembrokeshire, you will perhaps permit me to say a few words in reference to my own position on the present occasion. It is rather curious that, although I have been several years a member of this Association, I have never yet been able to attend one of its meetings; and it is still more curious that I should be called upon, on my first appearance amongst you, to occupy so elevated a position without any previous training in the business of the Society. I feel pretty much in the position of the actor who is called upon to take the part of Richard III without going through the preliminary parts of the early village cock, Buckingham, and Richmond. However, I will do the best I can; and, like the prisoner who stands for trial at that bar (pointing to the dock where the prisoner stands for trial at the Assizes and Sessions), I hope for a good deliverance. I have the pleasure of addressing several ladies, and no doubt the question that naturally suggests itself to them, is, What are we come here for? Some one has said,

“Give me the thing that’s pretty, young, and new;
What’s ugly, old, and odd,
I leave to you.”

And although our business here is to appreciate the “ugly, old, and odd,” I hope that will not lessen our veneration for all that is

"pretty, young, and new." The Cambrian Archæological Association has already visited the southern part of Pembrokeshire, having met some years since at Tenby. A great deal remains to be explored in this county. The only scientific society, except this, to which I belong, is the Geological Society; and I have gone through the county with one of the most eminent geologists of the day, Professor Sedgwick, who said that this was an admirable county for geological inquiry, as it was not what is called a "blind" county. Sir Roderick Murchison, too, states in his work on the Silurian system, that this county possessed extraordinary facilities for geological investigation. Now, *mutatis mutandis*, this remark applies to our present object, for the Geological Society has to do with the works of nature not modified by the hand of man, while the Cambrian Archæological Association has to do entirely with the works of man. With regard to the geology of this county, the whole strata seem to have been forced up by igneous and plutonic rocks, dislocating them in a remarkable manner; and so it has been with the moral condition of the county, whose inhabitants are of a most varied character, caused by the irruption of different races, who have all left their stamp on the county, both in its inhabitants and in its structures. This county possesses a magnificent haven, which in former times must have attracted attention; and before the facilities of navigation by steam were known, the neighbourhood of Milford must have been a place of great consequence. In those times it must have attracted a great number of strangers to this county, which history tells us was visited by the Danes, the Normans, and the Flemings, who have all left monuments of their works. It is the business of the archæologist to disentangle and to clear away all that is confused and obscure in these works; to give us, in fact, a picture of the past. We very properly attach great value to the study of history; but history would be incomplete without the labours of the archæologist. We are so constituted that it is impossible for any one to see relics of the past, however unimaginative he may be, without associating some ideas with them; and the uneducated people connect ancient castles and priories with ghosts, ogres, witches, and possibly with devils. Now the archæologist restores these buildings, in imagination, as they originally stood, and peoples them with the men and women of history. The archæologist also examines the implements that are found in these buildings in different parts of the country, and so connects the present with the past; and shews us that human nature is the same in all ages, modified, it is true, in its external forms by the customs and habits peculiar to the people of every age. In this county the objects of archæological interest may be divided into three classes: first, those connected with religion; second, the defences; and third, the family residences of the county. First, then, we have those connected with religious worship, including so-called Druidical remains, the ruins of ancient monasteries, and many churches. In the second division we have the earliest kind of defence, in formidable earthworks called "raths," and several interesting and pictu-

resque castles. It is a curious thing to see how extremes meet, as these ancient earthworks, which have more affinity with the modern system of warfare than the castles of a later period. Earthworks are now found to be stronger for defence than the Norman castle, which, by the application of modern science, would soon be battered down. The same thing is seen in ladies' dresses, the crinolines of the present day being connected with the hoops of a former time, with a long interval between. Thus it is that extremes meet. However, if any one wishes for information on the castles of Pembroke-shire, or, indeed, of Wales, he cannot do better than read some excellent papers in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by my friend, Mr. Clark. Then as to the family residences of the county, there are some of very great interest. On Wednesday you will visit one of the most remarkable, the Old Palace at St. David's. There is another of the same kind at Lamphey; but that is beyond the range of your intended excursions. There are besides these some interesting old mansions that will throw light on the habits and customs of past ages. However, it is my business to point out in a general sketch what is likely to occupy your time, and not to give you details, which others, more competent than I am, are prepared to give. In conclusion, I would ask, What are we here for? Dr. Johnson says the man who makes the past or the future predominate over the present, raises himself in the scale of thinking beings. And if it were necessary, I would justify the pursuits and objects of the archæological and other societies, in the words recently quoted by a man of European reputation, Baron Cuvier,—“Every discussion which supposes a classification of facts, every research which requires a distribution of matter, is performed after the same manner; and he who has cultivated a science merely for amusement, is surprised at the facility it affords for disentangling all kinds of affairs”; and he goes on to say “that these peaceful studies are more capable than any other of supplying that want of occupation which has so largely contributed to the troubles of our age.” The objects of the Cambrian Archæological Society may, if viewed separately, appear dry; but the researches of this and kindred associations, when combined, are extremely interesting, for they make history coherent and intelligible, and thus promote the intellectual and moral progress of the community.

The PRESIDENT then called on the Secretary to read the Annual Report; before doing which, however, the Secretary read a letter from the Rector of Merthyr, who was unable to attend the Meeting in person, bringing before the notice of the Meeting the particular circumstances of Bardsey Island (hitherto extraparochial, spiritually and temporally), now threatened with being made a part of the parish of Aberdaron in Lleyn, and forced to contribute to the parochial rate. Mr. Griffiths was anxious to build the poor islanders a church, and thought that as Bardsey claimed to have once belonged to Pembroke-shire, that their case might be submitted at the Meeting, and that he would contribute £10 to the proposed fund.

The PRESIDENT objected to any proposition of the kind. In his judicial capacity in that Hall he had often to pronounce on such contested claims, and must put a decided negative on the proposed one of Bardsey. Other members no less strongly expressed their opinion that the matter was in no way connected with the Meeting, or business of the Association.

This being the universal opinion of the assembly, the SECRETARY read the following Report :

"Ten years have now elapsed since the present series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* was commenced, when certain modifications were also made in the working arrangements of the Association. It is with no little satisfaction that your Committee, in reviewing the proceedings of the Society during that period, are enabled to congratulate the members on the successful carrying out of the plans then proposed, not only as regards the financial department, but the general character of the Journal and of the supplemental volumes issued, consisting of the *Cemaes Records*, the *Historia Britonum*, the *Gwentian Chronicle*, and the two volumes of the *Survey of Gower*. Satisfactory, however, as this retrospect must be, the natural course of time must seriously affect the future of the Association, the conducting of which unfortunately depends on the active exertions of a very limited number of its members. In the course of nearly twenty years such changes must take place, that, unless a constant succession of younger working members be kept up, to supply the places thus vacated, the whole machinery must come to a stand-still. If these observations are generally applicable to an association like that of the Cambrian, they are particularly applicable, and must more particularly excite the serious attention of the members, when the Association has been suddenly deprived, by a dangerous illness, of a member who was not only the original promoter, and, in one sense, the founder of the Society, but has from that period been its most active and principal supporter. Your Committee have only to mention the name of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in order to convey some idea of the loss the Association has sustained. Under these circumstances, therefore, although there is a fair pecuniary support, unless some of the younger members are prepared to give their active cooperation either as members of the Editorial Committee or as General Secretaries, your Committee must express their anxiety that no other result can follow but the dissolution of the Association. This important consideration, therefore, is earnestly pressed upon the serious attention of the members in general. Since the resignation of Mr. Banks, of Brecon, no gentleman has yet been induced to undertake the office of General Secretary for the southern portion of the Principality.

"The Committee report that the additional fund established at Truro, to meet the expenses of editing the Journal, so as not to interfere with the funds devoted to illustrating the Journal, has been liberally responded to by several of the members. The balance in the Treasurer's hands amounts to £55:18:5; but then it must be

remembered that the Association has, since the commencement of the year, paid upwards of £60 towards the supplemental volumes of the *Gwentian Chronicle* and the second part of the *Survey of Gower*. There are, moreover, some amount of arrears, especially from South Wales, for which numberless applications have been made without success. Some of these arrears are for several years due.

"Your Committee recommend a vote of thanks to Sir John Benn Welsh, M.P., for his kind and efficient services as President of the past year, when the Annual Meeting was held at Kingston. The retiring members of the Committee are,—G. T. Clark, Esq.; Professors Westwood and Babington; and your Committee recommend the re-election of these gentlemen, and the election of the Rev. J. Tombs. The following new members have joined the Association since the Meeting at Kingston,—Richard Banks, Esq., Kingston; Stephen W. Williams, Esq., Rhaiader; Miss Oliver, Rhaiader; C. J. Ingledeu, Esq., Carnarvonshire; C. R. Williams, Esq., Merionethshire; J. Y. Hinde, Esq., Flintshire; Rev. Hugh Prichard, Anglesea; Capt. J. W. Johns, Montgomeryshire; C. Allen, Esq.; Rev. R. R. Rogers; E. Taylor Massey, Esq.; Rev. D. Hughes, and Rev. Thomas Horn, all of Pembrokeshire; W. H. Nevill, Esq., Carmarthenshire; R. Milligan, Esq., Putney; and Capt. Charles Miller Layton, Watford."

Professor BABINGTON, in proposing the adoption of the Report, referred to the literary management of the Society's Journal, which was left in the hands of only a very few members. He regretted that such was the case, and expressed a hope that many members would in future contribute to its pages. He then spoke feelingly of the illness of Mr. Longueville Jones, the present editor, and the difficulty they experienced in appointing a successor to him.

The Report was then adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. GILBERT N. SMITH, Rector of Gumfreston, read a paper on the testimony of the Pembrokeshire bone and flint-knife caves in regard to the antiquity of man. He said that it was not supposed, till after the commencement of this century, that there existed any other than the Hebrew record dating the time of man's entrance upon his estate in the great universe. Very lately, however, his early presence has been detected, not by his bones or his footprints, but by his tools, which are certain implements of flint,—some in the form of knives, some of hatchets, saws, arrow and spear-heads, and others round-ended flakes, the use of which some think it is not easy to settle, but call them scrapers, in reference to skins which they are supposed to have cleansed. He quoted from Cuvier's *Essay* in confirmation of this absence of all evidence, in the earth's strata, of man's existence earlier than five thousand years ago or thereabouts. Mr. Smith went on to describe the contents and situation of four caves in the county of Pembroke, two of which are new, and the other two new only in respect to the knowledge that they contained the bones of such animals as the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hyæna, and other mammals, usually found in bone-caves together with these

flint knives. The bones and knives he exhibited on the table and in the Museum, together with similar knives from the Wady Magarah at Mount Sinai, from Mexico, from Yorkshire, and from Red Hill. He observed that it by no means follows that because these tools are now found in contact with the bones of extinct animals, that they coexisted in these latitudes. He had exhumed the handle of a Sheffield penknife, with the small plate for the possessor's name on one side of it, lying in the midst of the bones and flints. Nor does any cutting or figuring on these old bones by the human hand prove their coexistence; for the bones are so conspicuous that no casual cave-dwellers could have overlooked them, and they were as likely to adapt some of them to their own purposes as recent bones. In proof that these chips, flakes, or knives, were not of accidental but of artificial origin, he showed how the rounded ends bore indisputable marks of manipulation; more so, indeed, than the shaping of the flint of the old gun-lock which the percussion-cap has now superseded. He next observed upon the peculiar situation of one of these caves (Caldy Island), that it was so confined a spot as to prove the impossibility of herds of elephants and other large animals ever living there, since its separation from the main land; and so, by inference, of the coast of France from this island; which, however, he considered from the testimony of Verstegan, from whose *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* he also quoted, might not have been so very long ago. As to the way in which these bones got into the caves, he believed it was by water; and that those holes in the mountain limestone of the country, which are called "sinks" by the farmers, and into which the annual freshets still carry whatever they find in their roud-channels, correspond with their entrances; that the marks of gnawing which are found on the bones were made before they reached the caves; that the dung-balls of the hyæna sometimes found with them were swept in the same way, and do not *prove* the hyæna to have carried in the carcasses of other animals after death, more than his own, for he is emphatically a bone-eating animal, and so his dung is as firm as bone itself, and will stand the temporary action of water. His inference from the supposed coexistence of these extinct animals and man, the proof of which as yet he denied, was, that it must have been before the separation of this land from the Continent. He said he could show clearly that the flint-using tribe or tribes of men lived here at a very recent period; for that just above one of the caves called "The Hoyle," in which about eighty flint knives were picked up by himself and his assistants, there exist some eight or ten tumuli on a ridge of the old red sand-stone called "The Ridgeway," from within which tumuli, and in contact with the urns they contain, filled with burnt human bones, similar flint chips and arrow-heads are found. The Cambrian Archaeological Association had found some in a tumulus there some years since. It was much more reasonable, therefore, to think that the inhabitants of the tumuli, when living, were the fabricators of the flint knives, than any race of men supposed to be contemporary

with the cave-pachyderms and mammals. Mr. Smith then referred to the theory of a bone, bronze, and iron age, as succeeding one another. He showed, by a quotation from that avowed atheist, Lucretius, whose book he had in his hand, that this opinion ought not to be fathered on the Danes; for that Worsaae, in his *Princeval Antiquities*, advocated such a modification of it as suggested another,—in fact, that of Aristotle, who says that the arts have often been lost and again recovered. That it was easy enough to conceive how any given family of colonists, after they had exhausted the stock of iron or bronze tools which they brought with them, must needs have recourse to what they could lay their hands on, and would soon forget the art of smelting iron, if any of a small family of emigrants happened to be skilled in it, which was very much more unlikely than the reverse. As to Lucretius and men who gave such unbridled scope to rationalism as to despise such old landmarks as even Plato honoured,—for Plato advocated the received doctrine of the origin of man as conveyed to him by ancient legends which he deeply revered,—as to such men as Lucretius, he shows how, professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and by way of instance quoted a line in which that writer says that man's hand was not made to grasp anything; but because he found he could do so, that therefore he did it. He called him a great fool, with all his hardihood in the denial of God, and his sporting the specious theory of a bone, bronze, and iron age. He said, looking at what Newton's mind did when he inferred by reflection the combustible nature of the diamond, since proved to be a fact; what Lavoisier's mind did when, by the same exercise of the glorious faculty of thought granted to man, he inferred the existence of oxygen as the cause of the rust of iron, in place of that absurd phlogiston, since also verified, that it was clear to him that man did not chiefly advance in the arts by any accident like the burning of woods, whose embers melted the metals into the shape of the holes in the earth beneath, and so taught man to melt them again, as Lucretius would have us believe; but by intuition like that enjoyed by us all in some measure, and in a measure sufficient for all progress and utility, if we consider man at first to have had no more than as high a power of mind as fell to the lot of Newton or Bacon, or, in our own day, to Herschel or Faraday.

Professor BABINGTON spoke at considerable length on the subject so ably introduced by Mr. Smith. He did not agree in the conclusions come to by Mr. Smith, arguing from the position in which the bones of extinct animals and flint instruments have been found in gravel beds and in caves, that the men who made and used the instruments lived in the time of these extinct animals. He thought it probable that the climate of this country, at that period, was colder than it is now, and that the flint instruments found in gravel beds were used by the natives on the frozen rivers, and, falling through the broken ice, were deposited in the gravel. This was, however, only a conjecture. The subject had not yet been thoroughly inves-

tigated. They must wait patiently until there was sufficient evidence for them to arrive at a reliable conclusion.

After an interesting conversation the meeting terminated.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

The excursion of this day commenced with an examination of the ruins of the Priory of Haverfordwest, usually known as that of St. Thomas, but dedicated to the Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr. The church was cruciform, and of the early part of the thirteenth century, as indicated principally by the few remaining plain lancet-windows. The ashlar work has been entirely removed, the church having apparently served as a quarry to the inhabitants of the town. The building, however, had been well constructed, and the mortar was remarkably good. A passage exists, worked within the walls, and said to lead to a vaulted substructure, which may have been the crypt from its situation; but the entrance was choked up, so no inspection was possible. Of the buildings of the establishment little can be made out from the scattered masses of masonry still in existence, so complete has been the destruction. There, however, appears to be remaining a vaulted passage, now not accessible, which served as a communication between some of the buildings of the convent.

A short walk led the excursionists to the remains of Haroldstone House, a view of which is given in the Journal of the Association for 1860. The only feature of the original building still remaining tolerably perfect, is what is called "The Steward's Tower," inhabited a few years ago, and which presents an interesting example of a domestic and defensive building. A small square tower is built against the more habitable part of the structure, and communicates with it by a small doorway. From the summit of this tower a good out-look could be kept by the inmate of the adjoining lodge. It is called "The Steward's Tower," but more probably was occupied by the warder or porter. Its date appears to be that of the fifteenth century. Of the dwellinghouse itself, some of the party-walls remain; sufficient to indicate that the mansion must have been of considerable dimensions, but not presenting any strong defensive capabilities. As far as could be ascertained from the imperfect examination allowed, these walls formed portions of a building later than the Steward's Tower. The complete edifice, with its enclosures, occupied a square, one side of which consists of a raised walk, apparently for the accommodation of the ladies of the house; who, while thus promenading, might also amuse themselves with a somewhat distant and imperfect view of a cockpit in the adjoining meadow, consisting of a raised circular platform. This house was inhabited as lately as the early portion of the seventeenth century by Sir James Perrot,

an illegitimate son of the Lord Deputy; but how it came into his possession, is not actually known. The Lord Deputy bought his mother's life-interest in it, and probably resided there before he obtained the grant of Carew Castle.

It having been found desirable to alter the arrangement of the programme, the carriages proceeded to the old parsonage of Johnston, once probably considered a very ample residence for the incumbent. It is now occupied as a labourer's cottage. Its date is uncertain, but of no very great antiquity. The stone staircase, worked in the thickness of the wall, extended for that purpose to the exterior; this and the large circular fireplace, which is now cut off by a modern wall, were the most remarkable features in the structure.

Johnston Church was the next object that attracted attention. It appears to be one of the most interesting and best preserved churches in the district, kept in good order, and hitherto undamaged by restorers. It is a cross-church with very slightly developed transepts, but cleverly managed. In the chancel are a credence-table, a piscina, and two sedilia, all of them worth careful attention. The font furnishes an excellent example of the Pembrokeshire type, having a very Norman look, but perhaps belonging to the thirteenth century. This one, as usual, has a square, not a circular basin. One of the most remarkable objects, however, are the double hagnioscopes on each side of the church, for the convenience of the occupants of the small transepts. The tower is also an excellent example of the Pembrokeshire towers,—remarkable for their lofty and excellent proportions, without the aid of buttresses, and usually undivided into courses, the upper portion in most cases slightly projecting beyond the faces of the tower by the aid of corbels. The solidity and firmness of these towers is worthy of notice. They were probably built with unusual strength for the purpose of resisting attacks, and in many cases there are no external openings except in the uppermost story.

An interesting earthwork known as Roman's Castle was then visited. The banks are of considerable steepness and elevation, except on one side, the greater part of which has been completely levelled. From the cultivation of the ground, all traces of interior dwelling-places have long since been lost, even if they ever existed; for there appears to be some little doubt as to what nation this work is to be assigned. It is rectangular, with the angles slightly rounded off, and might be taken for a small Roman post, as the name seems to indicate. It is, however, more probably of Danish origin.

The excursionists' attention was next directed to the mutilated remains of a cromlech, or sepulchral chamber as these monuments are now almost universally allowed to be. Taking into consideration the sadly mutilated condition of most of these vestiges of the earliest occupants of this county, the present one, which appears to have no particular name, and to be unconnected with any local tradition or superstition, is a very fair specimen, of moderate dimensions. The structure at present consists of the remains of its supporters (once

probably six in number) and a covering stone. A huge mass of rock lies touching a part of it, which looks as if it had at one time formed a portion of the gallery or chamber. There are also the remains of original small, dry masonry, by which the gaps between the larger stones were always carefully filled up. Few traces of its former covering, or tumulus, could be made out. A modern bank across the field adjoins one side.

An examination of Burton Church concluded the first portion of the excursion of the day. This church presents a rather unfavourable contrast with that of Johnston, and would be materially improved by a small outlay, without any necessity for interfering with the original structure so as to destroy the identity of the building. The church is of various dates, commencing with the thirteenth century, unless the tower is Norman, as it is by some thought to be. The western door, usually wanting in Pembrokeshire towers, has been blocked up, as well as the northern one in the nave. There are north and south transepts and a south aisle of equal dimensions with the chancel. This portion is Early English. The south chancel wall was pierced with three arches, and the chancel walls were raised some feet; at which time the chancel arch was recut, and the arrangement of the hagioscope made. It is remarkable that the church is lighted by none of its original windows, which have been blocked up; and others of stone, and the worst and meanest kind of wooden sashes inserted. The bells and roof of the tower have vanished, the Sanctus bell alone remaining. There are still remaining a few of the original seats ornamented with the fleur-de-llys and linen pattern, which will be invaluable as a copy in case the interior of the church is cleared from its present unsightly boxes. There is a benitier in the porch with a Norman moulding, portion of an older church. In many instances, when a church was rebuilt, the piscina, benitier, and perhaps less frequently the sedilia, were preserved and worked up in the new building. The font, of the same character as that of Johnston, has been at some time mutilated, badly patched up with wood, and bedaubed with whitewash. In the centre of the chancel is a monument of a Wogan, of Boulston, as shewn by the punning devices on the sides and ends. Besides the usual coat of the Wogan (three martlets in chief) is another of three escallops. A fine cross ragule, in strongly developed relief, ornaments the top slab. It is of the seventeenth century. In the western end, under the tower vault, some later alterations appear to have been made, the effect of which has been to leave on each side a kind of tunnel or shaft running upwards. Whether this is accidental or not seems doubtful. If the latter, it is difficult to suggest its probable object: at any rate it could not well have been as stated on the spot, to command the lower windows of the tower in case of an attack. It is a subject of regret that no steps have been taken to put this interesting church into better order generally. A moderate sum, judiciously expended, would easily restore the edifice to its original character,—a character so clearly defined that the usual danger

of a restoration may be easily avoided. Few country churches better deserve a proper renovation.

In the churchyard is a well enclosed in masonry, and reached by a short flight of steps. This has been conjectured to have been a baptistery; for which purpose it seems too confined, and is far inferior in dimensions to the baptisteries existing in different parts of Wales. There do not appear to have been any healing properties attached to it by tradition, as is often the case with what are termed "holy wells." Its existence, however, within the churchyard is remarkable; and if not purely accidental, may be thought to add one more instance to the many existing ones where churches have been built adjoining wells.

On leaving the church the assembled company proceeded to Williamston, the abode of the President, where they were received with courteous and sumptuous hospitality; on the conclusion of which the day's work was continued by a visit to Benton Castle, a building of considerable interest, although of very moderate dimensions and of simple details. Its situation is no less picturesque than important, in a military point of view, as protecting the district of Roos on one side, as Roche Castle does on the other. From its dimensions it could not have sustained any long and systematic blockade, and was, therefore, more a kind of advanced post to command that part of the haven below, and to allow sufficient time, in case of an attack, to receive assistance from the more important Castles of Haverfordwest, Picton, Pembroke, etc. Its date is considered, on the best authority, to have been the last part of Henry III's reign, or at any rate previous to the great alteration in castle building introduced by his successor. The main building consisted only of a larger and smaller tower connected by curtains.

On leaving the Castle the carriages remained some time on the summit of the hill above, from which a most extensive and charming view of the whole country was obtained, the isolated Castle of Roche standing out in the horizon to the west, and the branch of the haven below on the east side, with the woods and Castle of Lawrenny below. As this charming spot was close to Benton Castle, communication by beacon between it and Roche Castle, at the opposite extremity of the Flemish province, could be easily made.

Langum Church was the last object visited this day. The building is kept in a very indifferent manner, and has little of interest, externally and internally, except the side-chapel on the north side, separated from the body of the church by two arches of late Decorated character. In the north wall are two bold but roughly executed ogee canopied recesses, under each of which is an effigy. The most eastern of the two is that of a knight in mail and plate armour, and of the latter part of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth centuries. Fenton states that this is known to have been the monument of a knight of the Roche family, and thinks that Benton and Roche Castles were the limits of his jurisdiction as guardian of the province of Roos. He conjectures also that his

being buried in this church might have arisen from the circumstance of his having died at Benton Castle, or at a mansion (the site of which house was occupied by the old manor of Nash), to which this chapel is an appurtenance. In the other recess lies the mutilated effigy of a female, evidently not intended for its present position. There is a curious but clumsy kind of piscina, with an ill executed canopy over it, in this chapel; an inaccurate illustration of which is given in Fenton, who calls it a holy water niche; by which he, no doubt, meant a stoup or benitier. It is of the fifteenth century.

At the evening meeting, commenced at the usual time, the PRESIDENT in the chair, who, after briefly alluding to the very agreeable proceedings of the day, called on Professor BABINGTON to give a more complete and detailed account of the excursions.

On the conclusion of that gentleman's observations he was followed by Mr. TALBOT BURY with observations on the more remarkable architectural features noticed during the day. Mr. Bury entered into these details at some length; more particularly, however, dwelling on the interesting church of Johnston, which he considered a model of a country church, and kept up in a manner which he wished was more general in country districts. In alluding to the tower, which he assumed to be a good example of the well known Pembrokeshire type, he dwelt in strong terms on the necessity of studying local peculiarities, especially on the part of architects, who were sometimes too fond of introducing into districts either their own ideas or others imported from elsewhere, and which frequently harmonized very badly with the locality into which they were thus intruded.

Mr. CLARK, on being summoned by the PRESIDENT to make some observations on Benton Castle, commenced them with a brief review of the particular position of the district as regarded its military defences. In imitation of the greater works of Pembroke, Haverfordwest, and others of the same kind, numerous smaller castles were erected by the mesne lords; thus protecting their own private estates, as the larger castle defended the general district. Benton was such an instance, which he considered must be referred to the date of Henry III. There were no indications of any earlier pre-existing work. In plan it was a small, irregular court, at one angle of which rose a small, cylindrical tower surmounted by an octagonal battlement, probably later in date. The three floors had been of timber, and were probably reached by ladders, as there were no stairs within the walls. No traces of a portcullis existed. The door on the east side opens from the first floor on a short curtain, on which the main entrance is, and which is also unprovided with a portcullis. At the east end is a smaller tower; and from this, no doubt, the curtain extended. Below the Castle was a paddock defended by an earthwork which passes all round the Castle.

Mr. BARNWELL next followed with extracts from his *Perrot Notes*, pointing out the irreconcilable difficulties that existed as to the earlier portions of the generally received genealogies, and the later additions and interpolations introduced at different times. The

details, especially of the genealogical part, were necessarily of a dry character; but certain matters were brought to light not previously known. Among these was the dispute between the Priory of Haverfordwest and the parishioners of Haroldstone respecting the performance of divine service; which was finally settled by arbitration in 1464, the very year Sir Thomas Perrot, the principal proprietor of the parish, died. It was from this award that it was ascertained that the church of Haroldstone was originally given to the Priory by Sir Richard Harold, either the father-in-law of Sir Thos. Perrot, or of another Sir Richard Harold, his grandfather. The last will and testament of Sir William Perrot, grandson to the foregoing Sir Thomas, was next given, probate of which was granted 7th June, 1503. In it he directs his body to be buried in the Priory church of Haverfordwest, in the chancel, before the picture of the Saviour. He bequeathed 10s. to the fabric of St. David's; to the Priory, £10; to his own parish church of Haroldstone, his velvet gown; to the preaching priors of St. Saviour's, Haverfordwest, 5s.; to the rector of Haroldstone, 6s. 8d. in lieu of tithe forgotten; to his four daughters the respective sums of £10, £60, £50, and £40, as marriage portions; all his residue to his son Owen and widow Jane. His widow died soon afterwards, and bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the fabric of St. David's cathedral and the church of Haroldstone; to the Priory of St. Thomas 20s.; and to those of St. Saviour's, Hereford, 5s.; to the canons of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, 30s., for service for her soul for one month. The residue was given to her son Owen. The will was proved on the 4th December, 1504. Certain details connected with Sir John Perrot's attainder, hitherto unnoticed, were given; such as his letters from London, dated at York House and the Strand, urgently requesting sums of money to be forwarded to him from Pembrokehire and Carmarthenshire, to meet his law and other charges. An inquisition of his estates was held at Haverford Castle on the 26th of September, 34th Elizabeth, by which various estates (almost all leaseholds for twenty-one years direct from the crown) were found to have been in his possession. Two months previously to this, more than one inquisition of the furniture and effects at Carew Castle were made. From two or three entries it is clear that Sir John had not then completed his building at Carew, although from the long list of articles it is evident that he had inhabited it some time with a tolerable retinue. The glass intended for the windows of the great hall was supplied from Tewkesbury, and at that time was locked up in a chamber. Sir John had obtained from Queen Mary the castle, which lapsed to the crown on his attainder; but was restored to his son Thomas, who lived but a short time, when the crown seems to have resumed it.

The PRESIDENT, in dismissing the meeting, alluded to the importance and interest of such notes as throwing no little light on the history of the county; for the Perrots had at one time been the proprietors of a large portion of the county, so that their history might in one sense be called the history of the county.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

This day being devoted to a pilgrimage to St. David's, the carriages started at an earlier than usual, making their first halt at Roche Castle, where Mr. CLARK pointed out to the assembly the more interesting details of the very picturesque ruin. It is a mere tower, built upon one horn of a double upburst of slate rock. It is larger than, though not so old as, Carnbrea in Cornwall, which it much resembles in position; and it forms a well known and widely seen landmark in the southern part of the county. The tower is of a D-shape with prolonged sides, and may be of the reign of Henry III or early in that of Edward I. The lower floor was probably a barrack. It contains a singular mass of rock, *in situ*, which fills fully a quarter of its area. A straight stair, marked by some broken steps and the rake of the loops, led from the door, past a guardroom, to the first floor and the chapel. The principal room occupied the square part of this floor, with three large openings to the west, north, and east. South of this was a second room, and beyond this the Oratory, a small vaulted and groined chamber, occupying a square projection from the south or convex face of the tower. Above it is another small chamber, also vaulted, but inaccessible. The floors of the tower were of timber. Each stage has a fireplace. The stairs lay in the thickness of the wall; but the inner shell has fallen down. The exterior door has no portcullis. It is at some little height above the ground. It appears from certain bonding stones in the tower that it was originally intended to include the other head of rock in a sort of court; but this intention seems to have been abandoned. Below the tower, at the foot of the rock, a double bank and ditch enclose a sort of base-court or paddock. This tower exhibits certain Tudor windows and alterations; and it was inhabited down to the Rebellion, when it is said to have been gutted and burned.

On the termination of Mr. Clark's lecture the excursionists proceeded on their journey to St. David's, soon passing Newgal Bridge, which spans the narrow boundary between the Welsh and English speaking populations, and Solva, a comparatively large place without a church.

The remains of Bishop Gower's Palace were first examined, under the guidance of Mr. Talbot Bury. A full account of this remarkable structure will be found in Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*, as well as of the cathedral, where Mr. Bury again kindly acted as a leader, and took the assembled company through all parts of the building, commencing with the west end of the nave. St. Mary's College was not visited.

The Dean and Canons Thomas and Richardson received the numerous strangers with a hearty and hospitable entertainment, on the conclusion of which a considerable number proceeded to the Head on carriage and foot.

At the farm of Penarthur was still found, in its unseemly and dangerous position, the Gurmarr Cross noticed by Mr. Westwood in the *Journal* for 1856 (p. 51), who speaks with uncertainty as to the date, placing it between the eighth and eleventh centuries. According to the account he received from the inhabitants of the farm, it came from a neighbouring moor, and was supposed to commemorate a battle; but according to the story told the excursionists, it was one of three similar stones formerly placed round a well famous for its healing powers. The remaining two were said to be still in existence, and had formed parts of the neighbouring hedge-rows. Immediate steps should be taken to secure the one now doing duty as a gate-post, and which may any moment be shivered by a cart-wheel. Inquiries should also be made about the two others; and, if found to be as described, they should be at once secured.

A little further on, to the left, the eye is struck by an irregularity in the surface of the furrows, at the spot where the Ordnance Map has marked as the site of Menapia. Vigorous researches on the spot might determine the accuracy of the Map, on the supposition that Richard of Cirencester is correct in his statement as to the existence of that Roman station, and that it was so far a city or permanent settlement as to make it very probable that the remains of Roman structures still exist buried beneath the lands of this district. It is true that neither Ptolemy nor the *Itinerary* of Antoninus mention the name; but the known existence of the preceding station, *Ad Vicesimum*, makes it highly probable that the Roman station of Menapia did once exist.¹

Along the face of the open mountain, between this point and the Head, are numerous traces of primæval remains; but of which also the limited time prevented any examination. At some little distance on the right could be traced two concentric and parabolic curves, at the common apex of which were the remains of what appeared at that distance to be a cairn. These curved lines were said to be continued on the opposite slope of the hill.

Near the Head is also a single line, in many parts imperfect, which stretched across from near the same spot towards Porth Melgan. This line is marked on the Map, and at present hardly presents any defensive appearance. The camp at the Head, on the contrary, is one of considerable strength. The line of natural rocks has been taken advantage of, and supplemented in parts by artificial additions. The southern entrance, more especially, has been protected by a thick vallum of loose stones. Within are six perfect remains of circular habitations of a considerable diameter. Portions of less perfect circles can be traced. Outside the work are the remains of a cromlech, the covering stone of which is in an inclined position, one end resting on the ground. There is nothing unusual about it, except that the supporters were remarkably small and low for such

¹ The remains mentioned in the *History of St. Davids* (p. 39) were not on this occasion examined, from want of time.

a mass as the cap-stone. This may have been intentional, so as to avoid the necessity of making a longer inclined plane (by which the covering stone could be raised to its proper position) where loose soil was not easily procured. But whether intentional or not, the smallness of the supporters is unusual.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

The first portion of this day was spent in examining the Temporary Museum and buildings of interest in the town.

The church of St. Mary's, which was the first examined, is a very spacious structure and of remarkable length. The oldest portion is the west end, which is of the thirteenth century; but the greater portion of the building, nearly all of one period, is of a handsome late Decorated character. The building has been lately repewed, and restored internally; during which operation, it is feared, some sepulchral slabs of interest have vanished. It was stated, however, that one of the inferior officials had taken the precaution to copy all the inscriptions in the church. The only remaining monument of interest is situated at the west end, and represents apparently the figure of a merchant with his purse or bag suspended from the girdle. In it are three figures, which may be intended for ships of heraldic conventionality. It is probably of the fourteenth century, and is very fairly executed. Near it is pointed out what is called a "confessional," being a small stone chamber, or rather closet. Opposite the church is a small vaulted substructure of a dwellinghouse above. The latter has been replaced by a later building; but the former remains perfect. The very massive ribs are worthy of notice.

St. Martin's Church is now in the hands of the contractors, and is completely gutted. It is said to be of the thirteenth century; but the greater portion of the structure, which has undergone much mutilation, is later. There are some good sedilia and a piscina of the fourteenth century, and what is called a credence-table, but which appears to be a long narrow ledge let into the wall at an elevation greater than is usual.

St. Thomas' Church had been previously visited by some of the members. The tower and body of the church may be of any date, and appear to have succeeded an early building. The only curious object is the coffin-slab of the thirteenth century, on which a head only, above the cross, supplies the place of the whole effigies, as at Corwen Church and several other places in the Principality. The inscription, which occupies only one side of the stone, records the name of a friar called Richard le Pawmer, unless, as conjectured by the author of the brief notice on this stone in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856 (p. 283, where its figure is given), it merely denotes brother Richard the Palmer, a pilgrim from the Holy Land. On the

left hand of the cross is a figure which has been supposed to represent a palm-branch, in confirmation of this suggestion.

A survey of the outside of the Castle was all that was made, the interior being inaccessible, and probably entirely mutilated and spoilt, to convert it into a gaol. The exterior view, however, of the massive wall and masonry is very imposing. The present structure may have been the work of some of the earls of Pembroke. It was so strong as to resist all attacks that have been made against it at various times, until the time of the Great Rebellion, when Colonel Stepney, then holding it for the crown, evacuated it before it was regularly besieged.

Soon after noon the excursionists proceeded in their carriages to Picton Castle, where they were entertained with princely hospitality by the Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, the present proprietor. It is generally stated to be as old as the time of William Rufus; but although there may have been originally a castle or dwelling of some kind on the present site, the present structure cannot be placed at an earlier date than that of the Edwards. It consists of nearly a square enclosure protected by six large bastions. The entrance on the east side is protected by two smaller towers, at present partly encased in the modern addition to the buildings. The vaulted roof in one of the bastions (now used as a beer-cellar) is curious, and would seem to indicate a somewhat earlier date than the rest of the work. The peculiarity, however, may have arisen from local circumstances, as the whole Castle seems complete, and of one æra. The different stories of the bastions are now fitted up as dwelling or sleeping rooms. The vaulted passages and chambers below are appropriated to the servants and usual offices. Of the once existing moat and exterior defences no remains were seen. The Castle having from the first always been inhabited by the proprietors, so many alterations have been made from time to time, that beyond the great central building nothing is left of any other portions of the defences.

After admiring the extremely beautiful flower-gardens, and thanking their host, the excursionists resumed their carriages, which soon brought them to the Castle of Wiston, which had met with a very different fate from that of Picton. Of the Castle itself little is left but the remains of a strong circular keep, built on a steep, artificial hill surrounded by extensive courts still retaining, to a certain extent, their defences. This Castle was the seat of the Wogans, who came in with the first settlers, and who acquired it by marriage with the heiress of the Guise family. The structure is Norman, and was no doubt the work of the first settler of the Guise family, who, like most of their fellow invaders, contracted marriages with native heiresses. History informs us it was destroyed, in the thirteenth century, by Llewellyn ap Yorwerth, and never rebuilt, which appears to have been the case. A new building was erected, no doubt, on the site of the present modern looking mansion, now a farm-house. The interior of the ruined keep is choked up with rubbish. If this were removed, portions of the lower chambers may, perhaps, be discovered.

The church, now under extensive repairs at the expense of the Earl of Cawdor, is called in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* a plain Norman edifice; but is very unlike one, and exhibits no indications of Norman work. The building is very plain and unusually long, with a late cradle ceiling. There is a benitier on each side of the entrance tolerably perfect. The one on the right hand has a rude, plain, semicircular moulding running down its front. Some years ago there were two altar-shaped tombs of the Wogans, of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, which seem to have been removed; but at what time, and for what reason, did not appear, as the local and clerical authorities were not present.

The day's work concluded with a visit to "The Rath," so called, *par excellence*, as the grandest and most complete work of the kind in the district. It is, in fact, a very remarkable structure, still retaining immense capabilities as a place of defence even in the present day. It is remarkable for having a second enclosure defended by a vallum and ditch within its area on the western side. On the eastern side the slopes were steeper, and the defences more complete, so that the work seems to have been intended more as a defence against invaders on that side. At the north-east angle are the remains of foundations in dry masonry, as if an outwork of stone had been at one time in existence; but some doubt seemed to exist in the minds of the gentlemen present as to the real character of this additional work. Between these remains of masonry and the earthwork several human bones had been dug up a day or two before the Meeting, but replaced. As to the authors of this remarkable structure it is difficult to offer even a conjecture, except that it could hardly have been executed by roving invaders as a temporary retreat. Of the three supposed claimants, the native Britons seem to have the best claim.

The evening meeting commenced at the usual time by the PRESIDENT calling on Mr. BABINGTON to give an account of the excursions of the two preceding days. That gentleman, after briefly touching on the principal features of the buildings they had seen during the excursions, explained at considerable length the character of the primæval antiquities at St. David's Head, and of the grand earthwork they had last seen. This latter, he thought, must be pronounced native work, and not that of Roman or Danish.

On the conclusion of Mr. Babington's address, the Secretary read, for confirmation of the General Meeting, the resolutions adopted that day by the General Committee, announcing also that Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., had accepted the office of General Secretary for South Wales, and that the following gentlemen had joined the Association since Monday: the Rev. Edward Childe, Vicar of Kinlet, Shropshire; the Rev. C. Parry Jones of St. Davids; Frederick L'Estrange Clark, Esq., Pembroke; and Thomas Robinson, Esq., Swansea.

The PRESIDENT, after putting the resolutions of the Committee to the meeting, and the usual confirmation of the election of the new members, called on Dr. WOLLASTON for his lecture on British mosaics.

The walls of the room were covered with elaborately and admirably executed drawings of various examples, representing perfect facsimiles of the originals.

This gentleman, after giving at considerable length a general survey of mosaic works; the manner in which they were employed in ornamenting the walls and floors of houses, baths, etc.; the various illustrations thus recorded of domestic manners, religions, and national characteristics,—all more or less confirming the statements of history,—proceeded to notice more particularly those remains which Britain possessed. He thought that the Romans introduced the art into this country nearly one hundred years after the Christian æra, when the conciliating policy of Agricola had effected a state of comparative tranquillity. The best specimens were, therefore, found in the longer subdued and more peaceable districts of the eastern, southern, and western parts of Britain. Very few instances of the better class are found in the north, except in the vicinity of York, the northern capital. In the west and south-west of England, on the other hand, existed numerous villas exhibiting the elegant and luxurious habits of Roman life. Taking London as the southern capital and scene of departure to the more remote provinces, there is a series of tessellated pavements in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and in the eastern counties of Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Essex, and also in some of the midland counties, as Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. The subjects are mythology, games, animals, the chase, and in many cases merely geometrical figures. In Britain the colours were limited to five or six, according to the resources of the locality as to the colours of stones. Mosaics were also formed of clays hardened by fire, and sometimes tinted by mineral substances. Thus common brick, either red, black, or chocolate colour; the white and yellow stone of Bath, and the oolites, the blue lias, and various limestones, afforded the chief materials of manufacture. Certain deities seem to have been favourites. Thus no single instance of Jupiter was known to him, although there was a mosaic of Ganymede and a magnificent Juno with five stars on her forehead, encircled by a blue nimbus, as at Bignor, where also is preserved a humorous representation of comic gladiators. Bacchus was apparently a favourite. He usually rides on a panther, as in the Leadenhall-street mosaic, now in the East Indian Museum. One also of this device was found at Stonefield in Oxfordshire; and in one of the compartments of the "Four Seasons," discovered at Cirencester. Neptune and fishes also were favourite subjects, as at Cirencester and Whitcomb in Gloucestershire. Apollo, or rather his son, Alpheus, taming the beasts, occurs perhaps more frequently than any. We have examples at Cirencester, Woodchester, Newton near Bath, at two places in Lincolnshire, at Winterton and Horleston. A remarkable mosaic, now nearly obliterated, occurs at Brandon, representing the eight days of the week by the usual deities, of Apollo, Luna, etc. Dr. Wollaston con-

cluded his notices with some general remarks on the immense value and importance of such records; and how admirably they are adapted, in our wet climate, for the decoration of our walls, and especially in the Houses of Parliament. The oldest frescoes are even in Italy fast perishing, as those of Leonardo da Vinci at Milan. A series of life-size pictures would hand down to future generations the history of this country.

Mr. LE HUNTE, on the conclusion of Dr. Wollaston's lecture, read a notice of the Prendergast family, which had bequeathed its name to what is practically a large portion of the town of Haverfordwest. The notice will appear in the Journal.

As this was the last meeting of the Association on this occasion, the usual votes of thanks were returned to the President and other gentlemen who had so hospitably entertained the members at their houses during the week; to Admiral Stokes and the Local Committee, and to the contributors of the Museum; and more especially to Mr. Tombs and Mr. J. W. Phillips, the Treasurer, for their active and invaluable services.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

The nature of this day's expedition, which was principally confined to the examination of the remains on the Prescelly Hills, reduced the excursionists to a moderate number. The first halt was made at the Tufton Arms. Near the inn, however, on the left hand side of the road, is a small earthwork, called "Castell" in the map, which could never have been a work of any importance. At a distance, however, of a mile, in a field to the left, was found a very fine circle, perfect with the exception of two or three stones, the highest of the existing ones measuring upwards of seven feet in height. In the next field was also a large pillar-stone, with two others near it, but prostrate. These latter, probably, are the remains of a larger group. Soon after this point the carriages were left, and the route continued on foot to the summit of Moel Cerwyn, now surmounted by one of the marks of the Ordnance surveyors. The tumulus on which this mark stands has been levelled within a few inches of the ground, so that were the present modern pile of stones removed, there would be presented a slightly raised circular space having a level, surface. Lower down the western side of the mountain are two other tumuli, less in diameter than that just mentioned; where also are traces of stone buildings in dry masonry, and indications of a paved road leading down the hill. Soon after this the Via Flandrica was reached and traversed for some distance. Wherever the ground appeared more than usually boggy, a stratum of gravel had been placed, long since covered over with vegetation. Whence this remarkable, ancient tract obtained its Flemish designation, is un-

known, as there can be little doubt but that it is of much older date than those invaders. The numerous primæval remains that are to be found in greater or less proximity to the road, prove that there must have been a population and trackway along this line from a very early period, at a time when the lower portions of the country were morasses or endless forests. It is visible for many miles as a narrow slip of green colour, lighter than the ground through which it passes. The best judges are nearly unanimous in pronouncing it a British road or trackway.

After following it some time, the excursionists descended and returned to the small inn, where the carriages awaited them. After reinvigorating themselves with a substantial lunch prepared by the provident Local Secretary, Mr. Tombs, the excursionists proceeded for some time along the Julia Via until they came to the Roman station, Ad Vicesimum, the intervening one between Maridunum and Menapia, according to the *Itinerary* of Richard of Cirencester. The Roman road cuts it into nearly equal halves. It is of rectangular form, nearly approaching a square, with the angles slightly rounded off, and is enclosed by an earthen vallum, now much depressed by the effect of time and man. Many fragments of Roman brick are constantly brought to the surface by the plough, and there are besides certain irregularities in the soil which probably mark out the positions of buildings. Not far from it remains of hypocausts and other Roman indications exist, but seem to have attracted little attention. A small amount of trouble and money would disclose whatever remains this station may still retain.

A short distance beyond is a striking group of trap-rocks which assume a most picturesque effect. Among these are the remains of a large cromlech and gallery. The other one mentioned in the map could not be made out. There is also a fine pillar-stone.

This was the last place visited, as darkness was commencing, and Haverfordwest was still some miles distant. There was no evening meeting of members.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM, HAVERFORDWEST.

PRIMÆVAL.

Specimens from caves and galleries near Tenby, consisting of bones and teeth of extinct and recent animals,—*elephas antiquus*, *rhinoceros*, *leptorhinus*, *felis tigris*, *hyæna spilæa*, *ursus spilæus*, *equus caballus*, *cervus alces*, etc.; with bones of fish, recent domesticated animals, and manufactured implements; among which were mixed flint knives, scrapers, cores of flint and trachyle from which the knives have been struck off;

Similar knives from Mount Lima, Mexico, and Red Hill;

Similar knives from certain barrows on a ridgway contiguous to the caves;

Three urns with remains of burnt bones, one of which is highly ornamented.

The Rev. Gilbert N. Smith.

Stone celt found embedded in a quarry at Llan in the parish of Llanvelteg;

Another from Henllan.

J. L. G. P. Lewis, Esq., Henllan.

Another from Llether in Brawdy parish.

J. W. Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest.

Another from a tumulus near Llanrian, alluded to by Fenton (p. 34).

Mrs. Lloyd, Longhouse, Haverfordwest.

Another from

Mrs. Lewis Malthias, Lamphey Court.

Collection of stone celts from the parishes of Carnac and Erdeven, Britany;

Obsidian mining tool from ancient mine at Peru.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Fragments of two querns,—one from Talbenny parish, the other from Pencaer.

Mr. Jesse Harvey, Haverfordwest.

Specimens of the square-socketed celt from Finisterre, France;

Early form of celt without stops, and with very low flanges, procured in France, but place of finding not known;

Small socketed celt from Pont Mousson (Lorraine);

Ditto from Efenechtyd parish, Denbighshire ;
 Ornamented bronze celt. Locality unknown ;
 Paalstab from Glyn Ceiriog near Llangollen ;
 Three gouges of various forms. Locality unknown ;
 Bronze knife or dagger from a turbarry in Cyffylliog parish, Denbighshire ;
 Bronze armlet from Lorraine ;
 Bronze socket of uncertain use. Locality unknown.
 Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

ROMAN.

Ring found at Abermarlais ;
 Capt. Arengo Cross.
 Intaglio set in gold ring ;
 Another, but smaller.
 Two marble slabs, supposed to have been taken from catacombs at Rome, inscribed
 N . FVEI . N . L
 PHILEROTIS.
 HIC .
 and SERVINIA PROPHASIS.
 Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, Picton Castle.

MEDIÆVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hirlas Horne of Golden Grove.
 The Earl of Cawdor.
 Silver maces of the Corporation of Pembroke.
 The Mayor of Pembroke.
 Silver chalice.
 Rev. W. Berrington.
 Ditto.
 Rev. P. Phelps, Lanstadwell.
 Ditto and paten ;
 Portion of a skull called that of St. Teilo.
 Chalice and paten, Llangolman ;
 Rev. Thos. Walters, Maenchlochog.
 Bronze pipkin from site of Maenchlochog Castle.
 George Le Hunte, Esq., Artramont, Wexford.
 A neckerchief of Queen Elizabeth ;
 A purse of Queen Mary ;
 Ditto of Henry VIII ;
 Hair of Queen Anne, with that of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough ;
 Filigree silver patch-case ;
 Bodkin-case in green with flowers ;
 Needle ditto with flowers ;
 Chatelaine, gilt ;

Snuff-boxes in gold and mother-of-pearl;
 Black cup with medallions in carved ivory;
 Etui-cases in shagreen, etc.;
 Various enamelled boxes in porcelain;
 Seals.

Mr. Hereford, Huntington Court, Hereford.

Ancient striking watch.

Mr. T. J. White, Haverfordwest.

Silver patch-box;

Curious snuff-box (German).

Rev. J. Tombs.

Hand and ball (iron) found at the Rath.

Wm. Owen, Esq., Haverfordwest.

Crucifix.

Mrs. John Phillips, Haverfordwest.

Brass plate with masonic symbol from the coffin of a Wogan of Boulston.

Mr. Richard Richards, Dewshut, Haverfordwest.

Oak chest with CAR. REX. engraved.

Miss E. B. Gibbs, ditto.

Patch-box in gold and ivory, with oval medallion and hair, about 1720;
 Mariner's compass.

Tinder-box in form of pistol.

Rev. J. H. Phillips, Haverfordwest.

Ancient bell from Gurfreston Church, described by Giraldus as endowed with magic virtue, so that the common people in his time were more afraid to swear by it than the Holy Gospels. [This bell appears to be of later date than the period of Giraldus.]

Assyrian signet cylinder;

Egyptian idol;

Universal dial used as a watch.

Rev. G. N. Smith, Gurfreston, Haverfordwest.

Jug and bowl, 1688;

Ancient Dutch tiles.

Miss E. B. Gibbs, Haverfordwest.

Carved wooden spoon (Welsh).

George Le Hunte, Artramont, Wexford.

A large collection of various China pieces.

Mrs. John Phillips, Haverfordwest.

Snuff-box of Mrs. Jordan with her portrait.

Rev. P. Phelps, Llanstadwell.

Stone and wooden figures;

A bell. [These articles were taken from the great Pagoda at Rangoon.]

Four specimens of carved ivory (Chinese and Indian);

Chopstick and knife (Chinese);

Fragment of the Royal George.

Mr. T. J. White, Haverfordwest.

Two specimens of painted glass.

Mr. Gwyther, Haverfordwest.

- Olive wood from Jerusalem ;
 Geological and natural history specimens.
 The Literary Institution, Haverfordwest.
- Chinese mariner's compass ;
 Two seals.
 James Bowen, Esq., Haverfordwest.
- Oak carving of Vishnu.
 S. Harford, Esq., Haverfordwest.
- Glass cup, 1753 ;
 Trumpeter's banner of H. Penry, Esq., High Sheriff of Caermarthenshire, 1756.
 J. P. Jones, Esq., Sutton Lodge, Haverfordwest.
- Chinese chessmen.
 James Bowen, Esq., Haverfordwest.

RINGS.

- Gold ring dug up from a tumulus near Picton Castle, bearing the arms of Sir Aaron ap Rhys, Knight of the Sepulchre. [Together with this ring were found a sword, a breastplate, and four horseshoes. The sword is considered to be of late date.]
 Large gold ring with miniature of Catharine Philipps, ob. 1720 ;
 Gold ring with enamel portrait ;
 Large topaz set in gold ring ;
 Antique silver ring.
 Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, Picton Castle.
- Gold ring found in a meadow near Tenby ;
 Bronze ditto, found on the Castle Hill, Tenby.
 Mr. Hereford, Huntington Court.
- Memorial ring of the last male of the Wogans of Pembrokeshire.
 J. Pavin Phillips, Esq.

ARMS.

- Gun, 1548 ;
 Ditto inlaid with pearl and ivory ;
 Cross-bow ;
 Powder-flask and shot-pouch, ivory.
 Lewis Mathias, Esq., Lamphey Court.
- Sword found with the ring of Sir Aaron ap Rhys.
 Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, Picton Castle.
- Two-handed sword ;
 Curious brass musket with bayonet attached.
 Baron F. de Rutzen.
- Martel said to be from Bosworth Field.
 H. P. Jones, Esq., Pembroke.
- Musket dredged up off the Cornish coast.
 Literary Institution of Haverfordwest.
- Stiletto.
 Mr. W. M. Phillips, Haverfordwest.
- Malay creese.
 Rev. S. Brown, Little Haven.

Turkish sword silver mounted ;
Nepaul sword.

Miss E. B. Gibbs, Haverfordwest.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Noble, angel, and half-angel, found at Tintern Abbey ;
Various copper and silver coins.

T. R. Owen, Esq.

A collection of gold, silver, and copper coins.

Mr. J. B. Henley, Haverfordwest.

Half-noble of Edward III ; found in the river Cleddy ;
Guineas of Charles II and Anne ;
Various silver coins, including a groat of Edward III.

Rev. J. Tombs.

Guinea, 1726 ;

Portuguese gold piece ;

A quarter-guinea. All found at the Greyhound, Haverfordwest.

Mr. J. Brown, Haverfordwest.

Twenty-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell ;

Various gold coins of Elizabeth, James I, Cromwell, Charles II,
James II, William and Mary, Anne ;

Portuguese gold piece ;

First and second brass of Vespasian ;

Coins of Alphonse, Port., 1438 and 1481 ;

Bronze medal of Pius VI ;

Large silver medal of Charles II ;

Small ditto.

Mrs. Hereford, Huntington Court.

A number of small brass of the Lower Empire ;

Part of a large number ploughed up near Newhouse, Canaston,
Pembrokeshire.

Albert de Rutzen, Esq., Slebech Hall.

Penny of Henry II from a garden at Haverfordwest ;

Halfpenny of Charles II taken out of north porch of St. Mary's
Church, Haverfordwest ;

Brass coin from churchyard of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest.

J. Pavin Phillips, Esq.

Other undescribed coins were exhibited by the Rev. J. H. A. Philipps
of Picton Castle ; Miss E. B. Gibbs ; Mr. Wm. Llewellyn ;
Mrs. John Phillips ; Mr. W. Ellis Jones ; William Owen, Esq. ;
Mr. John Warr,—all of Haverfordwest ; and the Rev. P.
Phelps of Llanstadwell.

MANUSCRIPTS, DEEDS, ETC.

A collection of pedigrees in three volumes, folio. This valuable collection consists partly of transcripts and partly of original pedigrees, in which the collateral branches are frequently added; collected out of almost all the known collections existing. The great bulk of the work seems to have been completed in the early part of the last century, with a few additions by later hands.

The Earl of Cawdor.

Deeds of Richard II, 1397;
Edward IV, 1461;
Henry VIII, 1509.

The Corporation of Haverfordwest.

List of Mayors.

Deed, 1567, about a right of way in Pembrokeshire;
List of free scholars of Haverfordwest School, 1648;
Marriage certificate of Philip and Ann Harry, 1651.

J. Pavin Philipps, Esq.

Collection of deeds.

J. P. Jones, Esq., Sutton Lodge, Haverfordwest.

Deeds of Butler, 1584; Barlow, 1651; Leonard, 1664; Philipps (Haythog), 1679.

Miss E. B. Gibbs.

Old diary, beginning of the eighteenth century.

Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, Picton Castle.

RUBBINGS, DRAWINGS, PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

Rubbing from a brass in Stoke D'Alborne Church, Surry.

P. J. Vaillant, Esq., Thornton.

Rubbings from monuments of the Adams family in St. Mary's Church, Pembroke.

Rev. D. W. Morris, Pembroke.

Rubbings and drawing of a stone in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Fishguard.

Rev. W. Rowlands.

Three volumes of etchings by Titian, Salvator Rosa, and Albert Durer;
Map of Milford Haven, 1712;

Common Prayer (first edition);

Genealogical table of the kings of Wales.

Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, Picton Castle.

Holbein's Portraits.

P. J. Vaillant, Esq., Thornton.

Enderby's *Cambria Triumphans*, first ed., large paper, with the autograph of Fabian Philipps, the author of *Veritas Inconcussa*. It

has also the autograph (1753) and MS. notes of Morris Lewis the genealogist, into whose hands the volume passed.

Gwyllym's *Heraldry*, fourth edition, 1660. Suppressed at the Restoration on account of its containing the titles of Oliver's creatures. See preface to the fifth edition.

The work of Mrs. Catharine Philipps, *The Matchless Orinda*, 1678. Bible, once the property of Mrs. Wogan of Boulston, the only surviving child of the aforesaid Catharine Philipps. On the fly-leaf are her MS. notes of the birth of Catharine Wogan and sixteen of her children.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, second edition.

J. Pavin Philipps, Esq.

A drawing, to scale, of the skull and horns of *bos primogenitus*, in which the flint celt still remained infixed wherewith it had been knocked down. The skull is now in the Woodwardian Museum.

Drawing of a flint celt with handle corresponding with one dredged up in the river Boyne.

Drawings of the Manobeer and other cromlechs.

A case of Chinese drawing-books remarkable for outline of touch and figure.

Rev. Gilbert N. Smith, Gurnfreston.

HAVERFORDWEST MEETING.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Tickets and Museum	14	13	6	By payment for Hall and			
Donations	20	17	0	Gas	2	7	6
	35	10	6	Workmen, various, and			
				Attendant	2	15	9
				Carriage, Porterage, etc. . .	1	12	1
				Postage and Stationary . .	3	14	8
				Printing	5	5	9
				Advertising	1	10	0
				Commission on Tickets . .	1	17	6
				Sundries	3	9	6
				Balance	12	17	9
					35	10	6

(Signed) { JOHN WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Local Treasurer.*
 { JOSEPH TOMBS, *Local Secretary.*
 { C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of Committee C. A. A.*

To assist towards the expenses of the Meeting, which are borne by the Association, a local fund has been raised, to which the following sums were contributed :

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Cawdor	5	0	0
J. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P., the President	5	0	0
Rev. James Allen	2	2	0
Jonas Dawkins, Esq., the Mayor of Pembroke	1	1	0
George White, Esq., the Mayor of Tenby	1	1	0
The Ven. Archdeacon Clark, Tenby	1	1	0
Chas. Allen, Esq., Tenby	1	1	0
N. A. Roch, Esq., Paskeston, Pembroke	1	1	0
Harry Phelps Goode, Esq., the Mayor of Haverford- west	1	0	0
R. Llewellyn, Esq., Tregwynt, Haverfordwest	1	0	0
J. Nightingale, Esq., Wilton	1	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Rees, Haverfordwest	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£20	17	0

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CONTENTS.

VOL. X. FOURTH SERIES.

- AMMOBRAGIUM, 332
 Ancient Books of Wales, 273
 Ancient Britons, legendary tales of, 180
 Ancient measures of land, 76
 Anne Boleyn, relic of, 133
- Barrow at Sancreed, Cornwall, 243
 Belfries, Wooden, in Wales, 251
 Black Book of Carmarthen, 152, 262
 Bodrhyddan Memoirs, 320
 Brampton Bryan Castle, 232
 Breton early incised Slabs, 76
 Bronze Implements, Powis Castle, 212
 ——— Glancych, 221
 Bronze spoon-shaped Articles, 57
 Buildings, Ancient, on the destruction and preservation of, 134, 256
- Caerau, St. Dogmell's, 291
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Annual Meeting, announcement, 150
 ——— Statement of Expenditure and Receipts, 151
 ——— Haverfordwest Meeting, arrangements, 270; Report of, 337; Catalogue of Museum, 359
 Carmarthen, Black Book of, 262
 Carnac, St. Michael's Mount, 47
 Carnarvon, Walk through, 176
 Carnarvonshire, incised Stones in, 315; ancient measures of land, 179
 Celtic Languages, 181
 Celtic Monuments in N. Africa, 180
 Cilgerran Castle, 75, 273
 Cockpit, Haverfordwest, 179
 Coins, Ancient British, 274
 ——— Welsh, 77
 Cornwall, Royal Institution of, 273
 Cross at Penally, 328
 Cwnninger, 179
- Dogmell's, St., Caerau, 299
- Evans's Ancient British Coins, Review of, 274
- Fenton, John, Esq., Obituary, 150
 Frondeg Stone, 332

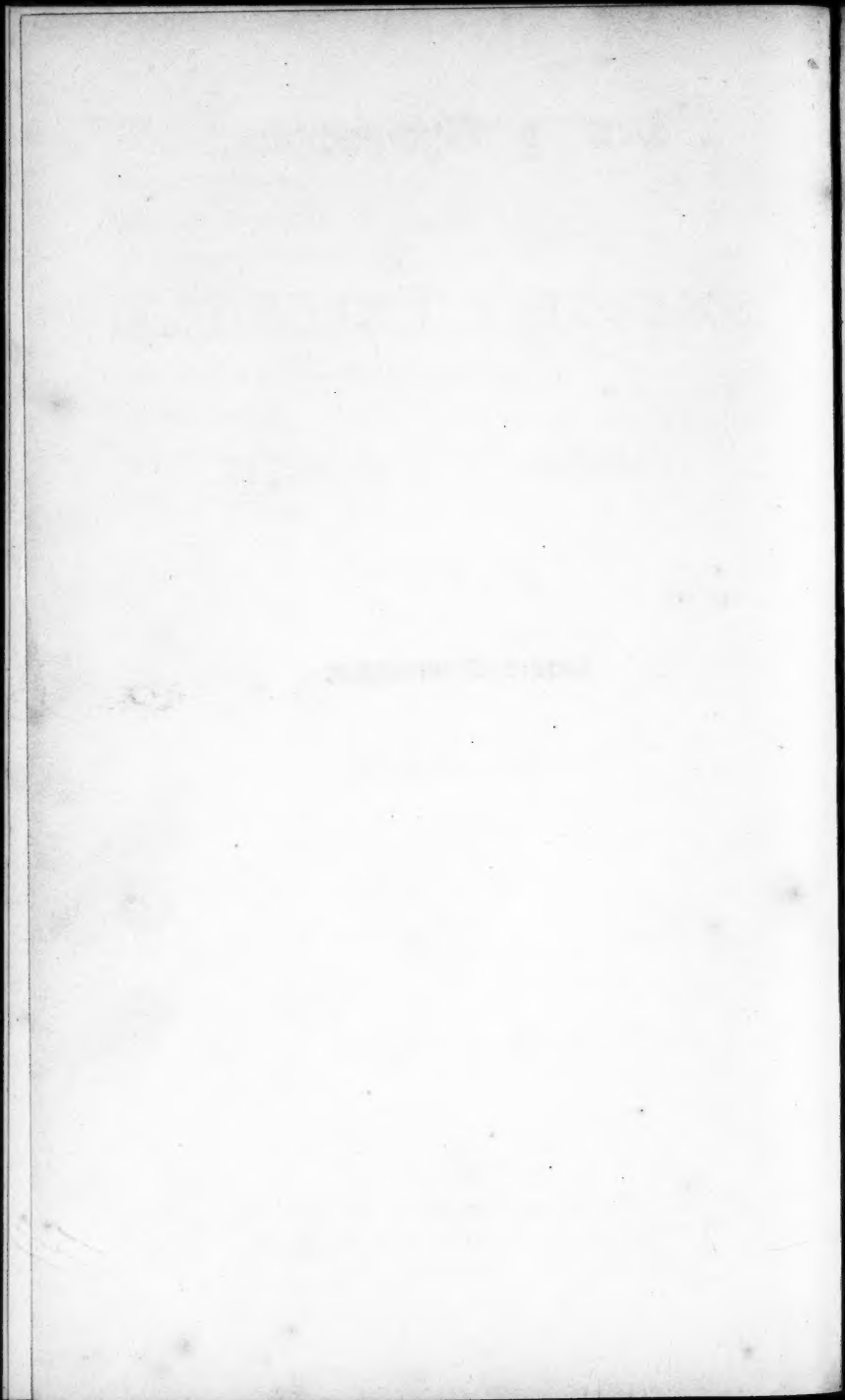
- Glamorganshire Documents, 247
 Gogin Stool, Montgomery, 333
 Gwen Teirbron, 40
- Holed Stones, Cornwall, 292
- Incised Stones, Carnarvonshire, 315
 Inscribed Stone, Penrhos Llugwy, 105
 ——— Tregaron, 273
- Kidwelly, Blount's tenures, 333
- Lewis of Harpton, Pedigree, 29
 Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum, 274
 Lost Churches in Wales, 75, 178, 330
 Ludlow Castle, coffin lid, 273
 Lyonshall, Font at, 146
 Llanbadarn fawr, Church, 335
 Llanddewi Brefi, Church, 335
 Llanfyllin, Handbook for, 335
 Llandyssul Church, 125, 269
 Llanvaelog, Cromlech at, 44
 Llywarch Hen and Uriconium, 62, 156, 164
- Mansells of Margam, 107
 ——— Evidences, 281
 Merionethshire Documents, 100
 Mitchell's Mesehowe, Review of, 77
- Nash's Pharaoh of the Exodus, Review of, 81
- Obituary: John Fenton, Esq., 150
 Owen Glyndwr, MSS. Cotton., 330
- Pembrokeshire, Lecture on, 273
 Penally, Cross at, 328
 Pennant Melangell Church, 180, 246
 Penrhos Llugwy, Inscribed Stone, 105
 Pharaoh of the Exodus; Nash's Review of, 81
 Presteign, Parish Registers, 85
- Radnor Forest, Early History of, 14
 Radnor, Old, Font at, 146
 Raths in Pembrokeshire, 1
 Ruthin, old townhall, 77
- Spoon-shaped Bronze Articles, 57
- Tregaron, inscribed Stone, 273
- Uriconium, 260
- Valle Crucis Abbey, Award, 100
- Welsh Hospitality, Wynnstay, 334

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Rath in Slade Farm, near Little Haven	1
Rath near Haverfordwest	1
Saint Guenn	40
Cromlech at Llanvaelog	45
Leaf-shaped Spoon	60
Ecclesiastical Spoon	61
Early inscribed Stone, Anglesey	105
Llandyssul Church, General View of	127
————— Details. E. Window	128
————— Bosses. Tie-Beam over Altar	129
————— Framework of Belfry	130
————— West View of	131
Relic of Ann Boleyn	133
Old Radnor Font	148
Lyonshall Font	149
Powis Castle Antiquities	214
Ditto ditto	218
Glancych Antiquities	224
Barrow at Sancreed (Two Plates)	244
Llandinam Tower and Belfry	252
Norton Belfry	253
Knighton Tower and Belfry	254
Newtown Tower and Belfry	255

Mên-an-Tol, Madron	292
The Tolvin, Constantine	294
Rosemoddress, S. Burian	294
Holed Stones near the Tregaseal Circles, St. Just	294
Broken Holed Stone near the Tregaseal Circles	295
Holed Stone in the Vicarage Garden, S. Just	296
Trevethy Cromlech	296
Gavrynys Stone	297
Cross at Penally	328

Brut y Cpwysogion.



Brut y Tywysogion :

THE

GWENTIAN CHRONICLE

OF

CARADOC OF LLANCARVAN.

With a Translation

BY THE LATE

ANEURIN OWEN, Esq.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LONDON :

J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE;

J. H. & J. PARKER, 377, STRAND.

MDCCCLXIII.

Printed by J. G. & J. H. G. & J. H. G.

THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE

Published by J. G. & J. H. G. & J. H. G.

LONDON:

T. RICHARDS, 37 GT. QUEEN STREET. W.C.



PREFACE.

WE are enabled to present the Cambrian Archæological Association with this edition of the *Brut y Tywysogion*, or Gwentian Chronicle, of Caradoc of Llancarvan, through the kindness of the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper, who have allowed us access to the original MSS. of the late Mr. Aneurin Owen.

This Chronicle has been already published in the *Myvyrian Archæology*; and either the transcript of the original MS., preserved in the library at Aberpergwm, or else a copy of this transcript, seems to have been presented to the Record Commissioners by Mr. Aneurin Owen. The copy placed in our hands is in his handwriting, and is identical, even as to errors, with that in the *Myv. Arch.* It is accompanied by a translation, also in the handwriting of the same eminent antiquary. These copies we have printed just as we found them, with a very few corrections of literal errors and the orthography of some names, in the propriety of which we are convinced that our excellent friend would have coincided had he now been alive.

We have endeavoured to obtain access to the original MS. at Aberpergwm ; but in consequence of the absence of the possessor (a minor), and the closing of the library, have been unable to do so. It may, however, be stated that this MS. is believed to be not older than the middle of the sixteenth century ; and that an account of it, by Mr. T. Stephens, will be found in one of the earlier volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

As an introduction, we have printed two papers by Mr. Aneurin Owen : one being the original preface, or sketch of a preface, which he drew up apparently for the *Monumenta Historica* ; the other, a letter to the late Henry Petrie, Esq., of the Record Office, containing additional observations upon the Welsh Chronicles. We have preferred giving these two papers to making any observations of our own, as being sufficiently full and satisfactory, and also as an act of justice to the memory of one of the most distinguished of Welsh antiquaries.

We would only add, that we conceive this Chronicle requires critical examination and annotation, and that it is worthy of the careful attention of all members of our Association.

R. W.
H. L. J.

February 12, 1863.

INTRODUCTION.

THE compilation of the prior part of the Chronicles of the Princes, has been, by all writers on the subject, attributed to Caradog, who bears the cognomen of Llancarvan, a place situated in the Vale of Glamorgan. To duly appreciate his labours, to arrive at a certain conclusion as to their extent, and estimate the services he has rendered to the literature of his country, has become a task of invincible difficulty, from the paucity of notices which occur concerning him. Of his predecessors in the line of historical research, we are still more ignorant; from those works alone, which have reached our times, can we judge of the assistance Caradog experienced in the composition of his Annals: these are but few, and these he embodied in his work.

A very ancient Latin manuscript in the British Museum, (Harleian 958), which possesses all the distinguishing characteristics of the writings of the tenth century, contains a register of events to the year 947. A similar record is appended to Domesday Book. Another Latin Chronicle (Domitian A 1) terminates at 1096.

Upon such bases Caradog constructed his history; for all the chronicles, both Latin and Welsh, with some additional matter in the Gwentian, and the epitome of it by John of Brechva, agree to this period of the history of the principality. Such aids he experienced nearly to the close of the

eleventh century: from this epoch we may consider that we are indebted to Caradog for the very ample detail of transactions, with which we are furnished during a period of great interest; the permanent settlement of the Normans in various parts of Wales; and the energetic, and successful efforts of the Gwynethian, and Dimetian, princes to secure their patrimony, and render their respective territories independent.

Caradog's labours are considered, on the authority of Gutyn Owain, a bard and herald, who flourished in the fifteenth century, to have terminated in the year 1156. Gutyn Owain's assertion must necessarily have great weight, from his superior information, and his means of ascertaining the truth, and might be conclusive if we were acquainted with the grounds for his decision: as we are not furnished with the reasons, which enabled him to fix that period, we are left to conclude that his information was derived from traditionary authority, or documentary evidence now either lost or unknown; for no entries occur in any historical record, at present explored, to confirm it. To investigate this point, and assign to Caradog that portion of the work which is due to him, we can only resort to the internal evidence afforded by these documents, to ascertain if any difference of style, language, or narration of events, can be detected. It must be acknowledged that no clue of this nature is discoverable about 1156, none of the various classes of manuscripts vary in their style, or afford any reason to suppose a change of writers at that era. A review of the principal characteristics of the various forms, which have reached our times, may assist in the elucidation of this inquiry.

A manuscript, found in Glamorganshire, which treats very fully of events in that part of South Wales, for which reason it is styled, in this publication, the Gwentian Chronicle, differs considerably from the others. It professes to relate, "How wars, paramount occurrences, revenges, and remarkable incidents, took place: taken from the old preserved records, and regularly dated by Caradog of Llancarvan."

From this heading, we might expect satisfactory and conclusive grounds to determine the question. This compilation terminates in 1196, and no perceptible discrepancy enables us to trace the style of more than one writer; if, therefore, part is to be attributed to Caradog, for it is not reasonable to suppose that he was the compiler of the whole, a subsequent author has added an indefinite portion, not distinguishable from the prior part; consequently this transcript is of no service in the furtherance of our investigation. The particular detail of events that took place in Glamorgan, and Gwent, renders this chronicle very interesting; and the value of the information would be greatly enhanced, if we could be assured that the compilation took place about the period at which it closes, or if we were acquainted with the sources from whence it was taken. The perusal of it, in its present form, would induce us to assign it to a comparatively late period, when we meet with such passages as that under 1114, where, narrating the death of Owain, son of Cadwgan, it remarks, "so retribution was meted out to him for the mischief he did to the Welsh nation, more than was occasioned by the greatest traitor ever known, and with him commenced the Mawddwy banditti, who still continue to ravage the country far and near." The atrocities of these outlaws are not matter of historical notice until the sixteenth century, when they massacred Baron Owen in 1555, for condemning some of their fellows in his judicial capacity, and the marked mention of them in this passage would seem to imply that it was written about that period.

Another chronicle, or rather abridgment, bears the title of the "Brut of John of Brechva. A record of princes, battles, remarkable events, revenges, and other notable occurrences; taken from the books of Caradog of Llancarvan, and other old books of information." It differs in some instances from the other chronicles, but in general agrees with the preceding one: decades only are entered in the computation, and the notices are very meagre. John of Brechva, the author, flourished about the sixteenth century, and concludes his epitome with the year 1150. If this

chronicle had professed to have been extracted from the works of Caradog alone, it would greatly corroborate the truth of the era assigned to that historian; the mention of "other old books of information" renders it doubtful, whether such an inference could be considered indisputable.

A chronicle, of which numerous copies of considerable antiquity are in existence, the most extensively diffused over Wales, and which must certainly have originated, either from Strata Florida, or Conwy, demands attentive consideration. It has no proem similar to the above, but immediately enters upon the subject, and the narrative is carried on in an uniform style to the year 1120. At this period a remarkable alteration is strikingly perceptible; the narrative of the events of the twenty years included between 1100 and 1120, occupies a space double to that devoted to the history of the period, which elapsed between 1120 and 1164, the date of the foundation of the monastery of Strata Florida. The prior portion is written by a person favourable to the Normans, or fearful of giving offence to them: he remarks that "William the Conqueror defended the kingdom of England in many a battle, and preserved it by his invincible arm, and most noble army:" and died "after a sufficiency of glory, and the praise of this transitory world; and after splendid victories, and honourable riches." "1090. Rhys, son of Theodore, king of South Wales, was slain by the French resident in Brecheiniog, and so the empire of the *Britons* lapsed." And soon after William Rufus is styled "king of the *Britons*." About 1113, Grufudd, son of Rhys, aspired to his father's possessions in South Wales, and at the commencement of his career destroyed some of the Norman castles. This success, according to the historian, "incited many young fools, from all parts, to join him; blinded by a thirst for booty, or idea of restoring the *British* kingdom, who made great ravages around them. But no attempt can prosper without God assists." This has evident allusion to the transference of the "British kingdom" to the English sovereigns, on the death of Rhys the father of Grufudd, intimated before. He then narrates a successful expe-

dition by Rhys against the garrison of the castle of Caermarthen, and the castle of William de Londres in Gower; he observes that, "as Solomon says the spirit is exalted before a downfall, Grufudd bloated with pride, the arrogance of the undisciplined people, and infatuated race, meditated foolish expeditions from Dyved into Ceredigion, contrary to all justice; and united with Cedivor, and others distinguished for their mischief and lawlessness: and above all, setting at defiance king Henry, who had subdued all the potentates of the isle of Britain by his might and title, and subjugated many foreign countries to his dominion, some by the power of his arms, others by countless gifts of gold and silver; a man whom no one could subdue but God himself, who gave him the power." He then describes the progress of Grufudd in Ceredigion, and states that, "the people of the country, instigated by the devil, joined him without previous concert, and destroyed and spoiled the Saxons settled there. They then unwisely, like a villain host without standards, or any order, laid siege to Aberystwyth," where they were defeated. King Henry then sent for Owain, son of Cadwgan, and addressed him. "My dearest Owain, you know that thief Grufudd who lurks about; as I am assured you are faithful to me, you shall, together with my son, head my army." This arrangement is, however, rendered inoperative by Owain falling in with an army of Flemings headed by Gerald, who kill him. Although the narrative is very diffuse, and the occurrences of each year detailed at great length, we find not the slightest allusion to the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhamon, or to the reverses which his successor, Robert, earl of Gloucester, experienced when he attacked his *uncle* Grufudd; or to the earl's capture by Ivor Petit, and constrained departure from Caerdyv, occasioned by the indignant resistance of the native population to the tyranny of their oppressors. These incidents, which a Welshman attached to his countrymen would have exulted in relating, we are left to gather from other sources. The author of this work has omitted them.

About 1120 another writer apparently, for a bias is mani-

festly observable in favour of the Welsh, takes up the subject. Under 1124 we read that the same Grufudd, previously so vituperated, was deprived of the land the king had bestowed upon him, being wrongfully accused by the French. Some encomiastic expressions are generally applied to the Welsh princes at this period. Under 1129 we have a notice of the death of Maredudd, "the ornament and defender of Powys," who having performed salutary penance for his body, expressed worthy repentance, and received the communion of the body of Christ, and extreme unction. These ceremonies, mention of which is now first introduced into the text, are henceforth repeatedly expressed to have taken place upon the demise of the princes of the three districts of the principality. In 1135 Owain and Cadwaladr, the sons of Grufudd, prince of North Wales, are said to be "The flower of all the Britons, their safety, liberty, and strength; men that were two honourable kings, two liberal and two fearless ones, two strong lions, two virtuous, two energetic, two wise ones; safeguards of the churches and their ministers, defenders of the poor, destroyers of the enemy, peacemakers of those disposed to strife, tamers of opposers, the surest refuge of those who fled to them; men who excelled in the qualities of mind and body, and supporting in unity the whole kingdom of the Britons." After relating the event of a battle in which it states that the Flemings and Normans fled after their customary manner; in 1136 it notices the death of Grufudd, and styles him "the light, strength, and courtesy, of the South Wales men." The narrative is very concisely carried down to the foundation of the abbey of Strata Florida, which it enters under 1164.

The partiality evinced to the Normans, the slight mention of their encroachments, and the ample detail of the atrocities committed by some ferocious native princes, which so particularly distinguish the former part of this compilation, might very naturally emanate from Caradog, an inmate of a community in the very heart of the Norman population in the Vale of Glamorgan, who was professed most probably prior to, or shortly after, the conquest by Robert Fitzhamon, and

left undisturbed in his retirement. To illustrate such a motive, the testimony, appended to some copies of the Chronicle of the Kings, which is ascribed to Geoffrey of Monmouth, may be adduced:

“The princes who ruled afterwards in Wales, I committed to Caradog of Llancarvan, who was my contemporary. And to him I left the materials to write that book. The Saxon kings who succeeded successively, I committed to William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntington; and commanded them to write concerning the Saxon kings, and omit the Welsh; as they are not possessed of that Welsh book which Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, translated from the Latin, wherein he treats truly and fully of the above Welshmen. And I retranslated the whole from the Welsh into Latin.”

From this it appears that Geoffrey was apprized of Caradog's compilation, if it was not undertaken at his suggestion, and considered him to be a person fully competent to accomplish it; an admission he was not likely to make if Caradog had been inimical to Geoffrey's patron, Robert of Gloucester, and the Norman sway. We may thus account for the laudatory phrases we find in the Chronicle, when incidental mention occurs of the English kings and leaders at the period under review; and for the total silence respecting the establishment of their power in various parts of the Principality; momentous occurrences, which the author was afraid to narrate, or thought superfluous to notice, when writing for the information of the actors in those events; omissions which well suit the situation in which the historian was placed, distinguished by the friendship of Geoffrey, and probably patronized by the Earl of Gloucester. The earl's solicitude to become acquainted with the history of the country he had become connected with, by his marriage with the daughter of Fitzhamon, would urge him to seek for a person equal to the task; and the laudable curiosity which induced him to prevail upon William of Malmesbury to undertake the history of English events, might have been equally influential in stimulating Caradog to the compilation of the Welsh annals. Geoffrey's dedication of his *Brut* to

the earl, and the expressions used at the conclusion of the work, "the history of the princes I committed to the care of Caradog of Llancarvan, *who was* my contemporary," would imply that both works had been undertaken about the same period, the one as the sequel to the other, under the auspices of the earl. The *Brut* appears to have been published about 1128: Geoffrey's accession to the see of Llandav, and his death, are entered in the Welsh chronicles about 1152, where he is designated as having been family priest to Earl William. Geoffrey's acquaintance with Caradog might have originated from his connection with Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, who became a resident at Llancarvan, according to a Welsh account, in the following manner. Walter de Mapes, chaplain to Henry the First, was the second son of Blondel de Mapes, who accompanied Fitzhamon, and acquired the lands of Gweirydd, son of Seisyllt, lord of Llancarvan; but had the generosity to marry Flur, the only child of Gweirydd that was living, by whom he had two sons, Hubert and Walter. Hubert dying without heirs, Walter inherited the property after his brother, and built the village of Trev Walter, now Walterston, and a mansion for himself. He restored most of the lands of which he became possessed, to the original proprietors, and built the present church of Llancarvan. Higden asserts that Walter added to the *Brut* the history of events to his own time, under the title of *Actuarium Annalium Britonum*. This may be a misapprehension originating in Walter and Caradog being both resident at Llancarvan.

Upon the termination of Caradog's compilation, Gutyn Owain affirms that occurrences were registered in the monastic establishments of Strata Florida and Conwy. We have his testimony that the writers of those establishments adopted the work of Caradog as the basis of their annals; and their style and matter, previously discussed, accord with the account. The compilers of the *Annales Menevenses*, who made use of similar materials to the close of the eleventh century, still presented to us in Domesday Book, did not avail themselves of the work of Caradog. The events which

the latter narrates so diffusely, are but slightly mentioned in the Menevian annals, which are more particularly devoted to Dimetian occurrences; and many of these historical notices are not elsewhere to be found.

It is evident that various persons were engaged, from time to time, in the compilation of these chronicles; sometimes, for a period of ten or twenty years, exuberance of narrative is manifest; the events of another similar portion of time are treated of very cursorily, apparently as the zeal or incuriousness of the annalist preponderated.

In *British Antiquities Revived*, by Mr. Robert Vaughan, we meet with quotations from a chronicle, styled by the illustrious author the *Book of Conwy*. These excerpts are found in the chronicle which has been considered, in the sketch previously given, to have originated either from Strata Florida or Conwy. A great similarity in those productions may be inferred from Gutyn Owain, who says the annalists of those two monasteries ordinarily compared their entries every three years. No copies which have descended to us profess to be derived from either of those places; but the preponderance of internal evidence is in favour of a Strata Florida origin. It is to be regretted that no Latin copy of this form has been found. The Welsh transcripts collated for this work are certainly not exact copies of the original register; but have been enlarged from subsequent information, which is apparent from the entry under 1277: "By Elianor, Llywelyn had a daughter called Gwenllian. Elianor died in childbed, and was buried at Llanvaes, in Mona. Gwenllian, after the death of her father, was carried into captivity into England, and before she became of age was made a nun against her will."

The reasons, influential in considering it to have emanated from Strata Florida, have been:—The prominent manner in which the foundation of the abbey is introduced to the reader;—"1164. By the permission of God, and the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, a convent of monks first came to Strata Florida"; and the brief way in which we are informed that the establishment of Conwy emanated from Strata

Florida, "1186. A society from Strata Florida *went* to the Rhedynawc Velen in Gwynedd." In the margin of the MS. marked G, this place is stated to be "Maenan", to which the monks of Aberconwy were removed by Edward I. The expressions *came* and *went* are here very striking. The number of local events narrated interesting to the residents, among which we may class the burials of twenty-two distinguished personages, including four abbots of the place: the number of similar occurrences stated to have taken place at Conwy amount only to five. The mention of six abbots by name, one of whom, Grufudd, made his peace with King Henry, and compounded for his dues. We find no mention of an abbot of Conwy but once, when the body of Prince Grufudd was delivered to the abbots of Strata Florida and Conwy, in London, and conveyed by them to Aberconwy for burial. We read: "1201. The community of Strata Florida went to their new church, a fabric of elegant workmanship, on Whitsun Eve." 123—, mention is made of the fealty sworn, by the chieftains of Wales, to David, son of Llywelyn, at Strata Florida. 123—, we have the price of the great bell at Strata Florida. 128—, the burning of the monastery. Many other entries might be adduced to exemplify the great interest taken in registering incidents which occurred at Strata Florida, examples of which are rare in regard to Conwy. The above have been selected as the most prominent, and elucidatory of the source of the work.

From the paucity of MSS., and the absence of any Latin transcript of this form, it is difficult to decide whether this chronicle was originally a Welsh compilation or a translation. The language of the Welsh text, at least at the commencement, betrays a Latin origin. This is more strikingly apparent in the MS. marked W, in which the rendering is frequently erroneous. At 787 it has, for "cum" or "apud Offa," "gyd ac Offa"; 827, "arx deganhui," "vwa deganwy"; 863, "dicta" is rendered "hono"; 1096, "Magnus," "Mawrus."

Powel, in the preface to his *Historie of Cambria*, asserts the existence of upwards of a hundred copies of the Chronicle

of the Princes. Time has, in the last two centuries, considerably lessened the number, and they have become scarce. Perhaps the assertion may have likewise been too unqualified; for it is evident he did not examine them, otherwise he would not have stated that these records ceased in 1270, most of those now remaining terminating in 1282; the events of the last twelve years being detailed at considerable length, which ought to have found a place in his compilation. The Chronicle of the Kings, at present, occurs much more frequently in libraries than the Chronicle of the Princes; and it is probable this was the case at former periods, if we allow the proportion which obtains in the British Museum and Hengwrt collections, where copies of the former greatly preponderate, to have been general. In the Museum we meet with no Chronicles of the Princes in the Welsh language, and but three Latin transcripts. Hengwrt library contains but three, and those Welsh; which is the number inserted in the catalogue of that collection, drawn up in the time of Mr. Robert Vaughan, the founder of it. The library of Gloddaith, which has been unaffected by fluctuations, has three. Bodysgallen

The text of this edition of the Chronicle of the Princes is taken from the Red Book of Hergest, now preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford. This MS. has been selected for that purpose, on account of its being entire; written in the same dialect as the majority of existing copies, which is the Dimetian; and of considerable antiquity, as we cannot greatly err in dating it shortly after the year 1400.

The MS. marked A, collated with the Hergest book, is a small octavo volume on vellum. It is imperfect at the commencement, and written in the Dimetian dialect, about the same period as the preceding.

B is the index to a MS., of a quarto size, on vellum, containing the Chronicle of the Kings, Chronicle of the Princes, written to appearance about the middle of the fifteenth century, in the Dimetian dialect.

W is a Gwynethian MS. on vellum, agreeing in matter with the preceding, but totally differing in phraseology. It

contains a religious treatise, the Chronicle of the Princes, a Welsh grammar, and poetical institutes, written about the sixteenth century.

Two copies of the *Brut y Saeson*, or Chronicle of the Saxons, have likewise been collated as to facts. This compilation is a corrupted version of the preceding chronicle, amalgamated with the Annals of Winton in order to connect and detail contemporaneous occurrences in England and Wales. The portion devoted to Welsh events is very carelessly constructed, the facts in many instances perverted, and the language frequently obscure. A copy of this compilation, with the distinguishing mark of S, is a Gwentian MS. in the British Museum (Cleopatra A, xiv), and may be ascribed to the latter end of the fifteenth century. The other copy, to which the letter G is appropriated, was written by the celebrated bard and herald, Gutyn Owain, and is styled in some catalogues the Book of Basing, on account of having been in the library of Basingwerk Abbey. The prior part of this MS. contains an imperfect version of the Chronicle of the Kings, written about the middle of the fourteenth century. To supply the deficiency, Gutyn Owain added the remainder from a dissimilar copy. This MS. the Rev. Peter Roberts adopted as the foundation for his publication of the Chronicle of the Kings, and considers it to be altogether a transcript by Gutyn Owain. He remarks the great change in the style at the part alluded to; but did not notice the variation in the handwriting and orthography, which distinction is sufficiently obvious. Gutyn Owain then adds the Chronicle of the Saxons, enlarging the genealogical notices, and carries it down to 1461. This differs in diction from the Gwentian copy of the same work, but very little in matter. Both are taken from a common source, adopted by each writer to the idiom and literary language of his province.

Nantglyn, Jany. 20th, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have carefully examined all the copies of the Chronicle of the Princes which I have met with, and send you the result.

You enquire at what period the copies terminate, and what variations occur in the recital of incidents prior to the middle of the twelfth century?

First, I must remark that *all* the Chronicles of the Princes are very generally said to have been composed by Caradog of Llancarvan about the middle of the twelfth cent. I think this opinion, in some degree, originated from a notice at the conclusion of the Chronicle of the Kings, which says that the author committed the registering of the princes and events of the Principality to Caradog of Llancarvan, as a person peculiarly qualified for the task; and it is probable from this, that Caradog had either completed, or signified his intention to compose, such a history. Materials must have existed to enable him to do this, probably both in Latin and Welsh; and more abundantly in Glamorgan, from its earlier submission to the paramount claims of the Saxon princes, and its consequent comparative freedom from wars. And I should conclude some meagre records existed in the other parts of Wales, which were collected by the monks of Ystrad Flur, of Conwy, of Bangor, etc., upon the first foundation and establishment of their monasteries; and that from that period successive events were carefully registered by them.

No. 1.—The first I shall notice is the one printed in the *Archæology*, vol. ii, p. 391. This commences with the year

680. It does not give the events under each year, but under each decade, as 690, 700, 710, etc. ; and registers a series of occurrences, without comments, until two or three years prior to 1100. At that period it commences the use of the phrase, "y vlywyddyn ragwyneb" (the succeeding year), after each decade, until the next decade, and gives a more copious narrative of events from that time to the year 1282. Either from disinclination, or some other cause, it does not mention the death of Llywelyn. This chronicle I think we should be justified in styling the *Ystrad Flur*, or *Strata Florida Chronicle*, though it is not so entitled,—and for these reasons : The first part—the portion taken up in registering events to about the year 1100—may be considered as the history of the Principality current in the different divisions of Wales ; and, in whatever way it originated, taken as the groundwork by all composers of chronicles. This might have been the composition of some person, of whom we have no account, prior to the time of Caradog ; and from fragments, some of which still exist, as the one, *O oes Gwrtheyrn*, etc. Secondly, from about the year 1100, the language is different : it commences to distinguish the years of the decades, and it then enters into a detailed account of occurrences in Gwynedd (N. W.) and Dyved (West W.) ; particularly of events in Cardiganshire, and but very cursorily notices those of Gwent. Thirdly, though the burials, etc., of noble persons at Conwy, Strata Marcella, etc., are sometimes registered, it relates more minutely every incident, and the particular days on which similar proceedings took place at Strata Florida. Under 1164 it enters, "a convent of monks came to Strata Florida." Under 1201, "the convent of Strata Florida went to their new church." It registers a great many similar incidents at Strata Florida ; and, it is evident, greater interest is taken throughout in any occurrences at this abbey. I conclude it to be the chronicle kept by the monks of that establishment successively, as it does not appear to be the work of one individual : for instance, one S. W. prince is stigmatized in the most opprobrious terms, and at considerable length ; and the succeeding writer, in the most abrupt

manner, eulogizes him, and concludes by commemorating his burial at Strata Florida. Fourthly, it is written in the Dyved (West Wales) dialect. These reasons induce me so confidently to assert this to be the Strata Florida Chronicle.

A copy of the laws of Hywel Dda, written in Cardiganshire, gives 920 as the date of Hywel's visit to Rome, and 940 the date of his death. In the Strata Florida Chronicle the only entry under the decade 920 is Hywel's departure to Rome; and under the decade 940 it notices his death in the same words as the MS. of the laws; consequently, the writer of the laws took it from the chronicle. In the Gwentian records Hywel's departure is placed in the year 926, and his death in 948.

The copy printed in the *Archaiology* was taken from the Red Book of Hergest (now in Jesus College Library, Oxford), a MS. written about the year 1400. There are at Hengwrt:

No. 16.—A MS. of prior date to the former, agreeing precisely with the Red Book.

No. 51.—A copy similar in substance, though not in phraseology, to the same date, 1282. There is a break at this period to mark the termination of the copy before the writer. The narrative is then continued to 1332.

No. 55.—A copy written by John Jones, identical with No. 1.

No. 314.—A copy similar to No. 1.

No. 2.—The one I notice next is that printed in the *Archaiology*, vol. ii, p. 468. This commences anno 660, and is evidently the work of some person who had taken great pains to settle the chronology of events by adding the intermediate years of the decades in the prior part of the former chronicle (that part which I consider to have been the groundwork of the Strata Florida copy), and correcting them, perhaps, from better sources of information. The events recorded in this prior part do not materially differ in the two, though there are some Gwentian incidents interspersed in No. 2, not to be found in No. 1; but the *language* of this portion in each entirely differs. No. 2 is not so

ancient, is in the Gwentian dialect, and written in the best style of the twelfth century. About the year 1100, when No. 1 commences the second portion with a minuter detail of events, we find no alteration or amplification of the narrative in No. 2, though the events are certainly fully recorded, particularly the subjugation of Glamorgan. From the commencement to about the year 1150, No. 2 is written in the same style; and at that period the copy in the *Archaiology*, printed below the other, under the title of the Chronicle of John of Brechva (which is merely an abridgment of No. 2), terminates. From about 1150 the narrative becomes very meagre, and is continued with but few and cursory notices to the year 1196.

This chronicle is positively ascribed to Caradog, and I see no reason in the least to doubt the fact. The uniformity of the style from the commencement to the year 1150, proves it to be the production of but one person. The elegance and ease of the narration, and the cultivated language, are collateral and corroborative evidence of its being the production of the twelfth century (perhaps the most resplendent period of Welsh literature); and the very different manner in which one copy is carried down from 1150 to 1196, and the termination of another in the year 1150, are likewise strong proofs of its being the production of Caradog of Llancarvan.

Triads.—One copy of the Triads is attributed to Caradog, and it certainly agrees very much in style with the chronicle above mentioned. It is likely he undertook the task of adjusting them on account of the many historical notices they furnish; and his copy may be considered to bear the same relation to the other MSS. of the Triads, as his reformation of the Chronicle of the Princes does to the other copies. It contains many curious elucidations, which would otherwise have been lost; and may be considered to furnish us with the information in what light these ancient documents were understood in the twelfth century.

I am surprised that no Latin copies of the Chronicle of the Princes have occurred to my observation; and am led to

conclude that it met with no translator like its counterpart, the Chronicle of the Kings. And this increases my desire to see the Latin chronicle you mentioned, which may perhaps prove to be the basis of the Welsh copies.

The notice at the conclusion of the Chronicle of the Kings renders it probable that there were some records existing purporting to be the history of Britain; of which the life of Vortigern in Nennius furnishes a specimen, which differs in some circumstances from the relation in the *Brut*,—thus affording a presumption that there were various copies; and that these records were arranged by Walter, the archdeacon, into a regular history, with what amplification we have not the means of judging, and translated into Latin by Geoffrey; and that Caradog, in the same manner, undertook the arrangement of the Chronicle of the Princes. From these notices we gather that, *at present*, but two copies of the Chronicle of the Princes are ascertained to be in existence,—that kept at Strata Florida, and the production of Caradog; and that these are nearly similar to the end of the eleventh century. I do not at present suppose there will be much necessity for collation; and that one of the best copies of each will suffice, with a translation. Humphrey Llwyd and his continuator, Powel, have added from other authors collateral events, etc., which obscure the proper view of the Welsh relation. Powel, in the preface, ascribes the composition to Caradog; and the continuation of the records to the year 1270, to the monks of Strata Florida and Conwy,—from what authority I am at loss to ascertain.

No. 3.—The Chronicle of the Saxons. The copy printed in the *Archæology* is from a MS. in the British Museum. It is an amalgamation of No. 1 with the Annals of Winton, as you observe.

No. 55 of the Hengwrt Collection contains a Chronicle of the Saxons similar in substance, though not quite so in language, to the preceding. It is then continued to 1284, similar to No. 1; but with alterations and additions, in which it agrees with No. 51. At this period it remarks the old MS. terminates. The narrative is afterwards continued to

the year 1332 very like No. 51. It is afterwards continued to the deposition of Henry VI and accession of Ed.

No. 75 is another Chronicle of the Saxons, totally different from the former; from whence taken I cannot say. The preface (which I believe I sent you before) runs thus: "England divided into seven divisions (the former chronicle mentions only five): Elli, king of Essex; Killin, king of Sussex; Edulbright, king of Kent; Bedwalt, king of the upper part of England; Edwin, king of Northumberland; Oswalt, king between Trent and Tweed; Oswi, his brother, king of the Scots and Picts." This extract will probably enable you to trace its origin.

I shall endeavour to see all the MSS. of the Chronicle of the Princes which may exist in the N. W. libraries very shortly.

My father desires his best regards.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

ANEURIN OWEN.

*Henry Petrie, Esq., &c., &c.,
Tower,
London.*

Brut y Tywysogion.

Llyma Brut y Cywpsogion,

Val y bu ryfeloedd, a gweithredoedd enseiliad, a dialeddau, a rhyfeddodau, gwedi eu tynnu o'r hen gofion cadwedig a'u blynyddu yn drefnedig gan GARADAWC LLANCARFAN. Yr hanes uchod a gopiwyd o lyfr GEORGE WILLIAMS o Aber Pergwm, ysgweier, gennyf i THOMAS RICHARDS curad Llan Grallo, yn y flwyddyn 1764. A minnau IORWERTH ab IORWERTH GWILYM ai copiais o lyfyr y parchedig MR. RICHARDS yn y flwyddyn 1790. Ac ai dadgopiais ef i OWAIN MYFYR, ym mesyryd y flwyddyn 1800.

OED CRIST 660, y bu farw Cadwallawn ab Cadfan brenin y Britaniaid ac y daeth ei fab ef Cadwaladr fendigaid yn frenhin yn ei le; a gwedi dengmlynedd yn heddwach y daeth y clefyd mawr a elwir y Fall felen ar holl ynys Prydain, a hynny a ddechreuws pan oedd oed Crist 674. Ac achaws y fall honno ydd aeth Cadwaladr a llawer o bob goreuwyr y Bryttaniaid i Lydaw lle ydd oedd eu cydwladwyr wedi gwlad-ychu yn hir o amser cyn no hynny; ac achaws y clefyd nis gellid rhyfelu yn ynys Prydain na llafariaw daear, ac o hynny y digwyddes newyn mawr oni bu farw niferoedd rhyfeddawl o'r Cymry a'r Saeson; a'r newyn a'r fall, a barheis unmlynedd ar ddeg, onid aethant yn dost eu gormail holl bobloedd ynys Prydain. A gwedi dyfod diwedd ar y dialeddau hynny, fe ddodes Gadwaladr ynys Prydain a'i choron yn nawdd ac adnau Alan brenin Llydaw, ac a aeth i Ruvain wrth gyngor Angel a welsei efe yn ei lesmair, ac yno y bu efe bum mlynedd ac y bu farw yno, a phan ddel ei esgyrn

This is the Chronicle of the Princes,

Shewing the Wars, the grounds of Occurrences, Revenges, and remarkable Events; taken from the old Records, and arranged under each Year, by CARADOC OF LLANCARVAN. The above detail was copied from the Book of GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq., of Aber Pergwm, by me, THOMAS RICHARDS, Curate of Llan Grallo, in the year 1764. And I, EDWARD, son of EDWARD WILLIAM, copied it from the Book of the Rev. Mr. RICHARDS in the year 1790; and transcribed it for OWAIN MYVYR in the autumn of the year 1800.

A.D. 660.—CADWALLAWN, son of Cadvan, king of the Britons, died, and his son, Cadwalader the Blessed, became king in his room; and after ten years of peace, the great disease, called the "yellow pest," took place through the whole island of Britain; and that began in the year of Christ 674. And on account of that pest, Cadwalader and many of the best men of the Britons went to Armorica, where their countrymen had been settled a long time previously: and on account of that disease neither war nor agriculture could take place in the island of Britain. And a great famine ensued, which destroyed an immense number of the Cymry and Saxons; and the famine and the pest lasted eleven years, until the affliction became very severe to all the people in the isle of Britain. And upon the termination of those judgments Cadwalader placed the isle of Britain and its crown under the protection of, and in pledge with, Alan king of Armorica, and went to Rome by the counsel of

ef oddiyno yn ol i ynys Prydain y cant y Bryttaniaid eu braint a'u coron yn ol y dywaid yr Angel wrth Gadwaladr.

OED CRIST 683, y danfones Alan brenin Llydaw ei fab Ifor ac Ynyr ei nai a dwy lynges gadarn i ynys Prydain, a rhyfel a fu ryngddynt a'r Saeson, a gorfod ychydig arnynt, yna y cymmerth Ifor arnaw bennaduriaeth y Bryttaniaid. A gwedi hynny y daeth y Saeson yn ei erbyn ef a llu cadarn, a chad ar faes a fu ryngddynt lle y gorfu Ifor a'r Bryttaniaid wedi ymladd creulawn, ac ynnill gwlad Cerniw, a Gwlad yr Haf, a Dyfneint yn gwbl. Ac yna y gwnaeth Ifor y Brodyrdu mawr yn ynys y Fallen er diolch i Dduw am ei gyfnerth yn erbyn y Saeson.

OED CRIST 698, y bu'r glaw gwaedliw yn ynys Prydain, onid aeth y llaeth a'r ymenyn a'r caws yn gochliw gwaed; ac Ifor a aeth i Rufain lle y bu farw gwedi cynnal penadurdawd ar y Bryttaniaid wyth mlynedd ar hugain, yn fawr ei glod a'i ddoethineb; efe a ddodes lawer o diroedd at eglwys si yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

OED CRIST 720, bu haf tesawg rhyfeddawl oni bu farw coedydd a llysiau ac ysgrublaid gan sychder ac angerdd y poethder, ac ym mis Medi yr un flwyddyn y bu'r llifeiriaint disyfed ac y torres eglwys Llancarfan, a llawer o'r tai, ac y boddas aneirif o'r gwartheg a'r defaid oni bu dra mawr y colledion, a'r un peth mewn llawer man arall, a'r un amser y bu llanw aruthrawl ym Mor Hafren oni thorres argaeau, ac y collwyd llawer o'r ynysdir ar hyd lan y mor ym Morganwg, a Gwent, a Gwlad yr Haf, a dirfawr y colledau o hynny.

Yr un flwyddyn y doded Rhodri Molwynawc yn frenin ar y Bryttaniaid, a rhyfel mawr a fu rhyngthaw ef a'r Saeson lle trechasant y Bryttaniaid mewn dwy gadfaes yn anrhydeddus. Yr un flwyddyn y bu gad Garthmaelawg, ac un arall yng Ngwynedd, a chad Pencoeid ym Morganwg lle y gorfu'r Bryttaniaid ymbob un o'r tair.

the angel he saw in his trance. And there he was five years, and died there; and when his bones return to the isle of Britain, the Britons shall have their right and crown, according to the words of the angel to Cadwalader.

A.D. 683.—Alan, king of Armorica, sent his son Ivor, and his nephew Ynyr, and two strong fleets, to the island of Britain; and war ensued between them and the Saxons, in which they partly succeeded. Then Ivor took upon him the sovereignty of the Britons. After that the Saxons came against him with a powerful army; and in a pitched battle Ivor and the Britons put them to flight after a bloody battle, and acquired Cornwall, the Summer Country, and Devonshire completely. And then Ivor erected the great monastery in Ynys Avallen, in thanksgiving to God for his assistance against the Saxons.

A.D. 698.—The bloody rain occurred in the island of Britain, so that the milk, butter, and cheese, acquired a red colour like blood; and Ivor went to Rome, where he died, after maintaining the sovereignty of the Britons twenty-eight years with great praise and wisdom. He gave many lands to churches in Wales and England.

A.D. 720.—A wonderful hot summer occurred, the drought and heat of which destroyed trees, herbs, and animals; and in the month of September of the same year the unexpected flood took place which breached the church of Llancarvan and many of the houses, and drowned an infinity of the cattle and the sheep, causing a very great loss; and the same in many other places. And at the same time a prodigious flood in the Severn sea broke the embankments; and a great deal of the low land on the sea shore in Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, and Somersetshire, was lost, and great the losses thereby.

The same year Rhodri Molwynawc was made king over the Britons, and a great war arose between him and the Saxons, during which the Britons won two battles honourably. The same year the battle of Garthmaelawg took place, and another in Gwynedd, and the battle of Pencoeed in Glamorganshire; in all which three the Britons conquered.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Beli ab Elphin, ac y torres y Saeson di gred lawer o eglwysydd Llandaf, a Mynyw, a Llanbadarn, ac y lladdasant Aidan escob Llandaf a llawer o ddoethion ei blwyf.

OED CRIST 728, y bu cad Mynydd Carno yng Ngwent lle y gorfu'r Bryttaniaid gwedi colled dirfawr ar wŷr, ac y gyrrwyd y Saeson drwy afon Wysg, lle y boddasant laweroed o honynt, achaws llif oedd yn yr afon.

OED CRIST 733, bu cad Ddefawdan lle gwedi ymladd hir a thra chreulawn y gorfu'r Saeson ar y Bryttaniaid.

OED CRIST 735, y bu waith Henffordd, lle gwedi ymladd tost a chreulawn y gorfu'r Cymry ar y Saeson.

OED CRIST 750, y bu farw Tewdwr ab Beli, a Rhodri Molwynawc gwedi gwladychu deng mlynedd ar hugain yn glodfawr am gyfiawnder a gwroldeb, ac ai claddwyd yng Nghaerllion ar Wysg, a diweddaf o eppil brenhinoedd ynys Prydain a gladdwyd yno oed efe. Yn yr un flwyddyn y bu waith Mygedawc lle y gorfu'r Bryttaniaid ar y Gwyddyl Ffichti gwedi ymladd creulawn.

OED CRIST 754, y gwnaethpwyd Cynan Tindaethwy yn frenin ar Gymru oll o fodd yr holl frenhinoedd a'r arglwyddi. Yn yr ail flwyddyn y bu ail waith Henffordd lle y gorfu'r Cymry, ac yno y llas Cyfelach escob Morganwg.

OED CRIST 755, y symudwyd y Pasg yng Ngwynedd o gyngor Elfod escob Bangor, ond nis caid hynny gan yr escobion eraill, ac achaws hynny y daethant y Saeson ar y Cymry yn Neheubarth, lle bu cad Coed Marchan, a gorfuwyd ar y Saeson yn anrhydeddus.

OED CRIST 757, y bu drydedd waith Henffordd lle y gorfu gwyr Deheubarth ar y Saeson, ac y llas Dyfnwal ab Tewdwr y rhyfelwr glewaf o du'r Cymry, wedi iddaw wneuthur yn orchestawl o neb yn y gad honno.

OED CRIST 765, y diffeithiwyd tiroedd y Mers gan y Cymry ac y gorfuant ar y Saeson, ac ai hyspeiliasant yn ddirfawr, achaws hynny y gwnaeth Offa brenin y Mers y clawdd mawr a elwir clawdd Offa yn derfynfa rhwng Gwlad Gymru a'r Mers, fal y mae fyth yn parhau.

The same year Beli, son of Ephin, died ; and the unbelieving Saxons broke many of the churches of Llandav, Menevia, and Llanbadarn, and killed Aidan, bishop of Llandav, and many of the learned men of his see.

A.D. 728.—The battle of Carno Mountain, in Gwent, where the Britons conquered after a great loss of men ; and the Saxons were driven through the river Usk, where many of them were drowned on account of a flood in the river.

A.D. 733.—The battle of Devawdan, where after a long and bloody action the Saxons conquered the Britons.

A.D. 735.—The action of Hereford, where after a severe and bloody fight the Cymry conquered the Saxons.

A.D. 750.—Theodore, son of Beli, died ; and Rhodri Molwynawc, after having reigned praiseworthily for justice and valour thirty years ; and was buried at Caerleon on the Usk. He was the last of the race of the kings of the island of Britain who was buried there. The same year the action of Mygedawc took place, in which the Britons conquered the Irish Picts after a bloody battle.

A.D. 754.—Cynan Tindaethwy made king of all Wales by the consent of all the kings and lords. The next year the second battle of Hereford took place, in which the Cymry were victorious ; and there Cyvelach, bishop of Glamorgan, was killed.

A.D. 755.—Easter was changed in Gwynedd by the advice of Elvod, bishop of Bangor ; but the other bishops did not concur therein, on which account the Saxons invaded the Cymry in S. Wales, where the battle of Marchan Wood took place, and the Saxons were honourably defeated.

A.D. 757.—The third action at Hereford, in which the men of S. Wales conquered the Saxons ; and Dyvnwal, son of Tewdwr, the bravest warrior on the side of the Cymry, was slain, having acted more valorously than any one in that battle.

A.D. 765.—The Cymry devastated Mercia, and defeated the Saxons and spoiled them sorely : on which account Offa, king of Mercia, made the great dyke called Offa's Dyke, to divide Wales from Mercia, which still remains.

OED CRIST 776, y codes gwyr Gwent a Morganwg ac a aethant am benn y Mers, a y torrasant glawdd Offa yn gyd-wasted a'r dddear, a gwedi hynny dychwelyd ag yspail fawr.

OED CRIST 777, y symudwyd y pasc yn Neheubarth, ac y bu farw Ferinol fab Eidwar, ac achaws hynny y bu rhyfel teisban rhwng y deheuwy'r a'u brenin a dinistraw mawr arnynt ganthaw, oni orfu arnynt ladd y brenin am hynny yn amser haf, am hynny y gelwir yr haf hwnnw yr haf gwaedlyd, ac ni rodded fyth wedi hynny i frenin y deheuwy'r ei air yn air ar y wlad.

OED CRIST 784, y diffeithiwyd y Mers gan y Cymry, ac Offa a wnaeth glawdd yr ail waith yn nes attaw, a gadael lle gwlad rwng Gwy a Hafren lle mae llwyth Elystan Glodrydd lle ydd aethant yn un o bum brenhinllwyth Cymru.

OED CRIST 795, y daeth y paganiaid duon gyntaf i ynys Prydain o wlad Denmarc, ac a wnaethant ddrygau mawr yn Lloegr, wedi hynny daethant i Forganwg, ac yno lladd a llosgi llawer, ond o'r diwedd gorfu'r Cymry arnynt au gyrru i'r mor gwedi lladd llawer iawn o honynt, ac yna myned i'r Werddon lle y diffeithiasant Rechreyn a lleoedd eraill.

OED CRIST 796, yr ail flwyddyn y bu gwaith Rhuddlan lle y lladdwyd Meredydd brenin Dyfed, a Charadawc ab Gwyn ab Collwyn brenin Gwynedd.

OED CRIST 804, y bu farw Arthen brenin Ceredigiawn, a Rhydderch brenin Dyfed, a Chadell brenin Teyrnllwg, a elwir yr awr honn Powys.

OED CRIST 809, y bu farw Elfod archescob Gwynedd, ac y bu diffyg ar yr haul, ac y bu terfysg mawr ym mhlith y gwyr eglwysig achaws y Pasc, canys ni fynnai escobion Llandaf a Mynyw ymroddi dan archescob Gwynedd lle yr oeddynt eu hunain yn archescobion hyn o frain.

OED CRIST 810, duawdd y lleuad ddyw nadolic ac y llosges y Saeson Mynyw ac y llosged Teganwy gan dan llychaid gwylltion, ac y bu farwolaeth ddifawr ar yr anifeiliaid hyd holl ynys Prydain ac y tlododd brenhiniaeth Vôn a brenhini-

A.D. 776.—The men of Gwent and Glamorgan rose and entered Mercia, and razed Offa's Dyke level with the ground, and then returned with great spoil.

A.D. 777.—Easter was altered in S. Wales; and Ferinol, son of Eidwar, died, from whence arose the intestine war between the S. Wales men and their king, who grievously destroyed them: on which account they were necessitated to kill the king in the summer season, which was from thence called the bloody summer; and never after that was the word of the king of the S. Wales men allowed to be paramount in the country.

A.D. 784.—Mercia devastated by the Cymry, and Offa made a dyke a second time, nearer to him, leaving a province between Wye and Severn, where the tribe of Elystan Glodrydd is situated, where they became one of the five royal tribes of the Cymry.

A.D. 795.—The black pagans first came to the island of Britain from Denmark, and made great ravages in England; afterwards they entered Glamorgan, and there killed and burnt much; but at last the Cymry conquered them, driving them into the sea, and killing many of them: thence they went to Ireland, and devastated Recreyn and other places.

A.D. 796.—The next year the action of Rhuddlan took place, where Meredydd king of Dyved, and Caradawc son of Gwyn, son of Collwyn king of Gwynedd, were killed.

A.D. 804.—Arthen king of Ceredigiawn, Rhydderch king of Dyved, and Cadell king of Teyrnllwg, now called Powys, died.

A.D. 809.—Elvod, archbishop of Gwynedd, died; and an eclipse of the sun occurred; and a great tumult among the ecclesiastics on account of Easter, for the Bishops of Landav and Menevia would not succumb to the Archbishop of Gwynedd, being themselves archbishops of older privilege.

A.D. 810.—The moon darkened on Xmas Day; and the Saxons burnt Menevia; and Deganwy burnt by wild fire; and the prodigious mortality among the cattle through the whole island of Britain; and the kingdom of Mona and the

aeth Dyfed oblegyd rhyfel a fu rwng Hywel fychan a Chynan ei frawd, o gorfu Hywel ynys Fôn.

OED CRIST 814, bu taranau a lluched ofnadwy dros benn yn torri a llosgi tai a choedydd yn aruthr, ac y bu farw Gruffydd ab Cynan achaws brad Elisse ei frawd. Yr un flwyddyn y bu ryfel yr ail waith rhwng Hywel a'i frawd Cynan, ac a laddes lawer o'i wyr ef, ac yna Cynan a gynhulles attaw gad niferawg dros benn, ac am benn ei frawd Hywel y rhuthres, ai yrru o Fon hyd ym Manaw. Ymhen ychydig wedi hynny bu farw Cynan Tindaethwy brenin Cymru oll. A merch oedd etifeddes iddaw a briodes a gwr pendefig ai enw Merfyn frych; ei fam ef Nest ferch Cadell Deyrnllwg fab Brochwel ysgithrawc.

OED CRIST 815, y llas Griffri ab Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllwg.

OED CRIST 818, y dechreues Merfyn Frych ac Essyllt ei wraig wladychu Gwynedd a Phowys, a'r flwyddyn honno y bu waith Llanfaes ym Mon.

OED CRIST 819, y drygwyd Dyfed yn ddirfawr gan Genwlff brenin Mers.

OED CRIST 823, y diffeithwyd gwlad Bowys gan y Saeson, gan ddwyn y meibion bychain i gyd oddiar eu mammau a'u meithrin yn Saeson, canys arferid hynny gan y Saeson, a'r un flwyddyn y llosgasant Deganwy.

OED CRIST 829, y dug Egbert brenin Caerwynt y danaw Bernwlf brenin y Mers drwy ymladd drydleu, ac yn ebrwydd gwedi hynny y dug efe y danaw y saith brenhini-aeth Seisnig, a galw gwlad Loegr yn Inglont, a galw'r iaith Ingles.

OED CRIST 830, y bu diffyg ar y lleuad yr wythfed dydd o fis Rhagfyr, a'r un diwarnod y bu farw Morydd ab Llywarch Llwyd brenin Ceredigion.

OED CRIST 831, y daeth Saeson y Mers ar hyd nos yn ddi-arwybod, ac a losgasant Fonachdy Senghenydd, ydd oedd hwnnw yn y man y mae y castell yn awr, ac oddiyno y daethant hyd yng nghastell Treoda ac ai llosgasant: a dianc

kingdom of Dyved impoverished on account of the war between Hywel Vychan and his brother Cynan, in which Hywel conquered Mona.

A.D. 814.—Terrific thunder and lightning, which destroyed and burnt houses and trees; and Gruffydd, son of Cynan, died through the treachery of his brother Elisse. The same year there was war a second time between Hywel and his brother Cynan, and he killed many of his men; upon which Cynan collected a very numerous host, attacked his brother Hywel, and drove him from Mona to Man. A short time after, Cynan Tindaethwy, king of all Wales, died; and his daughter, who was his heiress, married a chieftain of the name of Mervyn the Freckled: his mother was Nest, daughter of Cadell of Deyrnllwg, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog.

A.D. 815.—Griffri, son of Cyngen, son of Cadell Deyrnllwg, was killed.

A.D. 818.—Mervyn the Freckled, and Essyllt his wife, began to reign over Gwynedd and Powys; and that year the action of Llanvaes, in Mona, took place.

A.D. 819.—Dyved was greatly devastated by Kenwlf, king of Mercia.

A.D. 823.—The country of Powys ravaged by the Saxons, who took the young children from their mothers, and brought them up as Saxons,—a proceeding customary with the Saxons. The same year they burnt Teganwy.

A.D. 829.—Egbert, king of Caerwynt, subjugated Bernwlf, king of Mercia, by hard fighting; and soon after he subjugated the seven Saxon kingdoms, and called the country of Lloegr, Inglont; and the language, Ingles.

A.D. 830.—Eclipse of the moon the eighth day of the month of December; and the same day Morydd, son of Llywarch Llwyd, king of Ceredigion, died.

A.D. 831.—The Saxons of Mercia came unawares by night, and burnt the monastery of Senghenydd, which stood in the place the castle now does. From thence they went to the Castle of Treoda, and burnt it, and escaped from thence over

oddiyno dros for Hafren a llawer ganddynt yn lledrad, lle ydd oedd llw cyngrair y pryd hynny rwng gwyr Morganwg a Gwent a Saeson y Mers.

OED CRIST 833, y daeth y paganiaid o Ddenmarc i Loegr, ac a ddiffeithiasant lawer o fannau yn yr ynys, ac yn mhen tair blynedd myned i Gymru, ac yn un a'r Cymry ymosod ar y Saeson lle y gorfu'r Saeson arnynt.

OED CRIST 835, bu Farw Cadwallon, yr oedd efe'n wr pendefig mawr ei barch a'i ddoethineb.

OED CRIST 838, gwaith Cyfeiliawc lle bu ymladd tra thost rhwng y Cymry a Berthwryd brenin Mers; ac yno y lladdwyd Merfyn Frych brenin y Bryttaniaid: ac yn amser Merfyn y gorfu ar y Bryttaniaid ac oedd yn Lloegr yn byw ymroddi yn Saeson neu adael eu gwlad a'u cartrefoedd yn mhen tri mis. Yr un flwyddyn y bu waith Fferyllwg rwng Gwy a Hafren lle bu law ucha'r Cymry.

OED CRIST 840, y bu farw escob Mynyw, ac y bu ail waith Fferyllwg lle lladdwyd llawer o bob tu, fal nas gellid barnu'r llaw uchaf nac i'r un na'r llall o honynt.

OED CRIST 843, Rhodri mawr ab Merfyn Frych a ddechreuwys wladychu ar y Cymry a gorfod ymddifadu ar Bryttaniaid ac oeddynt yn byw yn Lloegr, a myned yn un a'r Saeson a wnaethant hwy. A rhyfel mynych a mawr a fu rwng Rhodri a Berthwryd brenin Mers. Yr hwnn Ferthwryd a fynnwys gynhorthwy gan Ithelwlf ei frawd ac a ddaeth a llu dirfawr i Fon gan ddiffeithiau gwlad y ffordd y cerddynt, fal y gwnai'r paganiaid di gred a bedydd. Myned a wnaeth Rhodri yn eu herbyn a llu dewisawl o'r Cymry gydag ef; ac yn gynhorthwy iddaw y daeth Meuryg ab Hywel brenin Morganwg a llu cadarn, a'r Meuryg hwnnw a laddwyd yn y frwydr honno, eithr gyrru ffo ar y Saeson yn y diwedd, gwedi ymladd tost a chreulawn. Ac yna gwnaethpwyd Ithel ab Hywel yn frenin ar Forganwg a Gwent yn lle ei frawd, ac efe yn myned a llu cadarn gydag ef i Wynedd yng nghyfnorth Rhodri y gosodasant gwyr Breicheiniawc arnaw ac ai lladdasant yn iawn i Ferthwryd am fil o wartheg yspail a gawsant ganthaw am hynny o ala-

the Severn sea with much stolen property, at the time there was peace between the men of Glamorgan and Gwent, and the Saxons of Mercia.

A.D. 833.—The pagans came from Denmark to England, and ravaged many places in the island; and at the expiration of three years went to Wales, and in conjunction with the Welsh attacked the Saxons, but the Saxons were victors.

A.D. 835.—Cadwallon died. He was a chieftain of distinguished respect and ability.

A.D. 838.—The action of Cyveiliawc, a very severe engagement between the Welsh and Berthwryd, king of Mercia; and there Mervyn the Freckled, king of the Britons, was killed. In Mervyn's time the Britons residing in England were obliged to turn Saxons, or quit the country and their homes in three months. The same year the action of Fferyllwg took place between Wye and Severn, in which the Welsh had the superiority.

A.D. 840.—The Bishop of Menevia died; and the second action of Fferyllwg took place, in which many were killed on both sides, and neither party got the superiority.

A.D. 843.—Rhodri the Great, son of Mervyn the Freckled, began to reign over the Welsh, and was necessitated to abandon the Welsh residing in England, who became Saxons. And frequent and great wars took place between Rhodri and Berthwryd, king of Mercia. This Berthwryd obtained assistance from Ithelwlf, his brother, and came with a great army to Mona, devastating the country in his course, in the manner of the unbelieving, unbaptized pagans. Rhodri opposed him with a chosen army of the Welsh, with the assistance of Meuryg, son of Hywel king of Glamorgan, and a strong army. Meuryg was slain in the battle; but at last the Saxons were obliged to flee after a severe and bloody engagement. Ithel, son of Hywel, was made king of Glamorgan and Gwent in the room of his brother; and while on his way to Gwynedd with a strong army, to assist Rhodri, the men of Brecknockshire fell upon him and killed him, for the sake of a thousand head of cattle, taken in pillage, they

nas, ac o hynny y dechreuwys y ddjarheb Bradwyr Brychein-iawc.

OED CRIST 850, y bu gwaith Ffinant ac y llas Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllwg yn Rhufain gan ei wyr ei hun.

OED CRIST 860, bu Cad Wythen lle lladded llawer o Gymry a Saeson fal nas galled y llaw uchaf nac i'r naill na'r llall o honynt, a'r un flwyddyn y daeth y paganiaid duon i dir Gwyr ac a'u gyrrwyd ymaith gyda galanasdra mawr.

OED CRIST 865, y lladded Cynan Nawdd Nifer, y dewraf a'r ardderchoccaf yn ei ddydd o ryfelwyr Cymru.

OED CRIST 868, y bu gwaith Brynonnen, ac y daeth y paganiaid duon lawer gwaith yn yr un flwyddyn i Gymru a Lloegr, a chael y gwaethaf ym mhob gossawd.

OED CRIST 870, y torres y paganiaid duon Gaer Alclud, ac a ddifethasant Lundain a gwlad y Mers o'i bronn.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu waith Llangollen a lladdfa fawr yno.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y boddos Gwgan ab Morydd ab Llywarch Llwyd brenin Ceredigion yn morio dros afon Llychwr yng Ngwyr er gyrru 'r paganiaid duon o'r wlad honno.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y bu waith Bangor lle y lladdwyd y Saeson wrth y niferoedd a cherrig a dreiglwyd arnynt oddiar y brynniau, ac ym mhlith y rhai hynny escob Bangor.

OED CRIST 871, bu farw Einion Fonhoddig escob Mynyw, ac y gwnaethpwyd Hubert Sais yn escob yn ei le ef.

OED CRIST 872, y bu waith Bangolau ym Môn, lle gorfu Rhodri a'r Cymry ar y paganiaid duon mewn brwydr galed: a gwedi hynny yr un flwyddyn gwaith Manegid ym Môn, lle difethwyd y paganiaid duon.

OED CRIST 873, y bu waith Dyw Sul ym Môn, ac yn honno y llas Rhodri mawr, a Gwriad ei frawd, a Gweirydd mab Owain Morganwg, gan y Saeson; ac yna yn eu llawn angerdd y cymmerth gwragedd Môn arfau ac a ruthrasant ar y Saeson au lladd yn greulawn oni orfu arnynt ffo. Yr un flwyddyn y bu waith Rhiw Saeson ym Morganwg, lle y gorfu'r Cymry ar y Saeson, au lladd yn aruthrawl.

received from Berthwryd for that murder; and thence began the proverb,—Brecknockshire traitors.

A.D. 850.—The action of Ffinant; and Cyngen, son of Cadell Deyrnllwg, was killed in Rome by his own men.

A.D. 860.—The battle of Wythen, where many of the Welsh and Saxons were killed, neither gaining the superiority; and the same year the black pagans came to Gower, and were driven out with great slaughter.

A.D. 865.—Cynan Nawdd Niver, the bravest and most distinguished, in his day, of the warriors of Wales, was killed.

A.D. 868.—The action of Brynonnen; and the black pagans came many times the same year to Wales and England, and were defeated in every engagement.

A.D. 870.—The black pagans took Caer Alclud, and ravaged London and nearly all Mercia.

The same year the action of Llangollen took place, and a great slaughter made.

The same year Gwgan, son of Morydd, son of Llywarch Llwyd, king of Ceredigion, was drowned in crossing the river Llychwr, in Gower, to drive the black pagans out of that country.

The same year the action of Bangor took place, where the Saxons were killed in great numbers by stones rolled upon them from the hills, and among them the Bishop of Bangor.

A.D. 871.—Einion, of Noble Descent, bishop of Menevia, died, and Hubert the Saxon was made bishop in his room.

A.D. 872.—The action of Bangolau in Mona, where Rhodri and the Welsh conquered the black pagans in a hard battle; and after that, the same year, the action of Manegid, in Mona, where the black pagans were destroyed.

A.D. 873.—The action on Sunday in Mona, in which Rhodri and his brother Gwriad, and Gweirydd, son of Owain of Glamorgan, were killed by the Saxons; and then, in their fury, the women of Anglesey took arms, and rushed upon the Saxons, and slaughtered them grievously until they were obliged to flee. The same year the action at Rhiw Saeson, in Glamorgan, took place, in which the Welsh conquered the Saxons, and slaughtered them dreadfully.

Rhodri mawr a ddodes drefn newydd ar Lywodraeth Cymry hyd y cerddai ei fraint ef, nid amgen Ceredigion a Chadell ei fab hynaf ai cafas, ac iddaw ei lys yn Ninesfwr, Gwynedd a ddodes ef i Anarawd ei fab, ac iddaw ei lys yn Aberffraw ym Môn, Powys a roddes ef i Fersyn ei fab, ac iddaw ei lys ym Mathrafal, ac ar yr hynaf o honynt Deyrnged i frenin Llundain, ac i'r hynaf Deyrnged gan y ddau eraill, a'r tri thywysawg taleithiawg au gelwid am iddynt yn anad fu o'u blaen hwynt wisgaw taleithiau am eu coronau fal y gwnelei frenhinoedd yng ngwledydd eraill, lle cyn no hynny ni wisgynt frenhinoedd a thywysogion cenedl y Cymry namyn hualau euraid. Ac i'r hynaf o'r tywysogion taleithiawc y dodes Rodri 'r unbennaeth, ac arch a gorchymyn arnynt ymddiffyn gwlad a chenedl y Cymry rag rhuthr gelynon, a rhag anllywodraeth.

OED CRIST 876, ydd aeth Gadell ab Rhodri mawr yn frenhin Ceredigiawn, ac Anarawd ab Rhodri yn frenin Gwynedd, a Mersyn ab Rhodri yn frenin Powys.

OED CRIST 877, y gorfu Gadell ab Rhodri ar Fersyn ei frawd, a dwyn oddiarnaw ei wlad sef Powys, ac yna efe a wladyches holl Gymry.

OED CRIST 880, y bu waith Conwy rhwng Anarawd ab Rhodri a'r Saeson, lle cafas y Cymry'r fuddugoliaeth, a lladd llawer o'r Saeson, ac achaws hynny y gelwid y gadfaes honno Dial Rhodri.

OED CRIST 883, bu farw Cydwithen y gwrolaf a'r doethaf o'r Bryttaniaid, a dirfawr y golled i wlad Gymru; a'r un flwyddyn y bu farw Cydifor abad Llanfeithin, gwr doeth a dysgedig oedd efe a mawr ei dduwioldeb. Efe a ddanfones chwech o wyr doethion ei gor i ddodi addysc i Wyddelod y Werddon.

OED CRIST 890, y gorfu ar wyr Ystrad Clud ymadael a'u gwlad, y rhai ni fynnent ymunaw a'r Saeson, a dyfod i Wynedd, ac Anarawd a roddes iddynt gennad i wladychu'r wlad a ddyged oddiarnaw gan y Saeson nid amgen na Maelawr, a Dyffryn Clwyd, a Rhyfoniawg, a Thegeingl, os gyrru ymaith y Saeson a fedrynt, a hynny a wnaethant yn ddihafarch, a'r Saeson a ddaethant yr ail waith achaws hynny yn erbyn

Rhodri the Great instituted a new arrangement in the government of Wales, as far as his privilege extended. Cadell, his eldest son, had Ceredigion and his palace at Dinevwr. Gwynedd he conferred upon his son Anarawd, and his palace was at Aberffraw in Mona. Powys he gave to his son Mervyn, and his palace was at Mathraval; the eldest of them to pay tribute to the king of London, and to receive tribute from the other two; and they were called the three diademed princes, on account of their first wearing diadems around their crowns, like kings in other countries, before which the kings and princes of the Welsh wore only golden bands. And Rhodri gave the supremacy to the oldest of the three diademed princes; requesting and commanding them to defend the country and nation of the Welsh against the assaults of enemies and misrule.

A.D. 876.—Cadell, son of Rhodri the Great, became king of Ceredigion; Anarawd, son of Rhodri, king of Gwynedd; and Mervyn, son of Rhodri, king of Powys.

A.D. 877.—Cadell, son of Rhodri, subjugated his brother Mervyn, and took Powys from him, and then ruled over all Wales.

A.D. 880.—The action of Conwy between Anarawd, son of Rhodri, and the Saxons, in which the Welsh got the victory, and slew many of the Saxons; on which account that battle was called "the Revenge of Rhodri."

A.D. 883.—Cydwithen died, the bravest and wisest of the Britons, a great loss to Wales; and the same year Cydivor, abbot of Llanveithin, died, a wise and learned man, and of great piety. He sent six learned men of his abbey to Ireland to instruct the Irish.

A.D. 890.—The men of Strath Clyde, who would not unite with the Saxons, were obliged to leave their country, and go to Gwynedd; and Anarawd gave them leave to inhabit the country taken from him by the Saxons, comprising Maelor, the Vale of Clwyd, Rhyvoniog, and Tegeingl, if they could drive the Saxons out, which they did bravely. And the Saxons came, on that account, a second time against

Anarawd lle bu waith Cymryd, ac y bu'r Cymry yn fuddug-olgyrch ar y Saeson, au gyrru o'r wlad yn ollawl, ac felly y rhyddhaed Gwynedd oddiwrth y Saeson drwy nerth gwyr y Gogledd.

OED CRIST 891, y daeth y paganiaid duon i gastell Baldwin, ac a ddiffeithiasant Bowys, ac a feddianasant y goreu o'r tiroedd yno drwy nerth y Saeson a brad rhai o'r Cymry. Y flwyddyn honno y bu farw Henydd ab Bledri, gwr hynod o Gymro.

OED CRIST 892, y daeth Narawd brenin Gwynedd i ddi-ffeithiau Ceredigiawn, sef cyvoeth Cadell ei frawd, ac a losges yr holl dai a'r ydau yn Nyfed ac Ystrad Tywi yn greulawn iawn. Yr un flwyddyn y llas Merfyn brenin Powys gan ei wyr ei hun. Yr un flwyddyn y rhuthrasant y Paganiaid duon am ben Caer Wysg ac a laddasant y Saeson: a llawer o'r Bryttaniaid a oeddent yn gwladychu yno a ddaethant at Owain arglwydd Morganwg, ac a gawsant diroedd a thrigfannau ganthaw, lle arosasant hwy a'u heppil. Ac yng Ngwyr y maent yn Seisnigion.

OED CRIST 893, y daeth y Paganiaid duon i Gymru dros for Hafren ac a losgasant Lanelltyd fawr, a Chynffig, a Llangarfan, ac a wnaethant ddrygau mawrion yn Morganwg, a Gwent, a Brecheiniawc, a Buellt, ac ar eu gwaith yn dychwelyd yng Ngwaunllwg, a nhwy yn anrheithiau Caerllion ar Wysg y daeth Morgan tywysawg Morganwg a chad yn eu herbyn, au gyrru tros for i wlad yr Haf lle y lladdwyd llawer o honynt gan y Saeson a Bryttaniaid y wlad honno: a'r haf y flwyddyn honno y gwelwyd pryfed o rywieu dieithron yn y Werddon ar wedd gwaddod a dau ddaint hirion i bob un o naddynt, a bwyta'r holl ydoedd a wnaethant, a'r holl bordir, a gwraidd pob gwellt, a gwair onid aeth newyn ar y wlad, a'r Paganiaid au dug yno fal y tybid, ac a fynnent eu dwyn hefyd i ynys Prydain. Ond gwedi dodi gweddiau at Dduw, ac elusenau i dylodion, a theilyngdawd ar fuchedd, fe ddanfonos Duw rew cadarn, a hithau eisioes hyn haf, oni buant feirw y pryfed hynny.

OED CRIST 894, y bu farw Hywel ab Rhys ab Arthfael arglwydd Morganwg yn ei lawn henaint yn Rhufain ym

Anarawd, and fought the action of Cymryd, in which the Welsh conquered the Saxons, and drove them wholly out of the country; and so Gwynedd was liberated from the Saxons by the might of the men of the north.

A.D. 891.—The black Pagans came to Baldwin's castle, and devastated Powys, and acquired some of the best lands there by the power of the Saxons and treachery of some of the Welsh. That year Henydd, son of Bledri, died, a Welshman of great note.

A.D. 892.—Anarawd, king of Gwynedd, devastated Ceredigion, the territory of his brother Cadell, and unrelentingly burnt all the houses and corn in Dyved and the Vale of Tywi. The same year Mervyn, king of Powys, was slain by his own men. The same year the black Pagans stormed Caer Wysg, and killed the Saxons; and many of the Britons that resided there came to Owain, lord of Glamorgan, and received lands and residences from him, where they remained with their progeny. And they are English in Gower.

A.D. 893.—The black Pagans came to Wales over the Severn sea, and burnt Llanelltyd the Great and Cynfig and Llangarvan; and did great damage in Glamorgan and Gwent and Brecknock and Buallt; and during their return through Gwentllwg, while ravaging Caerleon upon Usk, Morgan, prince of Glamorgan, fought a battle with them, and drove them over sea to the Summer country, where many of them were killed by the Saxons and Britons of that country. And in the summer of that year vermin of a strange species were seen in Ireland, similar to moles, with two long teeth each; and they ate all the corn, all the pasture, and the roots of grasses, and hay ground, causing a famine in the country; and it is supposed the Pagans took them there, and wished likewise to introduce them into the island of Britain; but by prayer to God, alms to the poor, and righteous life, God sent a sharp frost during the summer weather, which destroyed those insects.

A.D. 894.—Hywel, son of Rhys, son of Arthvael, lord of Glamorgan, died in his full old age at Rome, three days

mhen tridiau wedi ei fyned yno, sef ei oed chweugeinmlwydd a phedair.

OED CRIST 895, y bu farw Arthfael hen, ab Rhys arglwydd Morganwg a brenin ar saith gantref Gwent, yn chweugeinmlwydd oed, ei wraig ef oed Ceinwen ferth Arthen brenin Ceredigion, a gwedi myned yn hen ni fynnei efe a wnelei a theyrnedd, am hynny rhoddi'r frenhiniaeth i Hywel ei frawd.

OED CRIST 900, y daeth Igmwnt ai Baganiaid duon i Fon, ac yna gwaith Rhos Meilon. Yn y flwyddyn honno y symudwyd Mynyw, ac y bu farw Llywarch ab Henydd. Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Cadell ab Rhodri mawr, ac y gwnaethpwyd Hywel ei fab yn frenin Ceredigion, deu fab arall oedd iddaw sef Meyryg a Chlydawc. Ac yna gwladychawdd Anarawd ar holl Gymru, yn ol y gosodes Rhodri Mawr.

OED CRIST 906, y bu farw Asser ddoeth archescob y Bryttaniaid, ac y daeth Elystan brenin y Saeson i Gymru, ac a ddug danaw holl frenhinoedd y Cymry. A'r flwyddyn honno y bu waith Dinerth, a hefyd yr un flwyddyn y diffieithwyd Mynyw gan Uthyr a Rhallt Goch, ac y llas Maelawg ab Peredur Gam.

OED CRIST 913, y bu farw Narawd ab Rhodri mawr brenin y Bryttaniaid, ac yna Hywel ab Cadell a wladyches holl Gymru, ac Eidwal Foel yn frenin Aberffraw, ab Narawd ab Rhodri Mawr.

OED CRIST 914, y llas Clydawc ab Cadell gan Feuryg ei frawd, ac y diffieithwyd Mon gan wyr y Werddon, a chyn diwedd yr haf y cad rhyfel cydgenedl achaws i Feuryg ab Cadell ladd ei frawd Clydawc.

OED CRIST 918, y daeth Edelffleda brenhines y Mers yn erbyn Morgan tywysawg Morganwg a Gwent, ac y bu waith y Castell Newydd lle y bu farw Edelffleda ac y ffoes y Saeson.

OED CRIST 926, aeth Hywel Dda fab Cadell brenin Cymry oll i Rufain, a chydag ef dri escob, sef oeddynt Martin escob Mynyw, a Mordaf escob Bangor, a Marchllys escob Teilaw,

after his arrival, at the age of a hundred and twenty-four.

A.D. 895.—Arthvael the Aged, son of Rhys, lord of Glamorgan, and king of the seven cantrevs of Gwent, died at the age of a hundred and twenty. His wife was Ceinwen, daughter to Arthen, king of Ceredigion. In his old age he would not exercise the government; and on that account gave the kingdom to his brother Hywel.

A.D. 900.—Igmond and his black Pagans came to Mona, and the action of Rhos Meillon ensued. In that year Menevia was removed; and Llywarch, son of Henydd, died. The same year Cadell, son of Rhodri the Great, died, and his son Hywel was made king of Ceredigion. He had two other sons, Meuryg and Clydog. Anarawd in consequence ruled over all Wales, according to the arrangement of Rhodri the Great.

A.D. 906.—Asser the Wise, archbishop of the Britons, died; and Athelstan, king of the Saxons, came to Wales, and subjugated all the kings of the Welsh. That year the action of Dinerth took place; and likewise the same year Menevia was devastated by Uthyr and Rhalt the Red, and Maelawg, son of Peredur the Halt, was slain.

A.D. 913.—Anarawd, son of Rhodri the Great, king of the Britons, died; and then Hywel, son of Cadell, ruled over all Wales; and Eidwal the Bald, son of Anarawd, son of Rhodri the Great, became king of Aberfraw.

A.D. 914.—Clydog, son of Cadell, was killed by his brother Meuryg, and Mona was ravaged by the men of Ireland; and before the end of summer, the internal war on account of Meuryg, son of Cadell, killing his brother Clydawc.

A.D. 918.—Edelfleda, queen of Mercia, came against Morgan, prince of Glamorgan and Gwent; and the action of Castell Newydd took place, where Edelfleda died, and the Saxons fled.

A.D. 926.—Hywel the Good, son of Cadell, king of all Wales, went to Rome, and three bishops with him,—Martin, bishop of Menevia; Mordaf, bishop of Bangor; and March-

a chyda hwnnw Blegywryd ab Owain pencyfeistedd Llandaf, brawd Morgan brenin Morganwg, a'r achaws eu myned yno, ymgynghori a doethion y modd y gwellheid cyfreithiau gwlad Gymru, a gwybod cyfreithiau gwledydd a dinasoedd eraill, a'r cyfreithiau a fuant gan amherodron Rhufain yn ynys Prydain yn amser eu hunbennaeth hwy, a gwedi caffael gwybodaeth o'r pethau hynny, a chyingor doethion, dychwelyd i Gymru, lle y galwes Hywel attaw holl bencenedloedd gwlad au teisbanteuluoedd, a phob doethion a dysgedigion o wyr llên a lleygion yn ddygynnull gorsedd hyd y Ty Gwynn ar Daf yn Nyfed. A gwedi chwiliaw a gaffad o bob gwlad a dinas y caed yn oreuon o'r cyfan cyfreithiau Dyfnwal Moelmud, a thrwy ddysg ac athrawiaethgar ymgais Blegywryd athraw y trefnwyd y rhai hynny, ac au doded wrth farn y dygynnull, oni chaed gannynt eglurhâd, a gwellhâd, ac adlanwad ar y rhai hynny, a gwedi myned wrth farn a rhaith gwlad yn y dygynnull y cadarnhâd y cyfreithiau ac au rhodded yn ddeddfedigawl ar holl wlad Gymru, a gwedi hynny myned i Rufain yr ail waith o Hywel, a chael barn doethion yno, a gwybod bod y cyfreithiau hynny yn gydgerddedogion a chyfraith Duw ac a chyfreithiau gwledydd a dinasoedd tiroedd cred a bedydd, y daeth yn ei ol i Gymru, ac y dodes ei gyfreithiau wrth farn y cantrefi, a'r cymmydau, a rhaith gwlad, ac o hynny ydd aethant yn gadarn yn holl arglwyddiaethau Cymru, ac ym mhob llys arglwydd a chenedl hyd nad oedd a gaeai yn eu herbyn, ag nad oeddent o arall yn un llys gwlad ac arglwydd yng Nghymru, ac achaws daed ei gyfreithiau y gelwir ef Hywel Dda.

OED CRIST 933, y llas Owain fab Gruffydd gan wyr Ceredigion, ac y dug Elystan brenin y Saeson holl arglwyddi a breninoedd Cymru y danaw, ac felly y bu hyd oni bu farw Elystan, a hynny yn oed Crist 940. Ac yna'r Cymry a ynnillasant eu rhyddid a hynny drwy wrolder a doethineb Eidwal Foel, ac Elisieu ei frawd, a Chadell ab Arthfael ab Hywel arglwydd Morganwg, ac Idwal fab Rhodri Mawr, ac achaws hynny hwy a laddwyd gan y Saeson ym murn a chynllwyn.

lwys, bishop of Teiław: and Blegywryd, son of Owain, chief of the court of Llandav, brother to Morgan, king of Glamorgan, accompanied them. The reason they went there was, to consult the wise in what manner to improve the laws of Wales, and to ascertain the laws of other countries and cities, and the laws in force in Britain during the sovereignty of the emperors of Rome. And after obtaining information of these things, and the counsel of the wise, they returned to Britain, where Hywel convoked all the heads of tribes of the country and their assistants, and all the wise and learned, ecclesiastical and lay, in a combined session at the White House upon Tav in Dyved. And after searching what was procured from every country, the laws of Dyvnwal Moelmud were found to be the best; and by the learning and doctrinal skill of the Doctor Blegywryd they were arranged; and by the judgment of the assembly they were expounded, improved, and augmented; and after the laws had passed the judgment and verdict of the country in the assembly, they were authorized and made legal in all the country of Wales. And after that Hywel went a second time to Rome, and obtained the judgment of the wise there, and ascertained those laws to be in accordance with the law of God and the laws of countries and cities in the receipt of faith and baptism. He then returned to Wales, and submitted his laws to the judgment of the cantreys, comots, and verdict of the country; and thence they became authorized in all the lordships of Wales, and in every court of lord and tribe, until they became paramount; and no others were used in any court of country and lord in Wales; and from the goodness of his laws he was called Hywel the Good.

A.D. 933.—Owain, son of Gruffydd, was killed by the men of Ceredigion; and Elystan, king of the Saxons, subjugated all the lords and kings of Wales; and so they continued until the death of Elystan in the year 940, and then the Welsh gained their freedom; and that through the bravery and wisdom of Eidwal the Bald and his brother Elisieu; Cadell, son of Arthvael, son of Hywel, lord of Glamorgan; and Idwal, son of Rhodri the Great; and on that account they were killed by the Saxons by treachery and ambush.

OED CRIST 942, bu farw Ussa fab Llawr, a Lambert escob Mynw.

OED CRIST 943, y bu farw Marchlwys escob Llandaf, ac y bu cynddaredd ar y cwn oni orfu lladd y maint ac oedd yn y wlad, ac y bu farw Elen gwraig Hywel Dda, yr un flwyddyn, ac Eidwal Foel ab Narawd wedi marw, y cymmerth Hywel lywodraeth holl Gymry arnaw. Y flwyddyn honno y daeth y Saeson hyd yn Ystrad Llyr ac a wnaethant yno y mawr ddrygau, gan ysbeiliaw a diffeithiaw 'r wlad y ffordd y cerddynt. Yr un flwyddyn y diffeithiwyd Ystrad Clud gan y Saeson gan ladd yn dost a gaent, yn eu ffyrdd a'r Bryttaniaid a berthynai yddynt; a'r un flwyddyn y peryglwyd Cynan ab Elisieu a gwenwyn a roesid iddaw.

OED CRIST 948, y bu farw Hywel Dda fab Cadell brenin Cymry oll, y doethaf a'r cyfiawnaaf o'r holl dywysogion: efe a garai heddwch a chyfiawnder ac a ofnai Dduw, ac a lywodraethai yn gydwybodus ymhob iawnder tangnefus, ac efe a gerid yn fawr gan bawb o'r Cymry, a chan lawer o ddoeithion y Saeson a gwledydd eraill, ac achaws hynny y gelwid ef Hywel Dda. Ac yna y cymmerth Owain ei fab lywodraeth Ceredigiawn.

OED CRIST 949, y llas Cadwgawn ab Owain gan y Saeson, ac y bu waith Carno rhwng meibion Eidwal Foel a meibion Owain ab Hywel Dda, a meibion Eidwal a ddiffeithiasant Ddyfed yn filain a thost.

OED CRIST 950, y daeth meibion Eidwal yr ail waith i Ddyfed ac ai hanreithiasant ac a laddasant Dynwallawn brenin Dyfed, ac Owain tywysawg Ceredigiawn a gynhulles gad yn eu herbyn, ac au hymlidies hwynt yn eu hol i Wynedd mor galed oni foddas lawer o honynt yn afon Dyfi.

OED CRIST 952, y dug Owain ab Hywel Dda gad hyd yng Ngwynedd, ac yno y bu waith Aberconwy, a lladdfa fawr iawn o bob tu, oni orfu ar bawb droi yn eu hol o'r ddau du, rhag a'u gwanhaed y ddwyblaid yn y frwydr honno.

OED CRIST 953, y boddas Haearnddur fab Merfyn ac y

A.D. 942.—Ussa, son of Llawr, and Lambert, bishop of Menevia, died.

A.D. 943.—Marchlwys, bishop of Landav, died; and the dogs went mad, so that it was necessary to kill all in the country; and Elen, wife of Hywel the Good, died the same year; and Eidwal the Bald, son of Anarawd, being dead, Hywel took upon himself the government of all Wales. That year the Saxons came to Ystrad Llyr, and there did great mischief, spoiling and devastating the country the way they went. The same year Strathclyde was devastated by the Saxons, who killed all they could find in their way, of the Britons belonging to it; and the same year Cynan, son of Elisheu, was endangered by poison given to him.

A.D. 948.—Hywel the Good, son of Cadell, king of all Wales, died, the wisest and justest of all the princes. He loved peace and justice, and feared God, and governed conscientiously with every peaceable equity. He was greatly loved by every Welshman, and many of the wise among the Saxons and other countries; and on that account he was called Hywel the Good. And then his son Owain took the rule of Ceredigion.

A.D. 949.—Cadwgan, son of Owain, was killed by the Saxons; and the action of Carno took place between the sons of Eidwal the Bald and the sons of Owain, son of Hywel the Good. And the sons of Eidwal devastated Dyved barbarously and cruelly.

A.D. 950.—The sons of Eidwal came a second time to Dyved, and pillaged it, and slew Dynwallon, king of Dyved; and Owain, prince of Ceredigion, collected an army against them, and followed them back to Gwynedd so closely that many of them were drowned in the river Dyvi.

A.D. 952.—Owain, son of Hywel the Good, led an army into Gwynedd, and there the action of Aberconwy took place, in which such a slaughter was made that both parties were obliged to retreat from the losses they sustained in that battle.

A.D. 953.—Haearddur, son of Mervyn, was drowned; and

diffeithies meibion Eidwal Geredigion, a meibion Hywel Dda a'u gyrrwys yn eu hol gan eu lladd yn dost.

OED CRIST 955, y bu eira dirfawr ym mis Mawrth, a llifeiriant aruthrawl oni thorres lawer o'r tai ac y boddess lawer o ddynion ac ysgrublaid yng Ngwent, a Gwenllwg, a Morganwg, a lleoedd eraill, ac ar ol hynny bu trathesog yr haf, ac y bu llawnder ydau a phrinder aswellt, oni orfu ar lawer gloddio gwreiddiau gwellt a rhedyn yn ymborth i'r gwartheg a'r ceffylau, ac y cafwyd gwair wedi hynny ar y tir yng ngwyliau Nadolig yn ddirfawr ei gnwd ac yn iachus ei ansawdd, fal y gwaredwyd y diffyg a'r prinder o ryfeddolder mawr.

OED CRIST 958, y daeth Owain ab Hywel dda yd yng Ngorwennydd ac ai diffeithwys yn dra milain, ac oddiyna hyd yn Euas ac Ergin gan ddwyn y gwledydd hynny o drais oddiar Forgan Mawr brenin Morganwg, a phan y gwybu Edgar brenin y Saeson hynny, chwiliaw ansawdd yr amryson a orug, ac o hynny caffael gwybodaeth a deall mai iawn oedd i Forgan Mawr y gwledydd hynny, can mai yng nghyfoeth a theyrnedd Morganwg ydd oeddynt er yn oes oesoedd, ac ym mhlwyf Teilaw Llan Daf, ac arfaethu dygynnull a wnaeth Edgar o'r arglwyddi cyfoeth, a'r ieirll, a'r escobion yng ngwlad Gymru a'r Mers, a gweled eu barn, a phan wybuwyd hynny, cadarnhau braint i Forgan ar y gwledydd hynny dros fyth, a hynny ar allawr Deilaw yn Llan Daf, ai osod mewn ysgrifen, a melldith Duw a'r Saint ar a dorrai nawdd y fraint a wnaed felly.

OED CRIST 959, y torres Owain ab Hywel Dda Gor Llan Illtud yng Ngorwenydd achaws cael ynddi lenogion pen-defig o Saeson, a myned oddiyno i Gor Cattwg yn Nant Garfan a orug, ai thorri yn filain.

OED CRIST 960, y llas meibion Gwyn ab Collwyn, ac y bu'r fall fawr ym mis Mawrth, a hynny hyd galan Mai a bu farw llawer iawn o Gymry a Saeson hyd yn y lladdwyd yr haint gan yr haf ar tes.

the sons of Eidwal devastated Ceredigion ; and the sons of Hywel the Good drove them back with great slaughter.

A.D. 955.—A great snow in the month of March ; and a great flood, which destroyed many of the houses and drowned many men and cattle in Gwent, Gwentllwg, and Glamorgan and other places ; to which succeeded a very hot summer with plenty of corn, and scarcity of pasture to such a degree that it was necessary to take up the roots of grass and fern for food for the cattle and horses. A great crop of sound pasture, after that, covered the ground until Christmas, which in a wonderful manner relieved the scarcity and want.

A.D. 958.—Owain, son of Hywel the Good, came to Gorwenydd, and devastated it barbarously ; and from thence went to Euas and Ergin, taking those districts by violence from Morgan the Great, king of Glamorgan ; and when Edgar, king of the Saxons, learnt that, he investigated the ground of the dispute, and found that Morgan the Great had the right to those districts ; for they were in the territory and dominion of Glamorgan from time immemorial, and in the diocese of Tei law of Llandav. And Edgar convoked an assembly of the lords of territory, and earls and bishops, in Wales and Mercia, to ascertain their judgment ; and when that was known, those districts were confirmed to Morgan for ever, and that upon the altar of Tei law in Llandav, and taken in writing ; and the curse of God and the Saints upon the person who should break the protection of the privilege so made.

A.D. 959.—Owain, son of Hywel the Good, broke into the monastery of Llan Illtud in Gorwenydd, on account of finding there noble Saxon clerks ; and from thence he went to the monastery of Catwg at Nant Garvan, and barbarously damaged it.

A.D. 960.—The sons of Gwyn, son of Collwyn, were slain ; and the great pest took place in the month of March, which lasted until Mayday, of which a great many of the Welsh and Saxons died, until the disorder was overpowered by the summer and the heat.

OED CRIST 961, y daeth meibion Abloic brenin y Werddon i Gaer Gybi ac ai diffeithiasant yn gwbl, a dwyn arch Cybi y ganddynt i'r Werddon, lle bu ganmlynedd, ac oddiyno aethant i wlad Leyn gan ei diffeithiaw yn drathost a hynny a fu o frad meibion Idwal a hwy'n trawswladychu ar y cyfoetheu yng Ngwynedd a Phowys.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Padarn escob Llan Daf, ac y doded Rhodri ab Morgan Mawr yn ei le, a hynny o anfodd y Pab, ac achaws hynny ai gwenwynwyd ef, a doded ar yr offeiriad na phriodynt heb fyned yng nghennad y Pab, ac o hynny y bu terfysc dirfawr ym mhlwyf Teilaw oni farnwyd yn oreu cennad priodas i'r offeiriad.

Yr un flwyddyn bu farw Rhydderch escob Dewi, a Chadwallawn ab Owain ab Hywel ab Cadell, ac y gwnaethpwyd monachlog y Rhydau.

OED CRIST 962, y diffeithiwyd Gwynedd gan Edgar brenin a Saeson, ac y dodes ef gwyr Denmarc yn ynys Fon, lle y gwledychasant er gwaetha gwyr y wlad.

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth Edgar hyd yng Nghaerllion ar Wysg, ac y trefnwyd heddwch cadarn ryingtho a Morgan tywysawg Morganwg ac ammod i Forgan dalu canmuw gyflith i Edgar bob blwyddyn ac am hynny ymrwymaw i Edgar gyfnerthu Morgan ym mraint teyrnedd Morganwg, ac yno y daeth Owain ab Hywel Dda, ac ymrwymaw o honaw dalu ced i Edgar bob blwyddyn yn ol y doded ar Dywysawg Dinefwr yng nghyfraith Hywel Dda. Gwedi hynny myned i Wynedd a chael attaw Iago ab Idwal a gyrru arnaw yn lle teyrnged a ddylit o hen ddeddf trichanpen blaidd yn y flwyddyn, a rhydd lle mynnant eu lladd yn holl ynys Prydain ac o hynny y cad heddwch yng Ngwynedd: a'r deyrnged honno a dalwyd yng Ngwynedd dros bum mlynedd a deugain hyd nas gellid blaidd yn holl ynys Prydain. Gwedi hynny y troes brenin y Saeson y deyrnged yn aur ac ariant a gwartheg fal y buasei gynt.

A.D. 961.—The sons of Alboic, king of Ireland, came to Caer Gybi, and completely destroyed it, and took the coffin of Cybi with them to Ireland, where it remained a hundred years; and from thence they went to the district of Lleyn, spoiling it grievously, and that occurred through the treachery of the sons of Idwal, who usurped the territories in Gwynedd and Powys.

The same year Padarn, bishop of Llan Dav, died; and Rhodri, son of Morgan the Great, was placed in his room, against the will of the Pope, on which account he was poisoned; and the priests were enjoined not to marry without the leave of the Pope, on which account a great disturbance took place in the diocese of Teiław, so that it was considered best to allow matrimony to the priests.

The same year Rhydderch, bishop of St. David's, and Cadwallon, son of Owain, son of Hywel, son of Cadell, died; and the monastery of the Fords was founded.

A.D. 962.—Gwynedd was devastated by King Edgar and the Saxons; and he placed men from Denmark in the island of Mone, where they dwelt in spite of the men of the country.

The same year Edgar came to Caerleon upon Usk, and a firm peace was made between him and Morgan, prince of Glamorgan, with covenant for Morgan to pay a hundred milch cows to Edgar every year, for which Edgar bound himself to support Morgan in the privilege of the sovereignty of Glamorgan; and Owain, son of Hywel the Good, came there, and bound himself to pay to Edgar the tribute imposed on the Prince of Dinevor yearly by the law of Hywel the Good. After that he went to Gwynedd, and causing Iago, son of Idwal, to come to him, he imposed upon him a tribute of three hundred wolves' heads yearly, in the place of that due to him by the old law, with liberty to kill them in any place they pleased through the whole island of Britain; and so peace was established in Gwynedd. And that tribute was paid in Gwynedd for more than five and forty years, until not a wolf could be found in the whole island of Britain. After that the king of the Saxons commuted the tribute for gold, silver, and cattle, as formerly.

OED CRIST 966, y lladdwyd Rhodri ab Eidwal y gan Wyddelod Mon, ac achaws hynny y diffeithwys Iago ab Eidwal Aberffraw lle ydd oedd y Gwyddelod yn gwladychu, ac ef ai lladdes hwynt yn eu holl anneddfaedd ym Mon, ac nis gallasant fyth wedi hynny ymluyddu yn erbyn y Cymry, gwedi hynny myned hyd yn Arfon, a Llein, ac Ardudwy, a gyrru'r Gwyddelod, yn gwbl o'r gwledydd hynny ac nis gallwyd cenedl o honynt fyth wedi hynny yng Ngwynedd: a llawer o honynt a ffoasant hyd yng Ngheredigion, a Dyfed, a Gwyr, ac Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda a aeth yn eu herbyn, ac au gorchfyges yn aruthrawl, ac a laddes wyr Denmarc a ddaethant yng nghyfneth y Gwyddelod, ac a ddyges ysbail fawr or gwledydd yng nglann morddwr Llychwr, ac yn niwedd yr un flwyddyn y daeth ef eilwaith hyd yng Ngwyr, ac y diffeithwys dai a thiroedd y rhai a roddasant nawdd a gwasgawd i'r Gwyddelod a'r Daeniaid anffyddlawn.

OED CRIST 967, y daeth Einion ab Owain eilwaith i dir Gwyr dan rith ymlid yr anffyddloniaid, ac ai diffeithwys yn gwbl, ac yna y daeth Owain ab Morgan yn ei erbyn ac ai gyrres yn ffo, ac a ddug holl wyr Gwyr dan ddamdwng iddaw, fal ag ydoedd a hen iawn a braint. A phan glybu Edgar brenin y Saeson hynny, dyfod a llynges hyd yng Nghaerllion ar Wysg a orug, a gyrru llywodraeth ar Owain ab Hywel Dda, ai ddwyn yn wr damdwng iddaw, a gwedi hynny myned yn heddwch yn ei ol hyd yng Nghaer Odornant.

Yn yr un flwyddyn ydd ethyw cas dirfawr rhwng meibion Idwal, sef Iago ac Ieuau, ac yn ebrwydd wedi hynny y daliodd Iago ei frawd Ieuau ac ai dug yng ngharchar ac ai dallawdd a heyrn llosg o dan, ac achaws hynny ydd aeth Hywel ab Ieuau yn erbyn ei ewythr Iago ac a ddiffeithiodd ei diroedd ac a ddug ysbail ddirfawr o iarnaw.

OED CRIST 968, ydd aeth Hywel ab Ieuau yr ail waith yn erbyn Iago ei ewythr, a chydag ef lu dirfawr o Saeson, a diffeithiaw Llein a Mon, a doddi Saeson yn holl diroedd Iago, a chadarnhau y tiroedd hynny iddynt, a hanped gwaeth i ynys Fon o hynny, can nas galled ei gwared fyth wedi hynny, ac achaws hynny y doded enw Anglisei ar ynys Fon,

A.D. 966.—Rhodri, son of Eidwal, was killed by the Irish of Mona; and on that account Iago, son of Eidwal, destroyed Aberfraw, where the Irish resided, and he slew them in all their habitations in Mona, and they could never after that oppose the Welsh. After that he went to Arvon, Lleyrn, and Ardudwy, and drove the Irish completely out of those countries; and they never afterwards formed a nation in Gwynedd, and many of them fled to Ceredigion, Dyved, and Gower; and Einion, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good, went against them, and mightily overcame them, and slew the men of Denmark that came to the assistance of the Irish, and took great spoil from the countries on the banks of the estuary of Loughor. And at the end of the same year he came a second time to Gower, and ravaged the houses and lands of those who had afforded protection and shelter to the Irish and unbelieving Danes.

A.D. 967.—Einion, son of Owain, came again to Gowerland under pretence of pursuing the unbelievers, and totally ravaged it; and then, Owain, son of Morgan, came against him, and put him to flight, and made all the men of Gower swear fealty to him, as in former times. And when Edgar, king of the Saxons, heard that, he came with a fleet to Caerleon upon Usk, and caused Owain, son of Hywel the Good, to submit, and swear fealty to him, and then returned in peace to Bristol.

The same year a great hatred arose between the sons of Idwal, Iago, and Ieuav; and soon after Iago caught his brother Ieuav, and imprisoned him, and blinded him with a hot iron; and on that account Hywel, son of Ieuav, went against his uncle Iago, ravaged his lands, and took great spoil from him.

A.D. 968.—Hywel, son of Ieuav, went a second time against his uncle Iago, accompanied by a great army of Saxons, and devastated Lleyrn and Mona, and placed Saxons in all the lands of Iago, and confirmed those lands to them; which caused the ruin of Mona, for it could never afterwards be recovered: and on that account the island of Mona was

sef hynny ynys y Saeson; a gyrru Iago ab Idwal ar ffo a wnaethpwyd, ac y cymmerth Hywel ab Ieuau y deyrnedd arnaw, achaws delli ei dad, ac a ddaliodd Feuryg ei ewythr ac a dynnodd ei lygaid am ei waith yn dallu Ieuau tad Hywel.

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth Macht ab Harallt i ynys Fon ac a ddifeithwys Benmon lle ydoedd deccaf cyn no hynny yn holl ynys Fon, ac ebrwydd wedi hynny y daeth Gotffrid ab Harallt yn erbyn ynys Mon ac ai diffeithes, ac Edgar a roddes gennad i wyr Gotffrid aros ym Mon yn gyfanneddawl ac ymunaw yno a gwyr Edwin a wnaethant yn un ormes, ac nid aethant fyth o honi, ac nis gellid fyth gwedi hynny gwared brad o'r ynys, ac Edgar yn gweled fal ydoedd dyfod a orug a llu dirfawr i Gaerllion Gawr, a myned yn erbyn gwyr Iago au lladd yn greulawn yn holl Gymru.

OED CRIST 972, y bu farw Edgar brenin y Saeson, yr hwnn a wnaethai fonachlog Bangor Fawr, a llawer o fonachlogydd eraill, yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ac a wnaeth iawn i eglwyseu Cymru am a wnaethai efe iddynt o ddrwg yn ei ieuentid.

OED CRIST 975, ydd aeth Dunwallawn brenin Ystrad Clud i Rufain lle y cymmerth gorun, a'r un flwyddyn y bu farw Idwallawn fab Owain a brawd Morgan Mawr tywysawg Morganwg, gwr oedd efe a garai heddwch a llywodraeth, ac yngneidiaeth gyfiawn, ac a beris adnewyddu trefn a llywodraeth gynnefodawl yn ei wlad, a chystal ei ddeall ai wybodau ai haelioni, fal y bu galar i bob gwlad yng Nghymru ei farw.

OED CRIST 976, y dug Einion fab Owain anraith yr ail waith ar wlad Gwyr, ai hysbeiliaw ai diffeithiaw yn greulawn onid aeth newyn ar y wlad, ac Ithel ap Morgan Mawr a ddug lu yn ei erbyn o'i wyr goreuon ai ymlid i ffo a wnaethant, a dwyn ei ysbail oddiarnaw, ai roddi 'n rhaid y rhai a yspeiliwyd ganthaw.

OED CRIST 978, ydd aeth Hywel ab Ieuau waith arall yn erbyn ymddifferyn Iago ei ewythr, a chydag ef lu mawr o Saeson, ac anrheithiaw Lleyn a Chelwynog Fawr a wnaethant,

called Anglisei,—that is, the island of the Saxons. And Iago, son of Idwal, was put to flight; and Hywel, son of Ieuav, took the government upon himself, on account of the blindness of his father, and caught his uncle Meuryg, and pulled out his eyes, for blinding Ieuav, the father of Hywel.

The same year Macht, son of Harallt, came to the island of Mona, and devastated Penmon, the fairest place, before that, in the island of Mona; and soon after that Gotfrid, son of Harallt, came against the island of Mona, and devastated it; and Edgar gave permission to the men of Gotfrid to reside in Mona, and they united there, with the men of Edwin, in one molestation, and never went from there; and never after could treachery be prevented from the island. And Edgar, seeing how matters went, came with a great host to Caerleon the Great, and went against the men of Iago, and killed them cruelly in all Wales.

A.D. 972.—Edgar, king of the Saxons, died. He erected the monastery at Great Bangor, and many other monasteries in Wales and England, and recompensed the churches of Wales for the injuries he did them in his youth.

A.D. 975.—Dunwallon, king of Strath Clyde, went to Rome, and took the tonsure. The same year Idwallon, son of Owain, and brother to Morgan the Great, prince of Glamorgan, died. He was a person who loved peace and order and just laws, and caused the regulation and customary government of his country to be renewed; and his understanding, knowledge, and bounty, were so great that his death caused grief in every part of Wales.

A.D. 976.—Einion, son of Owain, pillaged a second time the land of Gower, and spoiled and devastated it so cruelly that a famine ensued; and Ithel, son of Morgan the Great, led an army against him of his best men, and put him to flight, and took his spoil from him, and gave it to those who had been spoiled by him.

A.D. 978.—Hywel, son of Ieuav, went again against the defences of his uncle Iago, accompanied by a great army of Saxons, and ravaged Lleyrn and Celynog Vawr, and greatly

a thorri yr eglwysi yn aruthr, a dilygeidiaw llawer o gymmhleidyddion Iago, a diffeithiaw yn greulawn.

Yr un flwyddyn y dalwyd Iago gan wyr Hywel ei nai, a Hywel a wladychwys ei gyfoethu; a gwedi hynny y lladdwyd Idwal Fychan ab Idwal Foel, a diffeithiaw Lleyn ac ynys Fon, a Chystenyn ab Iago ab Idwal a ddaeth i Fon, a chydag ef lu o'r Daeniaid duon, a chydag ef y codasant y Saeson a'r Daeniaid a wledychynt yr ynys a diffeithiaw 'r wlad honno yn dost aruthrawl, a Gotffrid ab Harallt a Chystenyn a aethant oddiyno hyd yn Lleyn, a diffeithiaw 'r wlad honno hefyd yn yr un modd, ac yn eu herbyn y daeth Hywel ab Ieuau, a chad dost a fu ryngddynt, ac yno y llas Cystenyn Ddu yng ngwaith Hirbarth.

OED CRIST 980, y daeth Hywel ab Ieuau a llu mawr o'r Saeson gydag ef i gyfoethu Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, ac y bu ymladd tost ryngthynt ym mrwydr Llanwenawc, a Gotffrid ab Harallt yn gweled hynny a ddaeth ai lu hyd yn Nyfed ac ai diffeithiasant, ac a dorrasant eglwys Dewi Mynyw.

OED CRIST 981, y daeth Hywel ab Ieuau ai lu a chydag ef lu mawr o Saeson i Frecheiniawc, a holl gyfoeth Einion ab Owain, ac a ddifeithiasant y wlad yn greulawn, ac yn eu herbyn y daeth Einion ab Owain a gwyr Dyfed ac a laddasant y Saeson a lladdfa dost; ac eraill o honynt a ffoasant, ac yn eu ffo y lladdwyd llawer llawer o honynt.

OED CRIST 982, ydd aeth Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda hyd yng Ngorwennydd ac y bu waith Pencoe'd Colwynn, lle y gyrrwyd ffo ar Einion ai wyr hyd yng nglan y mor, lle bu cad yn eu herbyn gan wyr Morganwg a Gwent, ac yn honno y llas Einion ab Owain, ac yma ydd aeth y deyrnedd ar Faredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda.

OED CRIST 984, ydd aeth Hywel ab Ieuau i Loegr yn erbyn y Saeson a fuant yn ymladd ym mhlaid Iago ei ewythr, ac yna y llas ef a llawer iawn oi wyr; ac yna y cymmerth

damaged the churches, and pulled out the eyes of many partisans of Iago, and cruelly devastated.

The same year Iago was caught by the men of his nephew Hywel, who governed his territories; and after that Idwal Vychan, son of Idwal the Bald, was slain, and Lleyrn and the island of Mona devastated; and Constantine, son of Iago, son of Idwal, came to Mona, accompanied by a host of black Danes; and the Saxons and Danes who inhabited the island, arose with him, and cruelly devastated that country; and Gotfrid, son of Harallt, and Constantine, went from thence to Lleyrn, and ravaged that country in the same manner; and Hywel, son of Ieuav, came against them, and a severe battle took place between them; and there Constantine the Black was slain in the action of Hirbarth.

A.D. 980.—Hywel, son of Ieuav, entered, accompanied by a great army of Saxons, the territories of Einion, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good, and a severe engagement took place between them at the battle of Llanwenog; and Gotfrid, son of Harallt, seeing that, came with his army to Dyved, and devastated it, and broke into the church of Dewi at Menevia.

A.D. 981.—Hywel, son of Ieuav, came with his army, accompanied by a great army of Saxons, to Brecknock and all the territory of Einion, son of Owain, and devastated the country cruelly; and Einion, son of Owain, and the men of Dyved, came against them, and overcame the Saxons with great slaughter: others of them fled, and in their flight a great many of them were killed.

A.D. 982.—Einion, son of Owain, went to Gorwennydd, where the action of Pencoed Colwynn took place, and Einion and his men were driven to the sea side, where they were attacked by the men of Glamorgan and Gwent; and there Einion, son of Owain, was slain. Then the government devolved on Meredydd, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good.

A.D. 984.—Hywel, son of Ieuav, went to England against those Saxons that had fought in behalf of his uncle Iago, and there he was slain with many of his men; and then

Gadwallawn ab Ieuan arnaw lywodraeth holl Wynedd, ac yn ei erbyn y daeth y Saeson a'r gwyr duon, ac yn eu pen Ionafal ab Meuryg ei gefnder, ac yno y llas Ionafal.

OED CRIST 985, y dug Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda gad fawr ganddaw i Wynedd, a brwydr a fu yno ryngtho a Chadwallawn ab Ieuan ai frawd Meuryg, ac yno y llas Gadwallawn, ac y dug Feredydd wlad Wynedd danaw ac a lywodraethawdd arni, ac a ddodes lywodraeth ar Fon, ac Arfon, a Meirionydd, lle nid oedd llywodraeth ddyledus wedi bod er yn hir o amser.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y dug bleidyddion Ieuan ab Idwal Gotffrid ab Harallt y drydy waith i Fon, a chydag ef y gosodasant y Cymry a'r Daeniaid ar Lywarch ab Owain, brawd y tywysawg Meredydd, ac ai daliasant a dwy fil o'i wyr, ac a dynnasant eu llygaid o'u pennau; a'r flwyddyn honno y bu farw Ieuan ab Idwal yng ngharchar, lle y bu yn unig lawer blwyddyn wedi ei ddilygeidiaw, a gwedi hynny gorfu ar Feredydd ab Owain ffoi o Wynedd i Geredigiawn lle y bu mawr a thaer ei wroldeb yn amdiffyn ei gyfoeth yn erbyn cyrch y Daeniaid, a'r Saeson, a gwyr Gwynedd.

OED CRIST 986, y bu farwolaeth fawr ar yr ysgrublaidd yn holl Gymru, onid aeth drudaniaeth mawr ar yr enllyn yn y wlad: a'r un flwyddyn y llas gwyr Daenmarc gan y Saeson yn un noswaith oni chaed arnyn y llaw uchaf dros hir o amser wedi hynny, a'r flwyddyn honno daeth y Daeniaid duon i for Hafren mewn llyngeseu, ac a ddaethant i dir yng Ngherniw a Dyfnaint a gwlad yr Haf, ac a diriasant yng Ngwyr ac yno llosgi cor Cennydd ac eraill o'r eglwysau, ac ysbeiliau gwyr y wlad.

OED CRIST 987, daeth y Daeniaid i foroedd Deheubarth, a dyfod i dir yng Ngheredigion, a diffeithiau Llanbadarn, a Llandydoch, a Llanrhystud, a gwedi hynny myned hyd ym Mynyw, a diffeithiau yr eglwys a dwyn ei thlysau, ac wedi hynny myned ar hyd for Hafren hyd ym Morganwg a diffeithiau cor Ildud, a chor Cattwg, a chor Cyngar, a Llan

Cadwallon, son of Ieuan, took upon him the government of all Gwynedd, and the Saxons and the black men came against him, headed by Ionaual, son of Meuryg, his cousin, and there Ionaual was slain.

A.D. 985.—Meredydd, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good, led a great army to Gwynedd, and a battle took place there between him and Cadwallon, son of Ieuan, and his brother Meuryg; and there Cadwallon was slain, and Meredydd took Gwynedd, and ruled over it, and established government over Mona, Arvon, and Meirionydd, where proper government had not obtained for a long time.

The same year the partisans of Ieuav, son of Idwal, took Gotfrid, son of Harallt, a third time to Mona; and in conjunction with him the Welsh and Danes set upon Llywarch, son of Owain, brother to the prince Meredydd, and caught him and two thousand of his men, and pulled their eyes out of their heads. And that year Ieuav, son of Idwal, died in prison, where he was for many years solitary, deprived of his eyes; and after that Meredydd, son of Owain, was constrained to flee from Gwynedd to Ceredigion, where he, with great and strenuous bravery, defended his territory against the attack of the Danes, the Saxons, and the men of Gwynedd.

A.D. 986.—A great mortality among the cattle in all Wales, whence ensued a great price upon articles made from milk; and the same year the men of Denmark were slain by the Saxons in one night, who thereby acquired the superiority for a long time after. And that year the black Danes came with fleets to the Severn sea, and landed in Cornwall, Devonshire, and the Summer country, and landed in Gower, and there burnt the choir of Cennydd and other churches, and spoiled the men of the country.

A.D. 987.—The Danes came to the seas of South Wales, and landed in Ceredigion, and devastated Llanbadarn, Llandydoch, and Llanrhystud, and afterwards went to Menevia and devastated the church, and took away the ornaments; and from thence along the Severn sea to Glamorgan, and devastated the choir of Ildud, the choir of Catwg, and the choir

Daf, ac eraill o'r eglwysi goreu yn y wlad, a hefyd llosgi ydau a lladd ysgrublaid onid aeth newyn angerddawl ar y wlad, ac y bu farw llawer o ddynion achaws hynny.

OED CRIST 990, ydd aeth Meredydd ab Owain i Faes-hyfaid a holl gyfoethu arglwyddi y Saeson rwng Gwy a Hafren, ag Edwin ab Einion a ddaeth attaw a chydag ef ydd oedd llu mawr o Saeson a Daeniaid, ac ymladd a Meredydd ai yrru ar ffo.

OED CRIST 991, y daeth Edwin ab Einion ai wyr, ac yn borth iddaw Adelff tywysawg o Sais a chydag ef lu dirfawr, ac anrheithiasant holl diroedd Meredydd, sef Ceredigiawn, a Dyfed, a Mynyw, a Gwyr isaf, a Chedweli.

Yr un flwyddyn ac amser ydd oedd Meredydd yn anrheith-iaw cyfoeth Ithel ab Morgan tywysawg Morganwg, ac yn heddychu rhwng Edwin a Meredydd a myned au holl nerth-oedd ac anrheithiaw gwlad Forgan yn aruthrawl, ac yna Hywel ab Morgan brawd Ithel a ddangoses ei ewyllys i wyr y wlad, ac y gofnaenai efe hwynt lle bai onid dau a ddelai gydag ef, ac ar hynny ymgynnullasant bobl y wlad attaw yn wyr ac yn wragedd, ac yn feibion ac yn ferched, pob un ag arf a geffid wrth law, ac yn erbyn Meredydd ac Edwin a gyrru ffo arnynt a dwyn oddiarnynt eu hysbail, a lladd eu gwyr yn dost yng ngwaith Cors Einion yng Ngwyr, lle y llas Gadwallawn fab Meredydd.

OED CRIST 993, bu newyn mawr yng nghyfoeth Meredydd, a llawer o farw ar ddynion o haint y Saeson, sef yr haint chwyslyd.

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth y Daeniaid duon i ynys Fon, ac a ddiffeithiasant yr holl ynys fal y mynnynt, canys nid oedd ar Wynedd yr amser hynny na phenn na pherchen, na llys na llywodraeth, na neb a safai yn mhlaid y wlad rhag estron ac anrhaith, am hynny y cymmerasant y Cymry attynt Idwal ab Meuryg, ac ai dodasant yn dywysawg arnynt, ac y cawsant borth gan Ithel tywysawg Morganwg, a gyrru ffo a lladdfa fawr ar y Daeniaid a wnaethant, ac Idwal a fu'n

of Cyngar and Llan Dav, and others of the best churches in the country; and likewise burnt the corn and killed the cattle, so that a dreadful famine ensued in the country, and many men died in consequence.

A.D. 990.—Meredydd, son of Owain, went to Maeshyfaidd, and all the territories of the Saxon lords between Wye and Severn; and Edwin, son of Einion, met him with a great host of Saxons and Danes, and fought with Meredydd, and put him to flight.

A.D. 991.—Edwin, son of Einion, came with his men, accompanied by Adelf, a Saxon prince, with a great army; and they ravaged all the lands of Meredydd, that is Ceredigion, Dyved, Menevia, Lower Gower, and Cydweli.

The same year and period Meredydd was ravaging the territory of Ithel, son of Morgan, prince of Glamorgan; and peace being made between Edwin and Meredydd, they went with their forces and ravaged the country of Glamorgan dreadfully; and then Hywel, son of Morgan, brother to Ithel, explained his intentions to the men of the country,—that he would head them if only two accompanied him. Upon that the people of the country, both men and women, youths and maidens, resorted to him, every one with such weapons as he could get at hand, and opposed Meredydd and Edwin, and put them to flight, and took their spoil from them, and slew many of their men in the action of Cors Einion, in Gower, where Cadwallon, son of Meredydd, was slain.

A.D. 993.—A great famine in the territory of Meredydd, and many men died of the pest of the Saxons, or the sweating sickness.

The same year the black Danes came to the island of Mona, and devastated the whole island as they pleased; for Gwynedd at that time had neither head, nor owner, nor court, nor government, nor any one who would stand on behalf of the country against strangers and spoliation. On that account the Welsh took Idwal, son of Meuryg, and made him prince over them; and they received assistance from Ithel, prince of Glamorgan; and they put the Danes

dywysawg clodfawr a chyfiawn, ac a wnaeth lywodraeth ar Wynedd, a threfn a weddai ar heddwch a rhyfel, canys ef a ddysged gan Hywel ab Morgan mawr, ac efe yn benn doethion Cymry yn y gwybodeu a ddylai tywysawc eu deall au cynnal, tra fu efe ar ffo yn llys Ithel tywysawc Morganwg, ac yn nawdd cor Llanfeithin yn Nant Garfan, a mynych y torred y gor honno yn amcan ei ddal ai ladd gan Einion ab Owain a Maredydd ab Owain, a chan y Daeniaid a'r Saeson.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y bu frwydr Llangwm, lle ydd amcanai Feredydd ab Owain adynnill Gwynedd, ac Idwal a orfu arnaw, ac yn y frwydr honno y llas Tewdwr ab Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, nai mab brawd i Feredydd.

OED CRIST 994, y daeth Swaen ab Harallt a'r Daeniaid duon gydag ef i Wynedd lle y bu cad Penmynydd ym Mon, y lle y llas Idwal ab Meuryg tywysawg Gwynedd. Ac y diffeithwyd Matharn gan y Saeson, ac hwy ai llosgasant.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Maredydd ab Owain ac o hynny y cafwyd gwell byd am heddwch a llywodraeth yng Nghymru.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Ithel tywysawg Morganwg ac yr aeth Gwrgan ei fab yn ei le, a thywysawg doeth heddychgar ydoeth efe, ond Iestin ei fab a garai aflywodraeth, ac a fynnai ryfel ac anheddwch, ac yn y flwyddyn honno y priodes ef ferch Bleddyn ab Cynfyn tywysawg Powys ai henw Denis, ac efe a gafas gan Wrgan ei dad gwmwd Tref Essyllt, ac yno y gwnaeth ef gastell, a dodi arnaw enw Denis Powys, ac a gymmerth attaw Aeddan ab Blegywryd ab Morgan Mawr, ac a fwriadasant ryfel er ynnill cyfoeth Maredydd ac ymbarottoi gwyr at hynny, a danfon a wnaethant at y Daeniaid au gwahawdd i Geredigion, ac yno y daethant ac y llosgasant Arberth. Ar flwyddyn honno hefyd y priodes Llywelyn ab Seisyllt arglwydd Maes Essyllt Yngharad ferch Maredydd ab Owain, ac efe yn wr ieuanc nid mwy nac oed pedwar blwydd ar ddeg.

to flight with great slaughter. Idwal was a praiseworthy and just prince, and established government in Gwynedd, and the disposition proper in peace and war; for he was taught by Hywel, son of Morgan the Great, who was chief of the wise men of Wales, in the sciences necessary for a prince to know and exercise, while in exile at the court of Ithel, prince of Glamorgan, and in the sanctuary of the choir of Llanveithin, at Nant Garvan; and often that choir was broken into, with the intent to kill him, by Einion, son of Owain, and Maredydd, son of Owain, and by the Danes and Saxons.

The same year the battle of Llangwm took place, by which Meredydd hoped to reconquer Gwynedd, and Idwal overcame him; and in that battle Tewdor, son of Einion, son of Owain, nephew to Meredydd, was slain.

A.D. 994.—Swaen, son of Harallt, accompanied by the black Danes, came to Gwynedd, where the battle of Penmynydd, in Mona, took place, where Idwal, son of Meuryg, prince of Gwynedd, was slain. And Matharn was devastated and burnt by the Saxons.

The same year Meredydd, son of Owain, died, which was the occasion of better times for peace and government in Wales.

The same year, Ithel, prince of Glamorgan, died, and was succeeded by his son Gwrgan, a wise and peaceable prince; but his son, Iestin, preferred misrule, and inclined to war and turbulence; and in that year he married the daughter of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, prince of Powys, by name Denis; and he obtained from his father, Gwrgan, the comot of Trev Essyllt; and there he built a castle, and called it Denis Powys. He confederated with Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, son of Morgan the Great, and they meditated war to acquire the territory of Meredydd, and prepared men for the purpose. They sent to the Danes, and invited them to Ceredigion; and they came there, and burnt Arberth. And that year likewise Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, lord of Maes Essyllt, married Yngharad, daughter of Meredydd, son of Owain, although but a youth, not more than fourteen years of age.

OED CRIST 996, y daeth y Daeniaid i Ddyfed o gyngor a phorth Iestin fab Gwrgan, ac Aeddan ab Blegywryd, ac a losgasant Fynyw, ac a laddasant Forgeneu escob Dewi.

OED CRIST 1000, y dug Aeddan ab Blegywryd gad hyd yng Ngheredigiawn, ac ynnill cyfoeth Maredydd a orug; herwydd nid oedd Llywelyn ab Seisyllt hyd yn hyn yn oed gwr i gael braint ar gyfoeth Yngharad ei wraig, a myned hyd yng Ngwynedd y mynnai Aeddan, ac yn ei erbyn ef y daeth Cynan ab Hywel, a bu cad ar faes ryingthynt lle gorfu Aeddan, ac o hynny ynnill gwlad Wynedd ai chyfoethu. Gwedi ynnill o Aeddan holl Gymru o'r mor beugilydd, efe a beris drefnu llywodraeth a chyfreithiau, ac adgyweiriaw eglwysseu a chorau a dorresid yn rhyfel, a chan nad oedd iddaw fab efe a drefnwys yn etifedd iddaw Rydderch fab Iestin ab Gwrgan.

OED CRIST 1001, bu farw Morgan Mawr tywysawg Morganwg yn ddirfawr ei oedran, nid amgen na channlwydd a naw mlwydd ar hugain, a gwedi gadael ei ffrainc yn nwyllaw ei feibion ai wyrion yn hir o flynyddau cyn ei farw achaws henaint ac anallu; efe a gladdwyd dan allawr Deilaw yn Llan Daf, a chystal ei gariad yn ei wlad a chymmaint ei glod am ddoethineb fal pan elai yn rhyfel nid oedd a arhosai gartref ac nad elai yn ei lu nac o wr nac o fab a fedrai afael ar arfau, eithr mwy a fynnai gynnal yn heddwch nac yn rhyfel ac eissoes ni chaid o wrol ei wrolach, ac efe a fu lwyddfawr ei orchwyl a doeth ei gynghyd a chyfiawn ei ymgais, a mawr ai carai Edgar brenin y Saeson, achaws hynny rhai o'r tywysogion eraill nis cerynt ef, lle nid oedd a wnai well erddynt, nac erddynt genedl y Cymry, a chymmaint addwynder ei lys yn ail i lys Arthur onid aeth hynny ar ddiauhebion gwlad a chenhedl, ac y dywedir Mwynder Morganwg ac Addwynnder Morganwg.

OED CRIST 1015, a Llywelyn ab Seisyllt yn ei lawn oedran, efe a feddylies ynnill cyfoeth Dinefwr a ddylyssid o ffrainc iddaw ef oi wraig, canys iawn iddi oedd cyfoeth ei thad Maredydd ab Owain, ac Aeddan a ddodai hawl ei fod

A.D. 996.—The Danes came to Dyved by the counsel and assistance of Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, and burnt Menevia, and slew Morgeneu, bishop of St. David's.

A.D. 1000.—Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, led an army to Ceredigion, and conquered the territory of Maredydd; for Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, was not yet arrived at man's estate, to acquire the territory of his wife, Yngharad. And Aeddan went to Gwynedd; and Cynan, son of Hywel, came against him, and a battle took place between them, in which Aeddan was victor, and so acquired the country of Gwynedd and its territories. After Aeddan had acquired all Wales, from sea to sea, he established government and laws, and reedified the churches and choirs destroyed in war; and as he had no son, he adopted as his heir Rhydderch, son of Iestin, son of Gwrgan.

A.D. 1001.—Morgan the Great, prince of Glamorgan, died at the extreme age of a hundred and twenty-nine, having transferred his authority to his sons and grandsons, many years before his death, on account of age and decrepitude. He was buried under the altar of Teilaw, at Llan Dav; and so much was he beloved in the country, and so great his fame for wisdom, that when he went to war, neither man nor youth that could wield a weapon would stop at home, or fail to join his host. But he preferred peace to war, although none braver among the brave; and he was greatly successful in his enterprises, wise in his arrangements, and just in his attempts; and Edgar, king of the Saxons, loved him greatly; on which account some of the other princes did not like him, although no one more sought their welfare, nor that of the nation of the Welsh; and so great the courtesy of his court, second only to that of Arthur, that it became a proverb of country and people,—the kindness of Glamorgan, and the courtesy of Glamorgan, being a current saying.

A.D. 1015.—Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, becoming of age, meditated the recovery of the territory of Dinevor, due to him in right of his wife, for she had a title to the territory of her father Meredydd, son of Owain; and Aeddan advanced

yn etifeddu o hen frenhinoedd Cymru nid amgen na Bran ab Llyr Llediaith ai welygordd, a rhoddi cad ar faes a wnaeth Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, ac yn honno y llas Aeddan ab Blegywryd ai bedwar nai, ac yna cymmerth Llywelyn ab Seisyllt y lywodraeth arnaw, ac efe a gerai heddwch a chyfiawnder, ac yn ei amser ef y bu gwlad Gymru dros ddeuddeg mlynedd yn ddiryfel, ac ydd aethant y Cymry yn gyfoethawg, dros benn a fu arnynt er yn hir o amser ac oesoedd; a gwedi hir lwyddiant,

OED CRIST 1020 (?), y bwriadawdd Meuryg ab Arthfael ab Blegywryd adynnill teyrnedd Cymru oddiar y tywysawg Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, a rhoi cad ar faes, a gorfu Llywelyn, gan ladd Meuryg ab Arthfael ai gledd ei hunan.

OED CRIST 1020, ydd ymddangoses crwydriad o ddyn Ysgottyn, a alwai ei hun ar enw Rhun i wyr Deheubarth gan ddywedyd mai mab Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda ydoedd ef, a rhai ni cherynt Llywelyn ai dodasant yn dywysawg arnynt, a dodi cad ar faes a wnaethant, a myned yn ei erbyn a wnaeth Llywelyn, a bu brwydr yn Abergwili, lle gwedi lladdfa drom a dirwaedlyd o bob tu y lladdwyd Rhun. Yna myned i Wynedd a wnaeth Llywelyn, a gosod yn iawn yno, a haeddu cariad ei wlad ai genedl yn ddirfawr, gwedi hynny daeth i Ddeheubarth lle ydd oedd mawr ei gariad.

OED CRIST 1021, daeth Eulaff i ynys Prydain gan ddrygu ffordd y cerddai, a dyfod hyd ym Mynyw, a thorri'r eglwys a diffeithiau Dyfed yn greulawn, a Hywel ab Seisyllt, brawd Llywelyn ab Seisyllt a aeth yn eu herbyn, ac efe a laddwyd yn y frwydr honno. Yna daeth yr Ysgottiaid i Gaerfyrddin a chydag hwynt Hywel a Mareddydd meibion Edwin ab Einion a llu mawr o wyr, ac yn eu herbyn Llywelyn ab Seisyllt a Chynan ab Seisyllt ai feibion, a gyrru ffo ar Eulaff, a gwedi hynny y llas yno Llywelyn ab Seisyllt. A mab iddaw a elwid Gruffydd ar ei ol a fu dywysawg Gwynedd. Gwr oedd Llywelyn ni wnelai ryfel, nac ymladd namyn yn erbyn ai gwnelai yn ei erbyn.

a claim of being descended from the old princes of Wales, that is, from Bran, son of Llyr, of mixed speech, and his stock. And Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, fought a battle, in which Aeddan, son of Blegywryd, and his four nephews, were slain; and then Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, took the government upon himself. He loved peace and justice; and in his time the country of Wales was twelve years without war, and the Welsh became richer than they had been for a great length of time; and after long prosperity ———

A.D. 1020(?).—Meuryg, son of Arthvael, son of Blegywryd, meditated the recovery of the sovereignty of Wales from the Prince Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, and fought a battle, in which Llywelyn conquered, killing Meuryg, son of Arthvael, with his own sword.

A.D. 1020.—A vagrant Scot made his appearance, who called himself Rhun, to the men of South Wales, saying that he was son to Meredydd, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good; and those that did not love Llywelyn received him as their prince, and led an army to the field. Llywelyn went against them, and a battle took place at Abergwili, where, after a great battle truly bloody on both sides, Rhun was slain. Thence Llywelyn went to Gwynedd, and rectified matters there, and greatly earned the love of his country and nation. After that he came to South Wales, where he was greatly beloved.

A.D. 1021.—Eulaf came to the island of Britain, ravaging in his progress, and came to Menevia, damaging the church and devastating Dyved dreadfully. Hywel, son of Seisyllt, brother to Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, opposed him, and was killed in that battle. Then the Scots came to Carmarthen, accompanied by Hywel and Maredydd, sons of Edwin, son of Einion, with a great number of men; and Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, and Cynan, son of Seisyllt, with their sons, came against them, and put Eulaf to flight. After that Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, was there slain; and his son, who was called Gruffydd, succeeded him as prince of Gwynedd. Llywelyn was a man who would not engage in war, nor fight but with those who made war upon him.

Gwedi marw Llywelyn ab Seisyllt y cymmerth Rhydderch ab Iestin attaw lywodraeth Deheubarth megis iawn iddaw, ac efe 'n ettifedd Aeddan ab Blegywryd.

OED CRIST 1023, bu farw Morgynnydd escob Dewi, a Bledri escob Teilaw ysgolhaig pennaf gwlad Gymru, achaws hynny y gelwid ef Bledri Ddoeth, a chystal y carai wybodau fal y dodes ar yr offeiriaid gynnal addysg llyfrau llên bob un yn ei eglwys, mal y gwypai bawb a ddylent parth Duw a dynion.

Yr un flwyddyn y priodes Yngharad gweddw Llywelyn ab Seisyllt a Chynfyn ab Gwerystan arglwydd Cibwyr.

OED CRIST 1029, daeth yr Ysgottiaid ar hyd y mor i dir-oedd Gwrgan ab Ithel tywysawg Morganwg, ac yn eu herbyn gwyr y wlad, fal au lladdwyd gymmaint yng ngwaith Toniwlwg onid oedd y gwaed hyd egwyddledau 'r meirch ar bychandawd ni laddwyd o honynt a ffoasant hyd for i wlad yr Haf.

OED CRIST 1030, y gwelwyd goleuni rhyfeddawl yn yr wybren hyd nos onid oedd golau fal dydd. Y flwyddyn honno y peris Ioseb escob Teilaw na wnelid na gwaith na gorchwyl ar y sŷliau a'r gwyliau, ag a wnaeth i'r offeiriaid ddysgu darllain yr ysgrythyr lan heb dal heb ged, ac na wnelynt ac ymrysonau.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Gwrgan tywysawg Morganwg, gwr doeth hyddychgar ydoedd, ac a wnaeth lawer o eluseni, ac a roddes diroedd i'r tylodion dros fyth, ac a ddodes nawdd a baint i bob gwr a lafuriai dir er dwyn yd a ffrwythau, sef gair iddynt ymhob cynnadr gwlad, ac nas gellid swydd arnynt o anfodd, ac efe a gymmerth attaw yn borth iddaw Hywel ab Morgan Hen ei ewythr brawd tad gan ei ddoethed fal y gallai yn well o hynny lywodraethu yn heddwoch a chyfiawnder. Ac yna wedi marw Gwrgan y cymmerth Hywel y lywodraeth yn gwbl attaw ei hun, ac Iestin ab Gwrgan a fynnai hynny, ond nas gallai fedru ar hynny gan anfodd gwlad, canys cynddrwg ei gampau ydoedd fal nas cerid gan neb a gaid yn wyr da diargyweddd.

OED CRIST 1031, y llas Rydderch ab Iestin gan yr Ysgodogion Gwyddelig a ddygwyd i Ddeheubarth gan Hywel ab

After the death of Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, Rhydderch, son of Iestin, took upon him the government of South Wales as his right, as heir to Aeddan, son of Blegywryd.

A.D. 1023.—Morgynnydd, bishop of St. David's, died, and Bledri, bishop of Teilaw, the first scholar in Wales, on which account he was called Bledri the Wise; and so much he loved knowledge that he required every priest to support instruction from literary works in his church, that every one might know his duty to God and man.

The same year Yngharad, the widow of Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, married Cynvyn, son of Gwerystan, lord of Cibwyr.

A.D. 1029.—The Scots came over sea to the lands of Gwrgan, son of Ithel, prince of Glamorgan. The men of the country opposed them, and they were so slaughtered in the action of Toniwlwg that the blood reached to the horses' fetlocks; and the few of them that were not slain, fled over sea to the Summer country.

A.D. 1030.—A wonderful light was seen in the sky during the night, which rendered it as light as day. That year Joseph, bishop of Teilaw, ordered that no work or occupation should take place on the Sundays and holidays, and obliged the priests to learn to read the Holy Scripture without payment or gift, and to abandon controversies.

The same year Gwrgan, prince of Glamorgan, died. He was a wise and peaceable man, and bestowed many alms, and gave lands to the poor for ever, and afforded protection and privilege to every man employed in agriculture, a voice in every assembly of the country, and that no office was to be imposed upon them against their will; and he took to his assistance his uncle Hywel, son of Morgan the Aged, brother to his father, for his wisdom, that he might better govern in peace and justice. And after the death of Gwrgan, Hywel took the whole government upon himself, which Iestin, son of Gwrgan, wished to acquire, but was unable, in opposition to the country; for his actions were so bad that he could not be loved by good and upright men.

A.D. 1031.—Rhydderch, son of Iestin, was killed by the Irish Scots, brought to South Wales by Hywel, son of Edwin,

Edwin ab Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, ai frawd Meredydd, felly cawsant Hywel a Meredydd adfeddu tywysogaeth Deheubarth.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y dodes Iestin ab Gwrgan gad ar faes yn erbyn Hywel a Meredydd ymhlaid meibion Rhydderch ab Iestin ei fab, ac iddynt lawer o geraint yn eu plaid, ac y bu waith Traethwy, lle gyrrwyd ffo ar Iestin a meibion Rhydderch; a'r flwyddyn ar ol hynny y bu waith Machwy lle y llas Meredydd ab Edwin gan feibion Cynan ab Seisyllt brawd Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, er dial galanas eu hewythr, ac ymhen ychydig wedi hynny y daeth y Saeson i Went, ac yn eu herbyn Caradawc ab Iestin lle y llas ef; yna daethant y Saeson i Forganwg, ac y bu waith Ystradywain lle y lladdasant Gynan ab Seisyllt ai holl feibion, yna daeth Rhotpert ab Seisyllt, arglwydd Maes Essyllt a brawd Cynan ab Seisyllt, i'r frwydr, ac annog y Cymry drwy son am a wnaethant gynt; yna myned yn erbyn y Saeson, ac yng ngwaith Llan Cwywan eu ladd yn flin, au gyrru ar ffo a gwasgar, a dwyn yn ysbail oll a feddynt, yna heddychwyd rhwng Iestin ab Gwrgan a Rhotpert ab Seisyllt. A merch oedd i Rhotpert ab Seisyllt ai henw Ardden o Efiliau ferch Gwrgeneu gwraig gyntaf Rhotpert, ac unig blentyn o'r wraig honno, ac anwyl iawn ydoedd ganthaw, ac Iestin ai ceisiodd yn wraig iddaw gwedi marw Denis ferch Bleddyn ab Cynfyn ei wraig gyntaf, a hynny nis cai o fodd ei thad gan ei hyned Iestin; yna gwiliaw wrthi a wnaeth Iestin, ai gordderchu o drais ac anfodd, yn unwedd ac a wnaethai ag eraill o ferched pendeigion, a blin iawn y bu gan Rhotpert hynny, ac er dial ar Iestin, efe a wahoddes attaw Ruffydd ei nai, ac ai annoges yn erbyn Iestin ab Gwrgan, a chynnull attaw lawer o wyr a wnaeth Gruffydd, ac yng nghyntaf myned yn erbyn Hywel ab Edwin a dodi cad ar faes, ac yn honno y gorfu Ruffydd, ac y ffoes Hywel ab Edwin at Iago ab Idwal tywysawc Gwynedd, yna myned yn erbyn Iago a orug Gruffydd, a chydag ef lu dirfawr o wyr dewisawl, a brwydr daer a fy ryngddynt, lle y lladdwyd Iago, ac y cymmerth Ruffydd attaw lywodraeth Gwynedd, ac felly ydd aeth ef yn frenin ar Gymru a For Udd hyd ym Mor Hafren.

son of Einion, son of Owain, son of Hywel the Good, and his brother Meredydd ; so Hywel and Meredydd regained the principality of S. Wales.

The same year Iestin, son of Gwrgan, fought a pitched battle with Hywel and Meredydd on the behalf of the sons of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, his son, together with many of their kin ; and the action of Traethwy took place, in which Iestin and the sons of Rhydderch were put to flight ; and the year after the action of Machwy took place, where Meredydd, son of Edwin, was slain by the sons of Cynan, son of Seisyllt, brother to Llywelyn son of Seisyllt, to revenge the murder of their uncle. And a short time after the Saxons came to Gwent ; and against them, Caradawc, son of Iestin, where he was killed. Then the Saxons came to Glamorgan, and the action of Ystradywain was fought, where they killed Cynan, son of Seisyllt, and all his sons. Then Rotpert, son of Seisyllt, lord of Maes Essyllt, brother to Cynan son of Seisyllt, came to the battle, and encouraged the Welsh by mention of their former deeds. Then they went against the Saxons ; and in the action of Llan Cwywan defeated them with great loss, and put them to flight, and dispersed them, and took their whole spoil. Then peace was made between Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and Rotpert, son of Seisyllt. And Rotpert, son of Seisyllt, had a daughter of the name of Ardden, by Eviliau, daughter to Gwrgeneu, his first wife,—an only child by that wife, of whom he was very fond ; and Iestin requested her in marriage after the death of Denis, daughter of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, his first wife, and was refused by her father on account of his age. Then Iestin watched, and ravished her against her will, in the manner he had acted towards other daughters of noblemen, which exceedingly displeased Rotpert ; and for revenge on Iestin, he invited his nephew Grufudd, and encouraged him to attack Iestin, son of Gwrgan ; and Grufudd collected a great many men, and first attacked Hywel, son of Edwin, and fought a battle in which Grufudd was victor ; and Hywel, son of Edwin, fled to Iago, son of Idwal, prince of Gwynedd. Then Grufudd went against Iago with a large army of chosen

Gwedi ynnill o Ruffydd ab Llywelyn lywodraeth holl Gymru, efe a ymroddes ar ddaioni tuag at i wlad ai genedl drwy amddiffyn rhag estron a rhag anrhaith ac aflywodraeth, a deddfu a fai deg a chyfiawn, a gwared rhag cam.

OED CRIST 1037, bu waith Pencadair rhwng Hywel ab Edwin a Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, a gorfu ar Hywel ffoi, a'r un flwyddyn y bu waith Rhyd y Grog ar Hafren, lle y gorfu Ruffydd ar y Saeson au gyrru ar ffo.

OED CRIST 1038, y bu waith Llanbadarn lle y gorfu Ruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Seisyllt ar Hywel ab Edwin, ac y dug oddiarnaw ei wraig ac ai cedwis yn odderch iddaw, a thyna 'r unig weithred, o'r holl weithredoedd a wnaeth Ruffydd, a beris anfoddlondeb i'r doethion.

OED CRIST 1040, y bu waith Pwll Dyfach rwng Gruffydd a Hywel, canys Hywel a ddaeth y drydedd waith i Ddeheubarth, ac yn ei blaid lawer o'r Daeniaid duon, a Gruffydd yn eu herbyn, a gyrru ffo arnynt, ac yn osgil y rhai hynny y daeth llu arall o Ddaeniaid a Saeson gan ddiffeithiaw Dyfed yn greulawn, a Hywel ai wyr yn eu ffo a gyfarfuant ag hwynt ac au hymldiasant yn galed gan eu lladd a'u dal, ac eraill a ddianghasant yn ol iddeu llongeu.

OED CRIST 1042, y daeth Cynan ab Iago ab Idwal i Wynedd o'r Werddon a llu mawr ganthaw i Wynedd, a dal y tywysawc Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, a chodi arfau a wnaeth gwyr y wlad ac achub y tywysawc o ddwyllaw y Gwyddelod, au gyrru 'n ol i'r mor yn fawr eu colled.

OED CRIST 1043, y bu dwyll a brad rhwng Hywel ab Edwin a meibion Rhydderch ab Iestin ac a lladdasant gant a hanner o wyr fyddlonion Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Seisyllt yn Ystrad Tywi, yn oreugwyr y wlad honno.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu eira dirfawr ar galen Ionawr, ac ni thoddes dan wyl Badric, ac y colled llawer o'r ysgrublaidd.

men, and an obstinate engagement took place, in which Iago was slain; and Grufudd took the government of Gwynedd, and so became king of Wales from the Irish Channel to the Severn sea.

After Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, had gained all Wales, he devoted himself to the good of his country by defending it against strangers and spoliation and misrule, and establishing what was fair and just, and preventing wrong.

A.D. 1037.—The action of Pencadair between Hywel, son of Edwin, and Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, and Hywel was obliged to flee. The same year the action of the Ford of the Cross, on Severn, was fought, in which Grufudd conquered the Saxons and put them to flight.

A.D. 1038.—The action of Llanbadarn, where Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, defeated Hywel, son of Edwin, and took his wife from him, and kept her as his concubine; and that was the only action of all the actions in which Grufudd was concerned, that displeased the wise.

A.D. 1040.—The action of Pwll Dyvach between Grufudd and Hywel; for Hywel came the third time to S. Wales, accompanied by many of the black Danes, and Grufudd met them and put them to flight. With that opportunity another army of Danes and Saxons came and devastated Dyved cruelly; and Hywel and his men, in their flight, met with them, and pursued them closely, killing and taking them, others escaped to their ships.

A.D. 1042.—Cynan, son of Iago, son of Idwal, came to Gwynedd from Ireland with a great army, and seized the Prince Grufudd, son of Llywelyn; and the men of the country took up arms, and rescued the prince from the hands of the Irishmen, and drove them back to sea with great loss.

A.D. 1043.—Deceit and treachery on the part of Hywel, son of Edwin, and the sons of Rhydderch, son of Iestin; and they killed one hundred and fifty of the faithful men of Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, in the vale of Tywi, being the chief men of that country.

The same year the great snow which fell on new year's day, and did not melt until the feast of Patrick, occurred, and much cattle were lost.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Hywel arglwydd Morganwg yn gant a dengmlwydd ar hugain oed, y gwr doethaf o dywysawg yng Nghymru oedd efe, a goreu ei gariad gyda phawb oi genedl, ac efe a garai heddwch a phob cyfiawnder, ac yn ei le y doded Iestin ab Gwrgan, a gwaethaf oedd efe a welwyd erioed o dywysawg yng Nghymru, ac ni charai efe na heddwch na chyfiawnder, ac ni wnathoedd erioed nas dygai ormes a chribddail ar ei wlad ai genedl, achaws hynny ni chafas ai cyfnerthai, lle caid a fai yn ei erbyn, o ddoeth a deddfawl.

Yr un flwyddyn y llas Hywel ab Edwin yng ngwaith Abertywi gan Ruffydd ab Llywelyn gwedi ymladd caled.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Ioseb escob Teilaw, gwr tra doeth, a duwiawl, a dysgedig, efe a wnaeth drefn dda ar wyliau mabsant, sef nas caid amgen na gweddiaw Duw, a dangos daioni, a gwneuthur elusenau arnynt, a chynnal cof dyledus am Dduw ai Saint, au gweithredoedd molediw.

OED CRIST 1050, y dug Ruffydd ab Llywelyn lu dirfawr o Gymru a Gwyddelod yn erbyn y Saeson, a doddi cad ar faes yn Henffordd, a gorfu Ruffydd ar y Saeson gwedi ymladd caled, a lladd a llosgi dirfawr.

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth Caradawc a Rhys dau fab Rhydderch ab Iestyn a llu mawr o wyr Morganwg a Gwent yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Llywelyn er ynnill oddiarnaw lywodraeth Deheubarth, a Gruffydd yn eu herbyn, ac ymladd a fy ryngddynt annhebig i a fu erioed namyn y gad Gamlan, a lladdwyd cymmaint o bob plaid oni orfu ar y ddau lu ymchwelyd yn eu hol heb a ellid ei alw yn ynnill i nac un na'r llall o honynt, a gwaedlytted yr aerfa ryngddynt, a thra buant feibion Rhydderch ab Iestin yng nghyrch y frwydr honno dyfod a wnaeth y Saeson o wlad yr Haf a llosgi cestyll Caradawc ab Rhydderch ab Iestin, sef Dindryfan a Threfufered ym Morganwg, a dwyn ysbail anfeidrawl yn yd, a gwartheg, a defaid, a daoedd o bob rhyw a geffynt, a llosgi a thorri tai, a diffeithiau yn aruthrawl, yn erbyn heddwch ac oedd drefnedig a chadarn a damdyngedig rwng tywysawg Morganwg a brenin ac ieirll y Saeson.

The same year Hywel, lord of Glamorgan, died at the age of a hundred and thirty years. He was the wisest prince in Wales, and the most beloved by every one of his tribe; and he loved peace and equity. And Iestin, son of Gwrgan, was placed in his room; and he was the worst prince ever seen in Wales, and loved neither peace nor equity; and he did nothing but what caused molestation and spoliation to his country and nation: on which account no wise or orderly person assisted him when he was opposed.

The same year Hywel, son of Edwin, was slain in the action of Abertywi by Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, after a hard fight.

The same year Joseph, bishop of Teilaw, died; a very wise, godly, and learned man. He instituted good order on the saints' days; that prayer to God, shewing good works, almsgiving, proper remembrance of God, and his saints and their praiseworthy works, should alone take place.

A.D. 1050.—Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, led a great army of Welsh and Irish against the Saxons, and fought a battle at Hereford. After a hard fight Grufudd conquered the Saxons, and mightily killed and burnt.

The same year Caradoc and Rhys, the two sons of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, came with a great host of men from Glamorgan and Gwent, against Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, to wrest from him the government of S. Wales; and Grufudd met them, and a battle took place between them, dissimilar to any that ever occurred, except the battle of Camlan; and so many were slain on both sides that the two armies were obliged to return, without its being possible to say that either was victorious, so bloody was the engagement. And while the sons of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, were engaged in that expedition, the Saxons from the Summer country came and burnt Dindryvan and Trevuvered, in Glamorgan, the castles of Caradoc, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin; and took a vast spoil of corn, cattle, sheep, and goods of every description they could find; and burnt and destroyed houses, and made dreadful devastation, against the peace

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth Cynan ab Iago a llu dirfawr oi genedl o'r Werddon-ar oddeu Gwynedd, ac ynnill ei gyfoeth oddiar Ruffydd ab Llywelyn, ac fal yr oeddynt ar y mor tua Chymru y daeth gwynnygeu temhestlus oni foddes y llongau ar gwyr gan mwyaf, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y daeth rhai o wyr Gwent a Morganwg i Ystrad Tywi, a chael yno rai na charent Ruffydd ab Llywelyn, ac a chwenychent ymddyweddu a Charadawc ab Rhydderch, hwy a laddasant lawer o ffyddlonion Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, ac ysbeiliasant eraill yn dost, yna dyfod a wnaeth Ruffydd yn eu herbyn, a diffeithiau Dyfed, ac Ystrad Tywi, a Gwyr, yn aruthrawl.

OED CRIST 1056, ydd aeth Rhys ab Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, brawd y tywysawg Gruffydd i Forganwg a Gwent, gan ladd a diffeithiau gyflod ac y cerddai, a gwyr y wlad a ddygasant gyrch yn ei erbyn, ai yrru hyd ym min y Mers ai ddal ai fyrhau oi benn, a danfon y penn at Edwart brenin y Saeson hyd yng Nghaerloyw lle ydd ydoedd y pryd hynny.

OED CRIST 1057, daeth Gruffydd ab Rhydderch ab Iestin yn oed gwr ac a gynnullwys lu niferawg iawn, a myned yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Llywelyn tywysawg Gwynedd, a bu cad ar faes ac ymladd trwch a gwaedlyd ac y llas Ruffydd ab Rhydderch.

Yr un flwyddyn cyfunawdd Algar iarll Caerllion Gawr a'r tywysawg Gruffydd ab Llywelyn a rhyngddynt cynnull llu dirfawr a myned yn erbyn y Saeson lle ydd oedd a elwid Rhanwlff yn dywysawg arnynt yn y Mers, ac yn y frwydr honno y gorfu Ruffydd a gyrru ffo ar y Saeson, ai hymlid yn galed hyd yng Nghaer Henffordd, a myned i galon y dref ar eu hol, au lladd yn ddiarbed, onid oedd na cheffid byw o ddyn yn yr holl dref, ac efe a ddug ysbail ddirfawr oddiyno, ar goreugwyr arbededig y dug yng ngharchar.

Yr un flwyddyn ydd aeth Edwart frenhin yn erbyn Gruffydd ac Algar hyd yng Ngwynedd lle bu cad ar faes, a

firmly made on oath between the prince of Glamorgan and the king and earls of the Saxons.

The same year Cynan, son of Iago, came with a great host of his family from Ireland, with the intention of reaching Gwynedd, and gaining his territory from Grufudd, son of Llywelyn; and while on sea, on their way to Wales, tempestuous winds arose, and the greatest part of the ships foundered and the men were drowned. And about the same period some of the men of Gwent and Glamorgan came to the Vale of Tywi, and finding there persons not well affected to Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, who wished to unite with Caradoc, son of Rhydderch, they slew many of those faithful to Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, and pillaged others severely. Then Grufudd came against them, and devastated Dyved, the Vale of Tywi, and Gower, dreadfully.

A.D. 1056.—Rhys, son of Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, brother to Prince Grufudd, went to Glamorgan and Gwent, killing and devastating in his progress; and the men of the country attacked him, and drove him to the borders of Mercia, where they caught and beheaded him, and sent his head to Edward, king of the Saxons, to Gloucester, where he was at that time.

A.D. 1057.—Grufudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, arrived at man's estate, collected a very numerous army, and went against Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, prince of Gwynedd; and a fierce and bloody battle took place, in which Grufudd, son of Rhydderch, was slain.

The same year Algar, earl of Chester, and the Prince Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, combined, and between them collected a mighty host, and marched against those Saxons in Mercia, of whom Ranwlf was prince; and in that battle Grufudd was victorious, and put the Saxons to flight, and pursued them hard as far as Hereford, and penetrated to the heart of the town after them, slaughtering them without mercy, until a living soul was not found in the whole town; and he took vast spoil from thence, and the chief men saved he imprisoned.

The same year King Edward went against Grufudd, and Algar as far as Gwynedd, where a battle took place, in which

gorfu Ruffydd ar y Saeson yn anrhydeddus, yna clybu efe am y diffeithiaw yn Neheubarth gan eraill o'r Saeson, a myned yn eu herbyn au gyrru ar ffo cywilyddus.

OED CRIST 1059, daeth Macht ab Harallt i Gymru a llu dirfawr yn ei osgordd, a'r tywysawg Gruffydd a Macht yn ymgyfun eu lluoedd a aethant yn erbyn y Saeson, ac a ddi-ffeithiasant wlad Loegr hyd ym mhell yn ei pherfedd; a dychwelasant yn ol i Gymru ac ysbail fawr ganddynt.

OED CRIST 1060, bu farw Owain ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch ab Iestin oi wenwynaw; yna Caradawc ab Rhydderch ab Iestin a gyffoges Harallt i ddyfod a llu ganthaw i Ddeheubarth, yna yn un a llu mawr o wyr Morganwg a Gwent ydd aethant yn erbyn Gruffydd, yr hwn a ddaethai a llu mawr iawn ganthaw o wyr Gwynedd, a Phowys, a Deheubarth, a bu cad ar faes lle ai lladdwyd drwy frad a thwyll Madawc Min escob Bangor, yr un ac a wnaeth y twyll o ba un y lladdwyd ei dad Llywelyn ab Seisyllt. Gwedi lladd Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ef a dorwyd ei benn ac a dyged yn anreg i Harallt. Oed Crist pan fu hynn oedd 1061; ac fel hynny y colles Ruffydd ei fywyd, ac anrhydeddusaf oedd efe ai dad o'r holl dywysogion a fuant hyd yn eu hamser yng Nghymru; a goreu am wroldeb a rhyfel, ac am heddwch, ac am lywodraeth ac am haelioni, a chyfiawnder, ac o'u doethineb au deall y dugasant gyfundeb ar Wynedd, a Phowys, a Deheubarth, fal y gadarn y Cymry yn erbyn y Saeson a phob gelynion ac estroniaid, ac ni chaid Morganwg a Gwent yn gyfun a hynny achaws gwehelyth y gwledydd hynny, nid amgen meibion ac wyrion Iestin ab Gwrgan, er yn amser Aeddán ab Blegywryd Hen, ab Owain ab Hywel o wehelyth Bran ab Llyr Llediaith, a hynny fu'r achaws nas gallasant y Cymry ddadynnull teyrnedd ynys Prydain.

OED CRIST 1062, gwedi lladd Gruffydd ab Llywelyn fe ddoded Mareddydd ab Owain ab Edwin yn dywysawg Deheubarth gan Harallt ac Edwart brenhin y Saeson. Brodyr unfam y tywysawg a las, sef Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, a gaws-

Grufudd nobly defeated the Saxons. Then he heard of the devastation of S. Wales by other Saxons, and went against them, and put them to a shameful flight.

A.D. 1059.—Macht, son of Harallt, came to Wales with a great army in his train; and the Prince Grufudd and Macht, with combined forces, proceeded against the Saxons, and devastated the country of England a great way towards its centre; and they returned back to Wales with great spoil.

A.D. 1060.—Owain, son of Grufudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, died by poison: then Caradoc, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, hired Harallt to come with an army to S. Wales. Then, conjointly with a great host of the men of Glamorgan and Gwent, they went against Grufudd, who came to meet them with a very great host of the men of Gwynedd, Powys, and S. Wales; and a battle ensued, in which he was killed through the treachery and deceit of Madoc Min, bishop of Bangor, the same one who devised the deceit through which his father, Llywelyn, son of Seisyllt, was killed. After Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, was slain, his head was cut off and taken as a present to Harallt. The year this occurred was 1061. And so Grufudd lost his life; and he and his father were the noblest princes that had been, until their time, in Wales; and the best for bravery and war, and for peace and for government, and for generosity and justice; and by their wisdom and understanding they united Gwynedd, Powys, and S. Wales, so that the Welsh were strengthened against the Saxons and all enemies and strangers. And Glamorgan and Gwent did not join this confederacy on account of the lineage of those countries, the sons and grandsons of Iestin, son of Gwrgan, since the time of Aeddan, son of Blegywryd the Aged, son of Owain, son of Hywel, of the lineage of Bran ab Llyr Llediaith; and that was the reason why the Welsh were not able to recover the sovereignty of Britain.

A.D. 1062.—After the murder of Grufudd, the son of Llywelyn, Meredydd, the son of Owain, the son of Edwin, was made prince of S. Wales by Harallt and Edward, king of the Saxons. The uterine brothers of the prince that was

ant Wynedd a Phowys, nid amgen Bleddyn ab Cynfyn ab Gwerystan arglwydd Cibion a Rhiwallawn ei frawd: hwy a ddoded yn dywysogion Gwynedd a Phowys ym mraint etifeddion tywysogion Dinefwr o Gadell ab Rhodri Mawr. Sef etifeddes y dywysogaeth honno ydoedd Yngharad ferch Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, a fu'n wraig briod Llywelyn ab Seisyllt; a gwedi lladd Llywelyn hi a briodes Gynfyn ab Gwerystan, arglwydd Cibwyr yng Ngwent, ap Gwaithfoed, ab Gloddien, ap Gwrydr Hir, ap Caradawc, ap Llew Llawddeawg, ap Ednyfed, ap Gwinau, ap Gwaenoc Goch, ap Crydion, ap Corf, ap Cynawg, ap Iorwerth Hirflawdd, ap Tegonwy, ap Tëon, ap Gwineu Dda i freuddwyd, ab Bywlew, ab Bywdeg, ab Rhun Rhuddbaladr, ab Llary, ab Casnar Wledig, brenin Gwent, ap Gloyw Gwlad lydan arglwydd Caerloyw, ab Lludd, ab Beli Mawr, ab Manogan brenin ynys Prydain.

Ar brodyr hynn, sef Bleddyn a Rhiwallawn a ddugasant deyrnedd gwlad Bowys o wehelyth Brochwel Ysgithrawc, peth nid oedd iawn ei fod.

Yr amser hynn ydd oedd Cynan ab Iago cyfiawn berchen Gwynedd ar gil yn y Werddon, ac nid oedd a elai yn ei blaid yng Nghymru, canys ni cherit ei wehelyth achaws eu creulonderau yn lladd a dilygeidiaw a'u gwrthladdent yn eu hannefodoldeb.

OED CRIST 1066, daeth Wiliam dug Normandi yn ormeswr i ynys Prydain a bu cad ar faes ryingtho a Harallt; a gwedi ymladd tost a chreulawn, y llas Harallt ac y dug Wiliam y deyrnedd o drais a thrawsfeddiant; ac fal hynny y collasant y Saeson unbennaeth ynys Prydain, gwedi bod yn ei dal o drais chwechanmlynedd.

OED CRIST 1068, digwyddes anghydfod yng Ngwynedd, sef Meredydd ac Ithel, meibion Gruffydd ab Llywelyn a ddugasant gad ar faes yn erbyn Bleddyn a Rhiwallawn; er

killed, namely Grufudd, the son of Llywelyn, obtained Gwynedd and Powys; that is to say, Bleddyn, the son of Cynvyn, the son of Gwerystan, lord of Cibion, and Rhiwallawn his brother. They were made princes of Gwynedd and Powys by right of their being the heirs of the princes of Dinevor (in descent), from Cadell, son of Rhodri the Great; for the heiress of that principality was Yngharad, daughter of Owain, the son of Howel Dda, and she was married to Llywelyn, the son of Seisyllt. After the murder of Llywelyn she was married to Cynvyn, son of Gwerystan, lord of Cibwyr in Gwent, son of Gwaithvoed, son of Gloddien, son of Gwrydr the Tall, son of Caradawc, son of Llew the Right-handed, son of Ednyved, son of Gwinau, son of Gwaenoc the Red, son of Crydion, son of Corf, son of Cynawg, son of Iorwerth Hirvlawdd, son of Tegonwy, son of Teon, son of Gwineu the Happy Dreamer, son of Bywlew, son of Bywdeg, son of Rhun of the Crimson Shaft, son of Llary, son of Casnar Wledig, king of Gwent, son of Gloyw the Widelanded, lord of Gloucester, son of Lludd, son of Beli the Great, son of Manogan, king of the Isle of Britain.

And these brothers, namely Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn, took the sovereignty of the land of Powis from the lineage of Brochwel Ysgithrawc, which was contrary to right.

At this time Cynan, the son of Iago, the right owner of Gwynedd, was in retreat in Ireland, and no one would join his party in Wales; for his family was not beloved on account of their cruelties in slaying and putting out the eyes of those that opposed them in their irregularities.

A.D. 1066.—William, duke of Normandy, came as an intruder to the island of Britain, and a pitched battle took place between him and Harold; in which, after a severe and bloody fight, Harold was killed, and William acquired the sovereignty by violence and usurpation. Thus the Saxons lost the supremacy of the island of Britain, after holding it by violence for six hundred years.

A.D. 1068.—A dissension occurred in Gwynedd. Meredydd and Ithel, sons of Grufudd, son of Llywelyn, led an army against Bleddyn and Rhiwallawn, to regain Gwynedd,

dadennill Gwynedd a ddodefid gan y Saeson o drais odd-iwrthynt, ac yn eu herbyn y daeth Bleddyn a Rhiwallawn, a chydag wynt lu dirfawr o Saeson, canys ym Mhowys ydd oedd Saeson yn gwladychu yn heddwch y Cymry yn ogydrif a nhwy, ar ffo rhag gormes y Normaniaid, achaws hynny nid oedd, wrth ag oedd llu Bleddyn a Rhiwallawn, mawr llu gwyr Gwynedd gyda Maredydd ac Ithel, eithr gwroldeb ai cynhaliai yn erbyn eu deurif, eithr achos twyll a brad colli'r maes a wnaethant, yno y llas Riwallawn o'r naill du, ac Ithel ab Gruffydd o'r tu arall, a gorfu ar Feredydd ffoi, a Bleddyn ai dilynwys yn drachaled gan ei yrru i'r mynyddoedd ynialaf yng Nghymru, lle y bu farw o newyn ac anwyd. A gwedi hynny drwy gyfnerth y Saeson y gwladychawdd Bleddyn ab Cynfyn yn unig frenin Gwynedd a Phowys, a Maredydd ab Owain ab Edwin drwy gyfnerth Saeson yn dywysawg Deheubarth.

OED CRIST 1069, aeth Caradawc ab Rhydderch ab Iestin, a chydag ef lu cyfnerth o Normaniaid Wiliam Fastardd, yn erbyn Maredydd ab Owain brenin Deheubarth, a chad drom ar faes a fu ryngddynt lle y llas Maredydd, ac yna cael o Garadawc dywysogaeth Deheubarth, a'r frwydr honno a elwir gwaith Llanfedwy, ac ar lan afon Elerch y mae'r lle y bu'r gad.

Yr un flwyddyn daeth y Normaniaid i Ddyfed a Cheredigiawn ac ai diffeithiasant yn filain, a Charadawc ap Rhydderch a ddug lu dewisawl o wyr Gwent a Morganwg a Gwyr yn eu herbyn, a'u gyrru yn ol i'r llongau, a dwyn oddiarnynt eu hysbail, a hynn o waith gwroldebus a ddug i Garadawc lawer o gariad gwyr Dyfed a Cheredigiawn y rhai cyn no hynny ni charent wehelyth Caradawc.

OED CRIST 1070, y bu farw Caradawc ab Rhydderch o glefyd a ddaeth arnaw achaws clwyf a gafas yn rhyfel, a Rhydderch ab Caradawc ab Iestin a gymmerth y lywodraeth yn ei le ef.

which was withheld from them by the Saxons through violence; and Bleddyn and Rhiwallon met them, accompanied by a great host of Saxons; for the Saxons inhabited Powys in equal numbers with the Welsh, under their protection, whither they had fled from the intrusion of the Normans; on which account, as the men of Gwynedd with Meredydd and Ithel were not so numerous as the host of Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, nothing but bravery could support them against double their number. But through deceit and treachery they lost the field: Rhiwallon was slain on one side, and Ithel, son of Grufudd, on the other; and Meredydd was obliged to fly, and Bleddyn pursued him so closely that he was obliged to fly to the most desert mountains in Wales, where he perished from hunger and cold. Afterwards, by the power of the Saxons, Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, reigned sole king of Gwynedd and Powys; and Meredydd, son of Owain, son of Edwin, by the power of the Saxons became prince of South Wales.

A.D. 1069.—Caradog and Grufudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, with an auxiliary force of the Normans of William the Bastard, went against Meredydd, son of Owain, son of Edwin, king of South Wales, and a hard battle took place between them, in which Meredydd was slain; by which Caradog acquired the principality of South Wales. That battle is called the action of Llanvedwy, and took place on the banks of the river Elerch.

The same year the Normans came to Dyved and Ceredigion, and ravaged them dreadfully; and Caradog, son of Rhydderch, led a choice army of the men of Gwent, Glamorgan, and Gower, against them, and drove them back to their ships, and took their spoil from them: which brave action procured for Caradog much of the affection of the men of Dyved and Ceredigion, who before did not much like the family of Caradog.

A.D. 1070.—Caradog, son of Rhydderch, died from a disorder brought on by a wound he received in battle; and Rhydderch, son of Caradog, son of Iestin, took the government in his room.

Yr un flwyddyn bu farw Bleuddyd escob Dewi, ac ydd daeth Sulien yn escob yn ei le ef, a hwnnw a elwid Sulien ddoeth, ac yr oedd ef yn wr duwawl a golychwydawl.

OED CRIST 1071, y daeth y Normaniaid yr ail ossawd i Ddyfed a Cheredigiawn, ac yn eu herbyn Rhydderch ab Caradawc, a'u gyrru 'n ffoedigion gyda cholled mawr.

OED CRIST 1072, y daeth Rhys ab Owain ab Edwin o Fanaw lle bu ar gil, ac a gynnullwys lu mawr o wyr Ystrad Tywi a Brecheiniawe, a doddi cad ar faes yn erbyn Bleddyn ab Cynfyn ai ladd, gwedi hynny myned yn erbyn Deheubarth, a danfon cenhadon heddwch yn gyntaf at Rhydderch ab Caradawc, a Rhydderch a gyfarfu ac ef mewn heddwch, a chyttnaw a wnaethpwyd rhoddi cyfran yn llywodraeth y Dehau i Rys ab Owain, ac o hynny gwared o ryfel a diffeithiaw gwlad, ac ammod ganddynt ir olaf ei fywyd y cwbl o'r dywysogaeth.

Wedy marw Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Trahaearn ab Caradawc ei nai, a wladychawdd yng Ngwynedd; ac yn y Deau Rhydderch ab Caradawc ei ewythr ef, a Rhys ab Owain ab Edwin yn cydlywiau 'r wlad yn llonydd ac yn heddwch.

OED CRIST 1074, y llas Rhydderch ab Caradawc gan Feirchiawn ab Rhydderch ei gefnderw o genfigen a dig am yr ammod ryingthaw a Rhys ab Owain, ac am ddwyn gwyr y wlad dan ddamdwng yr ammod a ddoded ryingthynt er tynghedu'r lywodraeth i'r hwyaf ei fywyd.

Yr un flwyddyn daeth Goronw a Llywelyn, meibion Cadwgawn ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, a llu ganddynt, a chydag wynt Caradawc ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch ab Iestin, a chyfnerth cadarn o Fórganwg a Gwent er dial galanas eu tad eu, a chad ar faes a ddodasant, ac yn eu herbyn Rhys ab Owain, a gorfu meibion Cadwgawn a Charadawc ab Gruffydd ar Rhys ab Owain, a buddugoliaeth enrydeddus a fuassei iddynt, eithr Gruffydd ab Cynan ab Iago a ddaeth o'r Werddon a llu cadarn ganthaw, a goresgyn ynys Fon, a gorfu ar feibion Cadwgawn ymchwelyd i amddiffyn eu

The same year Bleuddyd, bishop of St. David's, died; and Sulien, called Sulien the Wise, became bishop in his place. He was a holy and pious man.

A.D. 1071.—The Normans a second time attacked Dyved and Ceredigion, and were opposed by Rhydderch, son of Caradog, who put them to flight with great loss.

A.D. 1072.—Rhys son of Owain son of Edwin came from the Isle of Man, where he had been concealed, and collected a great host of the men of the vale of Tywi and Brecheiniog, and fought a battle with Bleddyn son of Cynvyn, and killed him; afterwards he went against South Wales, first sending propositions of peace to Rhydderch, son of Caradog, who accepted them, and it was agreed, to allow a share of the government of the South to Rhys, son of Owain, by which the land was preserved from war and devastation, and for the longest liver to obtain the whole of the principality.

After the death of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, Trahaearn, son of Caradog, his nephew, reigned in Gwynedd, and Rhydderch, son of Caradog, his uncle, in the South, Rhys, son of Owain, son of Edwin, conjointly ruling the country in quietness and peace.

A.D. 1074.—Rhydderch, son of Caradog, son of Iestin, was killed by Meirchion, son of Rhys, son of Rhydderch, his cousin, through jealousy and anger for the compact between him and Rhys, son of Owain, and for imposing an oath upon the men of the country to observe the compact made between them to secure the government to the longest liver.

The same year, Goronwy and Llywelyn, sons of Cadwgawn, son of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, came with a host, together with Caradog, son of Grufudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, with a strong aid from Glamorgan and Gwent, to revenge the death of their grandfather, and fought a pitched battle with Rhys, son of Owain, in which the sons of Cadwgawn, and Caradog, son of Grufudd, overcame Rhys, son of Owain, and gained a glorious victory, but the arrival of Grufudd, son of Cynan, son of Iago, with a strong army from Ireland, who had conquered the island of Mona,

cyfoetheu rhag gossawd Gruffydd ab Cynan, ac o hynny ni aflonyddwyd Rhys ab Owain, ychydig ar ol hynny ydd aeth Trahaearn ab Caradawc yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Cynan a gyrru ffo arnaw, a gorfu arnaw fyned yn ei ol i'r Werddon.

Gwedi myned fal hynny meibion Cadwgawn a ddodasant gad ar faes yr ail waith yn erbyn Rhys ab Owain, yna Rhys a ddaeth yn eu herbyn, a brwydr dost a fu rhyngthynt mewn lle a elwir Pwllgwttic, lle gorfu meibion Cadwgawn ar Rys ab Owain, ac efe a ffoes, a Thrahaearn ab Caradawc ai dilynes mor galed onis daliwyd ganthaw, a dal hefyd Hywel ei frawd, ac efe au lladdawdd eill dau er dial galanas ei ewythr Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, a gwaith didrugaredd oedd hynny, canys tywysogion o fraint a chyfiawnder oeddynt.

Ynghylch yr un amser ydd ymwrthodes Sulien escob Dewi ai escobaeth, a dewiswyd yn ei le ef Abram, gwr doeth golychwydawl.

OED CRIST 1077, daeth Rys ab Tewdwr o Lydaw ac a ddodes hawl ar dywysogaeth Deheubarth megis ettiffedd cyfiawn, a llawer iawn o wyr gorau y wlad a gymmhleidiasant ag efe, canys mawr oedd y gair iddaw am ddoethineb a gwybodau llywodraeth, ac efe yn ei lawn henaint ai bwyll a gafawdd ewyllys da goreugwyr y wlad, canys nid oedd a garai Iestin ab Gwrgan ai wehelyth, achaws y cerynt ryfel yn well na heddwch yn amgen nag a wnelynt eu cynneifiad o'r welygordd honno, ac yna diogelwyd Rhys yn ei lywodraeth.

OED CRIST 1079.—Y diffeithwyd Mynyw gan Saeson lladronaidd, ac y bu farw Abram escob Dewi, a gyrru yr escobaeth yr ail waith ar Sulien ddoeth, canys nid oedd a wyddai gyngor i wlad a chenedl aflonydd gystal ag efe.

OED CRIST 1080.—Daeth Gruffydd ab Cynan yr ail waith i Gymru, a chydag ef lu mawr o Ysgodogion y Werddon, ac ymunaw a wnaeth efe a Rhys ab Tewdwr a myned yn erbyn Trahaearn ab Caradawc, a chad a fu rhyngthynt, lle

compelled the sons of Cadwgawn to return to defend their territories against the attack of Grufudd, son of Cynan; for which reason Rhys, son of Owain, was not disturbed: a short time after, Trahaearn, son of Caradog, went against Grufudd, son of Cynan, and put him to flight, which necessitated him to return back to Ireland.

In this posture of affairs, the sons of Cadwgawn led an army a second time against Rhys, son of Owain, who met them, and a severe battle took place between them at a place called Pwllgwig, in which the sons of Cadwgawn overcame Rhys, son of Owain, who fled; and Trahaearn, son of Caradog, pursued him so closely that he captured him and his brother Hywel besides, and put them both to death in revenge for the slaughter of his uncle Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn; which was a merciless action, as they were princes by privilege and right.

About the same time Sulien, bishop of St. David's, abdicated his see; and Abraham, a wise and pious man, was chosen in his room.

A.D. 1077.—Rhys, son of Tewdwr, came from Llydaw, and put in a claim to the principality of South Wales as lawful heir; and many of the best men of the country took part with him, for his reputation was great for wisdom and knowledge of government; and being of mature age and judgment, he acquired the good will of the principal men of the country; for no one loved Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and his family, because they preferred war to peace, in which they differed from their progenitors of that lineage. So Rhys was secured in his government.

A.D. 1079.—Menevia was devastated by the thievish Saxons; and Abraham, bishop of St. David's, died, and the episcopacy was a second time imposed upon Sulien the Wise, for no one knew so well how to counsel an unsettled country and nation.

A.D. 1080.—Grufudd, son of Cynan, came a second time to Wales, accompanied by a great host of Scots, from Ireland. He joined Rhys, son of Tewdwr, and went against Trahaearn, son of Caradog; and a battle took place between them,

lladdwyd Trahaearn, a chydag ef Gruffydd a Meilir meibion Rhiwallawn ab Gwynn ab Collwyn, ac ar fynydd Carno y bu'r ymladd, a chreulawn a thost y bu, a lladdwyd dros rhif o'u gwyr y ddwyblaid, a gwaith Carno y gelwir y frwydr honno, gwedi hynny meddiannu Gwynedd a wnaeth Gruffydd ab Cynan, a Rhys ab Tewdwr a gafas Ddeheubarth, a'r ddau dywysawg yn ettifeddion cyfiawn y gwledydd hynny.

Yr un flwyddyn y daeth William Fastardd i Gymru ym mhererindawd, ac a ddug roddion i'r eglwysi, a'r escyb, offeiriaid, ac i'r monachlogydd a'r mynaich, a myned hyd ym Mynyw, a Sulien archescawb Dewi a ymwrthodes eil-waith ai escobawd, a Gwilfrid ai cymmerth yn ei le.

Yn yr un flwyddyn daeth gwyr Rhys ab Tewdwr am benn Iestin ab Gwrgan ac a dorrasant gastell Denis Powys, a chastell Llanilltud, a chastell Dindryfan, y rhain oeddynt gestyll Iestin ab Gwrgan, achaws hynny bu cad ar faes gan Iestin, a diffieithiaw Ystrad Tywi a Brycheiniawc, a dwyn ysbail fawr, wedi hynny ymroddi a wnaeth ef i adeilad Caer Dyf, ac yny o gwnaeth ef gastell cadarn, ac o wnaeth gastell Cynffig, a chastell Trefufered, yn gadarnach nac a fuant cyn no hynny.

OED CRIST 1085, cyweiriwyd yr heddwch rhwng Iestin ab Gwrgan a'r brenin Bastardd yn ail ac y bu er yn hir o amser rhwng tywysogion Morganwg a brenhinoedd y Saeson, ai ddodi'n gydgyswng mewn ysgrifen deg fal y mae yn weledig yn eglwys Teilaw yn Llandaf.

OED CRIST 1087, bu farw Wiliam fastardd tywysawg y Francod a brenin y Saeson—a'r un flwyddyn y daeth meibion Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, sef Cadwgawn a Madawc a Rhirid a llu mawr yn erbyn Rhys ab Tewdwr, a rhag eu cadarned gorfu arnaw ffoi i'r Werddon. Yna Iestin ab Gwrgan a ddiffeithiawdd ei gyfoeth; eithr yn ebrwydd wedi hynny efe a ddaeth a llynges drom ganthaw i Ddeheubarth a dodi cad ar faes, a gyrru ffo ar ei elynion, a gwaith Llechryd y gelwir y frwydr honno, yno lladdwyd Madawc a Rhirid, a Chadwgawn a ffoes ni wyddit i ba le o'r byd.

in which Trahaearn was killed, together with Grufudd and Meilir, sons of Rhiwallon, son of Gwyn, son of Collwyn. This battle took place on the mountain of Carno, and was very severe and bloody, and the slain on both sides were countless. This battle was called the action of Carno. After this Grufudd, son of Cynan, possessed Gwynedd, and Rhys, son of Tewdwr, South Wales; the two princes being the lawful heirs of those countries.

The same year William the Bastard came on a pilgrimage to Wales, and bestowed gifts on the churches, the bishops, priests, the monasteries, and the monks, and went as far as Menevia. Sulien, archbishop of St. David's, resigned the episcopacy a second time, and Wilfred took it in his place.

The same year the men of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, came upon Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and demolished the castle of Denis Powys, the castle of Llanilltud, and the castle of Din-dryvan, which were the castles of Iestin, son of Gwrgan; on which account Iestin led an army to the field, and ravaged the Vale of Tywi and Brycheiniog, and took great spoil. After that he employed himself in building Caer Dyv, where he made a strong castle, and made the castles of Cynfig and Trevuvered stronger than they were before.

A.D. 1085.—Peace was established between Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and the bastard king, on the same footing as it had subsisted for a long time between the princes of Glamorgan and the kings of the Saxons; and transcribed, mutually sworn to, in fair writing, as it is to be seen in the church of Teilo at Llandav.

A.D. 1087.—William the Bastard, prince of the Franks and king of the Saxons, died; and the same year Cadwgawn, Madog, and Rhirid, the sons of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn, came with a great host against Rhys, son of Tewdwr, who, on account of their strength, was obliged to flee to Ireland. Then Iestin, son of Gwrgan, devastated his territory; but he quickly afterwards returned, with a strong fleet, to South Wales, and took the field, and put his foes to flight; and that battle was called the action of Llechryd, where Madog and Rhirid were slain, and Cadwgawn fled it was not known where.

the Normans borrowed the triplet from the Kymry, than that the latter received it from the Normans.

Again, Mr. Wright asserts that "Ydrev Wen," or white town of the poem, is a translation from Wittington, and that the latter does not signify a white town, but the residence of a family of Withingas or Wittingas. For this we have only the assertion of Mr. Wright, and are asked to accept that as being all sufficient; but I for one desiderate something more. The correspondence between the Welsh and English names far outweighs, in my judgment, the denial of Mr. Wright, and renders it of but little, if any, value, unless he can support it by specific evidence, that there were Wittingas in this locality. He must, moreover, prove them to have been numerous; for there are similar names in many other places; and we should have to conclude that, not only two other places in Shropshire, Whitchurch, and Wittington, near Oswestry, but also Whitby, Whitehaven, Withern, and Whitchurch, in Glamorganshire, and many other places are so called from families of Wittingas. Several of these names occur where the Saxons never were; of others we know the origin to be quite different; and with reference to the case in question, we happen to have a parallel instance where there can be no doubt of the priority of the Welsh name. When Howel Dda was about to revise the laws of Wales, he summoned the learned men of the Principality to meet at *Y Ty Gwyn ar Dav*. This name appears in the oldest MS. of the Welsh Laws, which is affirmed by Mr. Aneurin Owen to be as old as the early part of the twelfth century—in fact, the oldest Welsh in existence (Preface, p. xxvi, *Laws* pp. iii and iv); but the place is now only known under the English name of Whitland. Here it is evident that the Flemish settlers in Pembrokeshire have translated the older Kymric name; and it is to me equally clear that Wittington, "between the Tern and Rodington," is a Saxon name for

"Y drev wen rhwng Tren a Throdwydd."

Having thus disposed of Mr. Wright's arguments, let me invite attention to one or two of these local names, so as to have a larger number of facts for our induction. The author of the poem says the white town was between Tren and Trodwydd, and again between Tren and Traval. Further, he says that, as the Avaerwy, probably the Weaver, flowed northward, so the Tren flowed southward, to the Trydonwy; and again, that in a line with the Eluyddan, the Trydonwy flowed into the Tren. Here, then, are the names:—Avaerwy=Weaver; Trodwydd=Rodington; Trydonwy=Roden; Tren=Tern; Traval=qy. some place on the Meole, which, after receiving the Rea, flows into the Severn at Shrewsbury. Of these names, which are original, and which are translations? Which would be most likely to experience a difficulty in sounding these names—a Saxon in sounding the Welsh ones, or a Welshman in sounding the English? Would the *Tr* be so easy to a Saxon, that he would not prefer sounding the *R* alone, or would the *R* be so difficult to a Welshman that he would require the *T* as a lift? I submit these questions to English readers, as the persons most likely to experience difficulties of this kind.

Welshmen do not know any difficulties of pronunciation; they can sound Wrekin without dropping the *W*, and pronouncing it Rekin; and old Llywarch Hen could do what most Englishmen cannot, viz. sound URICON as a word of two syllables. To Welshmen, therefore, any further discussion of this point would be a waste of argument; and but few Englishmen would, I believe, hesitate to admit that the presumption is in favour of the originality of the topography of the Welsh poem.

But we must not decide this point too rashly, as Mr. Wright has another topographical argument, which he deems to be insuperable. Llywarch Hen says,—

“The sod of Ercal is on the ashes of fierce
Men of the progeny of Morial”;

and thereupon Mr. Wright remarks that Ercal is an Anglo-Saxon name; that it is a corruption of Erca's-low, or burial mound; that Erca's-low was not really Erca's-low at all, but a Roman barrow; and that this name Erca or Arca (Mr. Wright uses both) is frequently found in the time of the Domesday Survey, and from thence to the end of the fourteenth century, “before which period the corrupted form of the word could hardly have been used,” by the author of *Marwnad Cynddylan*. Let us examine these assertions. We are first told that Ercal, in its entirety, including the final *l*, is an Anglo-Saxon name; then, in the same breath, that it is not a true Saxon name, but a corruption of an imaginary Saxon phrase, which phrase, in its turn, is assumed to be an imaginary and erroneous description of an imaginary Roman barrow; and finally, that Erca and Ercal are identical names! After this curious reasoning and final begging of the question, Mr. Wright takes a leap of four centuries, and finds the name Ercad, not Ercal, in the Domesday Survey: thence he concludes the name is Saxon; that it could not have been British; and that it could not have been named by Llywarch Hen. This, again, is very singular argument. It is as cogent as if we were to say, that the name David occurs as the author of the Psalms, that David Jones is a common name in Wales: *ergo*, that David is an exclusively Welsh name, and that the Psalms are forgeries. But to meet Mr. Wright more directly, I deny that the names Erca and Ercal are identical; and that the occurrence of the name Erca in Domesday Book is conclusive evidence of its Saxon character. The presumption is that neither Erca nor Ercal were Saxon names; for during six centuries of Saxon domination these names do not once occur; and in the *Index Onomasticus* to the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* there is no name at all like either of them. Erca may be a British name, even though it occurs in Domesday; for the Wealas retained a distinct position among their conquerors, as appears from the Saxon Laws, and one of nearly political equality. They may have married with their conquerors, and transmitted their names; they held positions of trust under the Saxon kings; and we have the authority of Kemble for the fact, that British names occur in the signatures to Saxon documents. The name Ercal may be Erse or Gaelic, for words and names resembling it do occur in

Erse and Gaelic histories and vocabularies. It might be Danish, for such names as Eric and Turcil occur among the Danes; or it might be Norman, for both the Danish and Norman conquerors preceded the compilation of Domesday Book. But, in reality, there is no uncertainty as to the British character of the name Ercal, for a name closely resembling it happens to be that of a British regulus living in the days of Llywarch Hen. In a poem, attributed to Taliesin, and addressed to Cynan, son of Brochmel of Powys, who commanded at the battle of Chester A.D. 613, we read of a chief named Aircol; in the *Liber Landavensis* it occurs as that of a Prince of Dyved—Aircol Lawhir, son of Triphun; and the *Englynion Beddau Milwyr*, or verses on the graves of warriors, we read that Bet Airgwl in Dyved, i.e., the grave of Airgwl is in Dyved. (*Myv. Arch.*, i, 82, 168. *Lib. Landav.*, 354, 365, 369, 370.) Moreover, Mr. Wright is involved in this further difficulty. The poet says, that "the sod of Ercal covers the ashes of brave men;" but cremation was not practised after the Norman conquest, neither were men buried under tumuli. He has endeavoured to evade the force of this objection by saying that the barrow was probably Roman; but he thereby destroys his own argument; and further, there must have been two Roman barrows, and both misnamed: for there are two Ercals in Shropshire—High Ercal and Child's Ercal. Here, again, Mr. Wright misses the mark.

The next objection is to the name "Frank," where the poet says, "The Frank would not have a word of peace from the mouth of Caranmael." These Franks, says Mr. Wright, were the Frenchmen or Anglo-Normans. This passage has always occasioned doubts as to the antiquity of this verse; but it is by no means so assailable as it seems. The Franks and Saxons in their early incursions were always in alliance. Carausius, it will be found, was appointed to defend the coast of Britain from the attacks of both; and when he usurped the empire of Britain, he took them into his service. He reigned chiefly by the help of Frankish warriors. (Lapenberg, *History of England*, i, 45.) Again, his successor, Allectus, availed himself largely of these allies, as we learn from Eumenius' address to Constantius:

"Such, invincible Cæsar, was the consent of the immortal gods upon your achievements, that your destruction of the enemy, and especially of those of them who were Franks, became most signal and complete; for when those of your soldiers, who had been separated by a fog from the others, arrived at the town of London, they put to death in the streets of that city a large number of that mercenary multitude, who had fled thither from the battle, and hoped to escape and bear with them the plunder of that city."

The defeat of Allectus took place in the West, probably at *Campus Electi*, or Maesaleg in Monmouthshire. Would it be an absurdity to suppose that some of them fled northward and settled themselves on the Welsh border? Half a century later, namely in 364, we find that the Franks and Saxons infested the coast of Gaul, (Ammian. Marcellin. xxvii, 8), and probably of Britain also. If they did this during the Roman occupation, would they be less likely to do so when the legions were withdrawn? As they had been in alliance with the Saxons up

to that time, would they not be likely to participate with them in the conquest of Britain? Lappenberg thinks they did. "Of the participation of the Franks there exists some, though not sufficiently specific accounts; the same may be observed of the Longobards. Little doubt can, however, be entertained regarding either the one or the other, as we elsewhere, in similar undertakings, find Saxons united with Franks and Longobards." (*History of England*, i, 99). As a necessary consequence, the earlier settlers would be forced westwards, and we accordingly ought not to be surprised to find Franks on the Welsh border. That there was such a settlement in Shropshire is all but certain; for do we not find even now a Franktown—an English Frankton and a Welsh Frankton—in the very district to which the Elegy of Cynddylan refers. The occurrence of the name Frank, indicates an unsuspected historic fact—it is not a reason for denying the antiquity of the poem.

Mr. Wright then goes on to produce what he terms "a still stronger proof of the ignorance of the writer" of this Elegy. This proof consists of a series of assertions: that the writer knew there was the remains of a large town to the south of the Tern; that he did not know its proper designation; and that he invented for it a name derived from that of the Tern. Mr. Wright does not appear to have felt that this latter supposition creates two difficulties, which he ought to have explained away. As Uriconium is on the banks of the Severn, would not the author of the poem have named it Havren rather than Tren—the latter river being further from it, in fact, half a mile away? And again, as the name of the smaller and most distant river was, in the fifteenth century, Tern, and not Tren, why should he have transposed the *r*, and given it a name which really at that time was not the name of the smaller stream? But let that pass. Mr. Wright has here fallen into three errors; for it so happens that the poet did know Uriconium under its proper designation; that he names Tren as a distinct and different town; and that he locates it to the north and west of the Tern, and not half a mile southward. He gives us to understand that the enemy who destroyed Tren *crossed*, or came through, the Tern; evidently from the east.

Here then, the critic, so far from convicting the poet of ignorance, has only exhibited his own mistakes. He has, moreover, missed a conclusive argument in favour of his own view of the date of the destruction of Uriconium; for not only did the poet know this Roman town by its proper designation, but he also bears distinct testimony to the fact that it was then a ruin—that in the first half of the seventh century Uriconium was a city of the past. It is singular that so significant a verse as the following should have been overlooked:

"Neür Syllais o Ddinlle Vrecon
Freuer werydre
Hiraeth am dammorth brodyrde."

Have I not gazed from the site of the city of Wrecon
Upon the lands of Freuer,
With sorrow for brotherly support.

The expression here used is striking. Uriconium to the poet was not an existing city—not a high placed city as Mr. Owen renders the word—but a *lle din* or *Din-lle*, a place where a city had been; and its fitness as a station for viewing the surrounding country, is well illustrated by the impression produced upon the mind of a recent writer, who visited it before the excavation thereof by Mr. Wright. "If curious to examine a relic of antiquity, you would have pronounced it to be a relic of imperial Rome, and perhaps have sought for other traces. Though not on a hill, you would have been struck by sight of the extensive prospect which the spot commands." (Walter White, *All Round the Wrekin*, p. 150.) We conclude then, that to the poet Tren and Uriconium were two distinct places; that Uriconium was then a ruin—simply the site of a city; and that for anything that appears to the contrary, the poet might have been Llwarch Hen. Mr. Morris and Dr. Guest have also fallen into the same error in identifying Tren and Uriconium; but as my quarrel is not with them, it will suffice for me to refute Mr. Wright. I may, however, observe, in reply to Dr. Guest, that the poem does not warrant the assumption, that the town of Tren was the capital of the district—that was Pengwern, *i.e.* Shrewsbury. Whether the village of Tern denotes its site may appropriately form a subject for inquiry.

One other argument has to be answered, that which is founded on the reference to "Eglwysau Bassa." Here he quotes Mr. Eytton, and says that Bassa is an Anglo-Saxon name, that Bassa's church was an Anglo-Saxon foundation; and that, as Christianity was only established in Mercia in the year 655, this church could not have existed within a hundred years after the period at which Llywarch Hen is supposed to have written. The force of this objection, that Baschurch cannot be earlier than 655, rests entirely upon the words which I have italicised. Now what are the facts? In the year 633, Edwin of Northumbria was defeated and killed by Penda and Cadwallon. Llywarch Hen sang the Elegy of Cadwallon, who was killed in 635; and the old bard may have lived on even to A.D. 655. The argument, therefore, is not a very formidable one; but, futile as it is, it is urged with rather more emphasis than the facts appear to warrant. Bassa may be a Saxon name, for it occurs *once* in the *Annals of Mercia*; just as Llewelyn Davies would be an English name, because it is that of a clergyman living in London. But to a candid mind, the single occurrence of very distinctive names would rather be held to indicate a foreign origin. Again, the argument from the date when the Mercians became Christians is both overstrained and irrelevant. The Mercians may have been Christians before, though their kings were not; just as there were Christians before Constantine. There was also a speciality connected with Baschurch. It was a *protected* church in a Christian country: hence, if a Saxon church, it would have been founded before the accession of Wulfhere to the throne of Mercia, and would have been that of a refugee who had fled from Penda or Pybba, and sought the protection of Cyddylan; for it is during times of persecution that men become refugees. It was after the Edict of Nantes that the Huguenots fled to England; it was before the Act of Tolera-

tion that the Puritans fled to America. We are, therefore, to reckon backwards from 655, and not forward.

Thus much we might safely infer; but may we not mount a step higher? Who, then, could have been the founder of Baschurch? In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle we read thus: "A.D. 699.—This year King Egbert (of Kent) gave Reculver to Bass, the mass-priest, that he might build a minster thereon." This Bas, whom Gaimar's chronicle names Bas, may have been the "Bassus miles Æduini" who fled with Paulinus from Northumbria to Kent, on the death of Edwin in 633. Being the friend of Paulinus, he may have been, as the name indicates, a Roman or Italian, and may have come over with him in 601. As the missionaries soon after separated, and found independent spheres of labour,—Mellitus and Justus to the East Saxons and Rochester in 604, and Paulinus to the Northumbrians in 625,—so Bassus may have fixed himself on the Welsh border at an early period, and have emigrated northward to join Paulinus, after the fall of Cynddylan, and on the outbreak of hostilities between Edwin and Cadwallon. Bede's statement that Bassus was a soldier of Edwin's lacks the appearance of truth, and may be simply a conjecture, as it seems to be at variance with the statement of the *A. S. Chron.*; the Mercian Bassa may have been named in honour of the Italian; and as the latter was a church builder in his old age, so in his earlier years he may have been ambitious to found a Roman church on the Welsh border.

I have thus discussed the whole of Mr. Wright's objections; and, now perfectly satisfied that Marwnad Cynddylan was the work of Llywarch Hen, I will proceed to fix, if possible, the date of the death of the bards' protector, and of the destruction of Tren. It must have been after 577, for Caeawg the brother of Cynddylan, who was dead when the bard wrote, fought at the battle of Mannan in 584, survived that, and fell at Catteraeth in 603. (*Annals of Ulster*, a. 584, *Gododin*, line 38); and the statement that the lands of Brochwel had long been ravaged shows that the bard wrote after 613. I am aware that *Caeawg* is rendered by Davies (*Mythology of the Druids*), Ab Ithel, and Villemarqué, "adorned with a wreath;" but I am also aware that Probert treats it as a proper name; and I have no hesitation in asserting that he has exhibited a sounder judgment in so doing. Again, Rhys, apparently the son of Morial, fought at Catteraeth; Rhys, the son of Morial, was dead when Llywarch wrote; and, accordingly, Marwnad Cynddylan was written after 603. The battle of Catteraeth was fought between Ethelfrith of Northumbria and an allied force of Scots and Britons; there were two battles, in the first of which the Britons were victorious. Ethelfrith sent an offer of peace; his messenger was a Briton named Twrch; the offer was rejected; the Britons drank "clear mead" by torchlight, went drunk to battle next day, fell headlong off their horses, and lost the day. Twrch sided with the Angles from having been deprived of his lands by his countrymen—Aneurin thought unjustly (*Gododin*, line); and it was this Twrch who, coming to reclaim his patrimony, pierced Cynddylan through the head. This hostile visit may possibly have

taken place in 613, after the battle of Bangor, where Ethelfrith defeated Brockwel. A part of the resistance offered to Ethelfrith, after the slaughter of the monks, and which, according to Bede, caused a considerable loss of the Anglian forces, may have been that which is recorded by Llywarch Hen. At all events, this is the date I assign to the death of Cynddylan.

I fear that I have no suggestion of any real value to offer respecting the place called Fethan-leag; but in throwing out a new suggestion, there can be no great harm. Cæawlin, in 577, took three British towns, Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester, and slew three British princes, Conmail, Condidan, and Farinmael. The similarity of the two last names to Cynddylan and Caranmael has often been noticed, but they do not, I believe, denote the same persons. Farinmael is a name peculiar to the district of Gwent and Glamorgan: it occurs frequently in the *Liber Landavensis*, in the *Annales Cambriae*, a. 775, and Brut y Tywysogion a. 773. It occurs with slight variations, as Fernmail, Fermael, and Fernuail, and must be held to indicate that the men of Gwent opposed Cæawlin in 577. When he came a second time in 584, his course to Gloucester was probably clear of obstruction. Advancing from thence, did he go northward to Chester, or, reviving his quarrel with the men of Gwent, did he turn westward and make for Caerleon? Assuming him to have gone thus far, and the Britons to have retreated northwards, they would have led him to the hilly district, north east of Pontypool. Here is a place called Tre-Fethin. This name is certainly as old as the sixth century; and the place was so-called from Meuthi the preceptor of St. Cattwg. (See *Vita Cadoci* Cambro-British Saints, p. 27, *et seq.*) Again, there is a legendary account of a defeat of the Saxons on the Wye, about that time, and an implication that there was peace for 30 years after, probably from 584 to 613. (*Lib. Landav.* p. 384). These accounts may be harmonized if we assume that the battle at Fethan-leag was indecisive, and that this defeat was the cause why the Saxon leader "returned wrathful to his own." Cæawlin took many towns; a glance at a Romano-British map, shows there were many towns between the Severn and the Usk. Again, if we assume the Saxon chief to have followed the Via Julia Maritima beyond Cardiff, he would have come to LLAN-FEITHIN, the church and parish of Meuthi. Fethan-leag signifies, I believe, the *district* of Fethan, which assuming the identity of Fethan and Feithen or Veithin, would be equivalent to the parish of Llan-Veithin. There is also a church and district called Mathenni, named in the *Liber Landavensis*. Llan-Veithin was a celebrated academy in the sixth century, and is referred to in the Gododin. Compare, also, Mathern in Monmouthshire.

I offer these suggestions with some diffidence: it will be for Dr. Guest and others to determine whether they are of any value.

THOS. STEPHENS.

Oct. 17, 1863,

LOST CHURCHES IN WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Before the present generation of old men and women are removed, it would be as well to obtain from them such information as they may be able to furnish concerning the small churches which once existed in various parts of Wales. The following information I have been enabled to obtain from a resident in the parish of Clocaenog (Mr. Robert Pierce), who at my request kindly undertook to make some inquiries, the result of which I now give you.

John Williams of Glan Llyn, near Clawddnewydd, sixty-eight years of age, and son of a former parish clerk, remembered his father pointing out the ruins of the church to him. The walls were at that time two or three feet above the ground. His father at the same time pointed out a spot near the corner of the present plantation of Cefn Mawr, which he described as a sanctuary for criminals charged with lesser offences, who were free from arrest as long as they remained within the limits. The sanctuary belonged to the old church.

David Roberts of Tyn-y-Coed, Clocaenog, seventy-one years of age, knew the church for some years as standing near Cefn-fynydd. His grandfather and great-grandfather had lived in the neighbourhood, and he had heard them say (for he remembered his great-grandfather) that a small village stood near the church. He also confirmed John Williams's statement about the sanctuary. The mountain is now enclosed, and the walls removed; but the foundations may still be traced.

In Henllan parish, near Denbigh, were formerly four chapels or churches besides the present one, none of which are now standing, and about the sites of which I believe little is known. If any member residing in that district could furnish us with any information on the subject, he would oblige yours very obediently,

AN OLD MEMBER.

Oct. 30, 1863.

CILGERRAN CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have read with painful interest, in the last number of the *Arch. Camb.*, Mr. Vincent's account of the damage done to part of Cilgerran Castle by the operations of the slate quarriers. To any one who had witnessed the manner in which those quarries were worked, such an event cannot have caused surprise; but I confess to being astonished that the lessee of the Castle should either have not known of the imminence of the danger, or that he should have allowed the rock to be blasted away so close to the walls.

I recommend our active local Secretary to apply to the Government office of *Land Revenue*, Spring Gardens, London, and inquire there upon what conditions the Castle of Cilgerran, Pembroke, etc., are leased out. I rather think that the commissioners of *Woods and*

Forests would like to be informed about this case; and it is certain that the Hon. W. Howard, who is at the head of the Welsh branch of this Department, will receive such applications and answer questions with the greatest urbanity.

I am, Sir, etc.,

November 6th, 1863.

CAMBRENSIS.

ANCIENT MEASURES OF LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I should be glad of information concerning ancient measures of land known to have been used in Wales, and the equivalent of which may be accurately determined in measures of the present day. Much uncertainty prevails concerning the extent of the "Hide;" Ellis, in his *Introduction to Doomsday* making it equal to four virgates of twenty acres each, and Kemble, in his *England under the Saxons*, estimating it at only what one man with a team of two oxen could plough and cultivate in a year, or thirty acres. Light may possibly be thrown upon this by comparing the measures specified in ancient grants, charters, etc., with the dimensions of the same lands as known at the present day.

The subject of ancient Welsh weights and measures has not yet been taken up and worked out as it deserves. If some of our members would collect information about them, each in his own neighbourhood, and print them in the journal of the Association, it would be desirable.

I am, Sir,

Dec. 1, 1863.

AN ANTIQUARY.

EARLY BRETON INCISED SLABS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Important discoveries have been lately made among the remarkable monuments of Lokmariaker in the Morhiban Britany, and indications of further successful researches exist. This remarkable circumstance is, I believe, owing to the successful diligence of a distinguished member of the Irish Bar, and of the Irish Royal Academy, who spent some days this autumn in examining a well-known sepulchral chamber, but which was not known until his discovery to contain any sculptures, except a small figure on the slab at the head of the chamber. He has found that several slabs contained the same curious figures, not unlike in general appearance, though certainly distinct from, those of the well-known chamber of Gafrynys. Excavations in the tumulus opposite the one connected with the dolmen mentioned have been since made,—we believe at his suggestions, and a similar incised slab has already been discovered. An account of this gentleman's discoveries has been laid before the Royal Irish Academy. The remarkable feature in these new discoveries is the frequent repetition of Celts in handles. Accurate representations of all these Breton incised slabs is a desideratum yet to be supplied.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Dec. 2, 1863.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 79.—**RUTHIN.**—From Symonds' Diary, p. 256, we learn that the old chancel of Ruthin Church was standing in 1645; but of the period of its destruction no record was known to exist. However, in pulling down the old Town Hall in the Market Place, various portions of a Church have been discovered amid the foundation stones, and elsewhere embedded in the walls, the mouldings of which clearly are of the original date of the Church. This building was erected in 1663. The destruction, therefore, of the chancel must be fixed between the two dates. During the troubles of the rebellion this part of the building had probably fallen into ruin, and no doubt furnished the principal materials in building the Town Hall—these being partly limestone and partly sandstone, mixed up together in a very promiscuous manner.

A MEMBER.

Query 133.—**WELSH COINS.**—Is mention made in any Grants or Charters referring to Wales, and dated previously to A.D. 1282, of sums to be paid, and estimated in any given number of coins? If so, what coins are specified: *solidi, libræ, &c.*?

A MEMBER.

Reviews.

MESSEHWE: ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUNIC LITERATURE OF SCANDINAVIA, ETC. By J. M. MITCHELL, F.R.S.A., etc. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1863. J. Russell Smith.

ALTHOUGH no Runic inscriptions or monuments have hitherto been discovered in Wales, yet we conceive the subject of this volume to be anything but foreign to our national antiquities. It relates to certain relics, monuments, and traces of those northern rovers who, under the name of "Black Pagans," are often mentioned in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, and who inflicted much suffering on our coasts during their repeated incursions. It refers to memorials of men who made their presence felt among us down probably to the twelfth century; and who, if we mistake not, have left many camps or strongholds upon the headlands of our western and southern coasts. Had our learned friend, the Rev. H. Hay Knight, been alive, we should probably have been favoured with the publication of that learned paper on the Danes, or Northmen, in Glamorganshire, which he read at the Monmouth Meeting; and, out of such a volume as that now before us, he would have culled many an illustration of the results, at which he had independently arrived. As it is, however, we think that members should take notice of works of this nature, specially of the volume in question; and further, that our Association should continue to cultivate amicable intercourse with our learned brethren of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen.

We have said that no Runic inscriptions have hitherto been disco-

vered in Wales; but, after the unexpected occurrence of so many Oghamic inscriptions, and when it is known that Runes exist in the Isle of Man, it is hardly too much to expect that some may be found even on Cambrian soil,—whereon, in fact, traces of Danish inroads may be made out. It is not improbable that in Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Glamorganshire,—districts recorded to have been formerly ravaged by northern rovers,—stones or chambered mounds such as Mesehowe may yet be discovered, presenting Runic characters, and commemorating the names of piratical visitants: not but that many of the landings attributed to Northmen may very well have been made by the Irish; still, possessing as we do, so many mentions of northern ravages, it is a legitimate subject for Welsh antiquaries to look out for Runic remains.

A most elaborate account of Mesehowe has been already published by Mr. Farrar, at whose expense all the excavations were carried on. This is a work well known to archæologists; and it will be found noticed by the British Archæological Association. Mr. Mitchell does not profess, in his volume, to supersede the labours of his predecessor, but chiefly gives himself to a careful account of the inscriptions and of their contemporary history.

For the information, however, of those members of our Association who may not have had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Farrar's work, it may be well to state that Mesehowe is a chambered mound in Orkney, of great size, in admirable preservation, and bearing inside, on its stones, a considerable number of Runic inscriptions. These, from their nature, seem to have been made by Northmen who from time to time have sheltered themselves, or have even dwelt within the chambers of this mound. The dimensions of this mound will be found recorded in the following passage:

"The height of the mound is 36 feet; the height of the inner building, formed of the large or Cyclopean stones, about 16 feet, and this was covered with flat or large ashlar stones, apparently to the height of about 8 feet more, immediately above the top. This covering of smaller or ashlar stones increased in thickness down to the base of the building, where the thickness appears to be about 20 feet, forming a strong protection against any attack from without; but the strongest proof that the interior was used for the security of its inhabitants, is the ingenious construction of the entrance. In Mr. Farrar's elegant illustrated work on the excavations in Orkney, which has been already referred to, we are informed that the entrance, for the distance of 22½ feet, was only 2 feet 4 inches square, admitting only one person at a time, in a crouching manner; the passage then enlarges to 3½ feet in width, and 4 feet 4 inches in height. At the commencement of this enlarged passage there is a triangular recess in the wall, about 2 feet deep and 3½ feet in height and width; and opposite to it is a stone of equal size to the entrance of the enlarged passage, which could have been pushed into the opening to prevent access. But this is not all. The enlarged passage of 26 feet in length had been formed by four entire blocks on the roof, sides, and floor; and further on becomes narrowed, by two upright slabs of stone, to 2 feet five inches, which slabs are 2 feet 4 inches in breadth. Between these slabs, from their form and position, we may suppose that there was another stone door or defence, the distance thence being 2 feet 10 inches to the main chamber. All these seem to prove that the object of the construc-

tion was to give the inmates the power to keep out intruders by force; because a few within could have, from the smallness or narrowness of the entrance, kept out any number attempting to force their way from without.

"We find that this passage was, from the entrance to the doorway at recess, 31 feet in length; ditto, from recess doorway to inner doorway, 26 feet; inner doorway to central chamber, 5 feet: making the entire length of passage 62 feet. But great additional protection was obtained by the formidable fosse or ditch which surrounded the mound at the distance of about 112 feet from the outer cells, the width of which ditch is 40 feet; and it must have been of considerable depth, and therefore difficult to pass over, at the time it was formed,—even at the present time the depth is from 4 to 8 feet."

It is with much diffidence that we venture to dissent from Mr. Mitchell's opinion as to this mound, and, indeed, as to other similar ones, being intended for defence; and until better informed, we would, judging from the analogy of Irish and Welsh examples, refer such structures to the class of sepulchral memorials,—opened, rifled, desecrated, and at length used for shelter merely. We do not wish in this place to enter into controversy on the subject, especially since the only two chambered mounds hitherto known and proved to be such in Wales, have not yet been surveyed and described with sufficient accuracy. We would rather recommend members to look into the subject for themselves, to read Mr. Farrar's and Mr. Mitchell's books, and to keep their attention directed to future discoveries.

Mr. Mitchell quotes much northern history from Sagas, which throw light upon the predatory expeditions of the Vikings; and the quotations will repay perusal. What chiefly concerns us at the present time, is to direct attention to the inscriptions themselves, which we could have wished to illustrate with some of the author's excellent plates. These, however, being lithographic ones, a difficulty, that we have not been able to surmount, attends the matter.

The inscriptions, then, strike us as being chiefly the "short and simple annals" of seafaring men, bound in Orkney by stress of weather, or wrecked on its shores by storms. They are in good preservation, sufficiently legible, accompanied in two instances by the figure of a dragon and a "serpent-knot" (?), and in most cases extending right across the stones from edge to edge; differing in this respect from the ordinary kind of Oghamic inscriptions. The following are specimens:

"No. II.

THOLFR KOLBEINSSONR REEST RUNAR THESAR HAVA.

Tholfr Kolbainsson ríðsde víssi Runer (paa) Denne Hoi.

Tholfr Kolbainsson cut these Runes (on) this cave.

"No. III.

BRAH OH THANA.

Stranded herbed.

Wrecked, and near this.

"No. XIII.

O T O N M I R H T T O R B T I S T N I R A N O F R O T U N A E F T A E H A S E K E R E T A S N A M
T A H T R I E H T N E E T L E H T R O F L O U B I F R A V S M.

Et billigt Bøttis at Erekes prøvede at finde Torfin hans Broders Huus (eller Sted) man mente at N. O. til O. der var skjult Skat af stor Verdie ved Indgangen.

A willing record that Erekes tried to discover Torfon, his brother's house (or place). It was thought that N.E. by E. there was hidden treasure of great value at the entrance-door.

"No. XIX.

SIA HOUHR VAR FYRLATHIN HÆLAR
THEIR VORO HVATER SLIT VORO
UT NORTHR ER FIFOL HIT MIKEL
THALUR

Se Skibet var forladt,
og Skroget ligger der i Brændingerne
mod Nord er gjent Skat og mange
Daler

SIMON SIHBRO,
SIHRITH. INROINSÖ.

Simon Sigberg
Sigred. i Roinsö.

Behold the Ship was abandoned, and
the Hull lies there among the breakers.
To the North is hidden treasure, and many Dollars.
Simon Sigberg
Sigred. In Roinsö.

"No. XX.

LOTHBROG ARSYNAR HÆNAR
MÆN SÆM-THEIR VORO FYRASIR
IORSALA FABAR BRUTU ORKOU HLIF MIT SAILIAIARIS
LOFOIR HIR VAR FIFOL HKET MIKIL RÆIST
SÆLER SAIR FINA MATHA A THOGUSTH HIN MIKLA
OKONAKN BAR FYRAR HITH IS W. I. N.

Lothbrog Arsynar omhyggelige
Mænd som bare udnævnte til vore Forere.
Jerusalems farere som strandede paa Orkøys Klipper i Taage
ved Forsømmelse. Her var skjult Skatter, mange Hjedet, ridset
Sølv, fine Ornamentter, og meget Proviant.
Gjemme-Stedet ligger herfra mod W. til N.

Lothborg Arsynar (they are) careful
Men who were appointed our commanders.
Jerusalem leaders wrecked on the Orkney cliffs
In a mist slothfully.
Here was hidden treasure: many chains,
Cut silver, fine ornaments, and much fine stores.
The hidden place lies out from this W. by N.

"No. XXIV.

BAKITI UKR EIGT A IIIL.

Mørk taaget Veir, Skibet arbejder haardt....
Dark, misty Weather. Ship labouring hard....."

In commenting upon them Mr. Mitchell observes:

"In these inscriptions we find the following array of names: Thatir, Tholfr Kolbinsson Wimunt, Orkaison Thaimr, Skilts Imsir, Ingebjirg, Thor, Helkes, Thorer, Arthur, Totar Finla, Erekes, Torfinn, Harmunt, Minton, Arnfithr, Nilssen Sarmans, Simon Sigberg, Sigfreth, Lothbrog, Arsynar, Thrunk Wit, Dalk,—twenty-seven individuals who have been commemorated or referred to.

"The greatest number of these names are Scandinavian, others are evidently Teutonic, and some are probably Scottish or British."

"When we find that the inscriptions mention the localities where the

treasures were lost or concealed, we might be induced to question the propriety of giving such publicity to their positions; but it must be remembered that it is probable that only one or two of the best educated in each ship could write or read the Runic, and that there was a union of purpose in all such matters among the educated class of the vikings.

"It is evident, from some of the inscriptions, that when the most of these were written, the vikings were still in a state of darkness as to religion; and it is more than likely—nay, it is self-evident—that the wild habits of robbery and rapine which they pursued, could only be followed by those who were still in a state of heathenism."

The book, which is well and carefully printed, is illustrated with ten plates, one of them (the frontispiece) shewing silver ornaments, rings, etc., found in Orkney; and a body of notes is appended with a vocabulary of doubtful and difficult words,—all highly creditable to the taste and diligence of the learned author.

THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS. By D. W. NASH. 1 vol. 8vo.
London: 1863. J. Russell Smith.

ALTHOUGH Egyptian antiquities are not immediately connected with Welsh ones, yet there are some indirect analogies between them which ought not to be altogether neglected. For instance, we think that the question of early chambered mounds, of meini hirion, of tumuli, even of earth-banked stone-surrounded circles, may receive elucidation from researches connected with early monuments, whether in Lower or Upper Egypt, or even in Nubia and Abyssinia—in other words, that the early remains of the Coptic and Celtic tribes, though of apparently different families of mankind, may tend to illustrate each other. So, too, of their modes of interment and treatment of bodies: possibly too of their early arts and handiwork; and we are quite prepared to have new light, if only by way of comparison, thrown on our own remains in proportion as those of the interior of Africa come to be better explored and known. Our bronze weapons, and implements of the chase, our early rings, etc., may all find either counterparts (as, indeed, the latter class of articles has long since done) or even prototypes in Africa,—perhaps on the banks of the Nile. Welsh antiquaries, while avoiding the errors of their theorizing predecessors, will do well to keep their attention awake to the subject, and in the present instance not set down a book as foreign to their course of study merely because it treats of early Egyptian History, and of the building of the Pyramids.

We have the less hesitation in reviewing this work, because its author is so well known in our Association as having already published one of the most valuable and interesting works on Welsh literary antiquities that have hitherto appeared. We allude to his *Taliesin*, reviewed at some length in our pages several years ago. Mr. Nash performed the essential service of sifting the claims of early Welsh poems in a masterly manner: he applied to the question the processes of acute criticism: he reduced to proper dimensions the age and reputation of many a Bardic poem; he traced the origin of others to unsuspected sources; and he brought the whole subject within the limits of literary and historical probability. One especial benefit conferred

by him on the cause of Welsh historical literature was the signalization of that spirit of fraud and, we had almost said, of forgery, which existed at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present. He did not, it is true, pursue the subject far enough; but we hope that either Mr. Nash, or some other Celtic scholar, will take it up again and pursue it.

The author of the *Pharaoh of the Exodus*, while he does not exactly adopt all the arguments of the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, in his *Astronomy of the Ancients*, as to the supposed dates of Egyptian History and Egyptian Monuments, stands broadly on the ground that the extreme antiquity maintained by Bunsen, Lepsius, and the school of modern Egyptologists, is not capable of proof, and is even contrary to fair historical analysis. The larger portion of his work is occupied by a laborious discussion of Egyptian Chronology divided into four chapters, on the *Materials of Egyptian Chronology*; the *Chronological systems founded on the Egyptian Chronicle*; the *Historical and Astronomical Synchronisms*; and on *The Hyksos period and the Shepherd Kings of Egypt*. The last of these four chapters will prove the most interesting to the general reader; in it the author gives the opinions of all the most eminent writers on the subject; prefacing his inquiry with the statement, derived from the first three chapters, that "no system of Egyptian Chronology yet proposed is to be relied on;" but not giving his own opinion till the end of his fifth chapter, which treats of *The Egyptian Traditions of the Exodus*. He accepts the correctness of the Mosaic narration of the events; discusses all the collateral sources of information with great diligence; and then winds up his researches thus:—

"We are bound to conclude from the whole tenor of these family histories that the descent of Solomon from Judah was a matter perfectly capable of being ascertained, and that the writer of the Book of Kings, even if as late as the time of Ezra, had some better ground for his calculation that 480 years had elapsed between Solomon and the Exodus, than a mere arbitrary assumption of twelve generations of forty years each, which he must have known, in the case of the descent of the most venerated of the Hebrew monarchs, was an error patent on the face of all the historical documents, and which could not possibly have escaped detection.

"91. We observe also, that as far as can be gathered from the history contained in the Book of Judges, the measure of the period between the Exodus and Solomon must be estimated at more than 400 years; that the probable measure ranges between 440 and 480 years; the time allotted by the Hebrew text and the LXX. respectively. It seems very probable that the real number lay between these two; that the one authority has increased, and the other diminished the number, in order to convert it into the ordinary multiple of 40.

"If, then, we take the mean of the two numbers given by the Hebrew text of the 1 Kings and the LXX, that is, 460 years, and count back from the year of the Foundation of the Temple, B.C. 959, we arrive at the year B.C. 1444, for the date of the Hebrew Exodus.

"92. Now, it has been shown that the expulsion of the Shepherds as related by Manetho took place under the reign of Thothmes III, and that in accordance with the evidence afforded by the inscription on the Calendar fragment of Elephantine, this event must have taken place between the

years B.C. 1445 and 1431. This calculation of the date of the Shepherd Exodus is based on *Egyptian evidence only*, having no reference to the Hebrew narrative, or to any numbers contained in the Old Testament.

"The calculation which places the Hebrew Exodus at about the year B.C. 1444, is based entirely on *Hebrew evidence*, without reference to the Egyptian traditions, or the history of the Hyksos.

"Two perfectly distinct and independent chains of evidence, widely separated at one extremity, meet in a point—the migration of a foreign people from Egypt about the year B.C. 1445.

"THE EGYPTIAN EVIDENCE demonstrates an Exodus at that epoch, of a Shepherd people of foreign origin, who had been located in the Delta, and in, or in the neighbourhood of the city of Tanis or Zoan. This people, on departing from Egypt with all their cattle and possessions, settled in Palestine and built the city of Jerusalem.

"THE HEBREW EVIDENCE demonstrates the Exodus from Egypt at the same epoch, of the children of Israel, a shepherd people of foreign origin, located in the Delta, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Tanis, or 'the field of Zoan,' who, with all their cattle and possessions, departed from Egypt, and finally settled in Palestine, and built the city of Jerusalem.

"93. It is impossible to doubt that these are one and the same event, the remembrance of which has been preserved alike in Egyptian and in Hebrew tradition, and that the expulsion of the Hyksos related by Manetho, is the Egyptian history of the Exodus of the Hebrews, related by the writer of the Book of Exodus, and that the true date of this event is about B.C. 1445."

Our space, and the nature of the researches carried on by our Association, necessarily preclude us from going into any lengthened detail of Mr. Nash's reasonings: much more from any discussion of them by ourselves. It is sufficient for our purpose to point out to readers where so much valuable historical controversy may be found. In the same manner we must refrain from doing more with regard to the last chapter in the book, on *The date of the Builder of the Great Pyramid*, than saying that the author does not come to any more positive conclusion of his own than what may be gathered from the following passage:—

"41. If the epoch of the Great Pyramid may with truth be ascribed to the twenty-fourth century before the Christian era, we find that it is about a century later than this epoch, that the commencement of the great Chaldean empire, which was the first paramount power in western Asia, has been fixed by the latest researches. 'About the year B.C. 2234, the Cushite inhabitants of Southern Babylonia, who were of cognate race with the primitive colonists both of Arabia and the African Ethiopia, may be supposed to have first risen into importance. All the traditions of Babylonia and Assyria point to a connection in very early times between Ethiopia, southern Arabia, and the cities on the Lower Euphrates. In the Biblical genealogies, Cush and Mizraim were brothers, while from the former sprang Nimrod, the eponym of the Chaldean races. The names, indeed, of the other sons of Cush seem to mark the line of colonization along the southern and eastern shores of the Arabian peninsula, from the Red Sea to the mouth of the Euphrates.' It may be that it is to these Ethiopian Hamites, the sons of Cush, the Mesopotamian tribes, of whom not long after the epoch of the building of the Great Pyramid, shook off the yoke of the Zoroastrian Medes and established a Chaldean dynasty on the Lower Euphrates, that we are to look for the origin of those great sovereigns and conquerors of Lower Egypt, the early

Pyramid-building dynasties, whose power was supplanted upon the borders of the Nile by the native Theban race of Upper Egypt. If, as Professor Rawlinson suggests, the Ethiopian Meroe was the original seat of these Babylonian Cushites, whose deified hero, worshipped under the names of Nergal and Nimroud as the god of hunting and of war, had the earlier and true Cushite appellation of Mirikh, the vernacular name of Meroe, and that still given by the Arabs to the planet Mars; we may imagine that the ancient tradition of Menes and his Thinite race descending from Upper Egypt to found the city of Memphis and take possession of the Delta of the Nile, may have an obscure reference to the foundation of an empire in Lower Egypt, by a race who added to the local animal worship of the ancient tribes of the Nile valley, the planetary mythology and the adoration of the celestial hosts.

"But we obtain from the Egyptian monuments no distinct evidence as to this fusion of mythologic opinions, nor can we trace the point in time when the Isis-Osiris myth was superadded to the animal worship of the African Egyptian tribes; on the contrary, the monumental evidence at the highest point to which it reaches, demonstrates that the fusion of these mythologies had already been effected in times which at present remain beyond the domain of history."

The last pages give a fair summary of the main points ascertained by Mr. Nash. We quote them textually, and recommend this learned work for careful perusal.

"The only hope of a further knowledge of this remote period of the Pyramid-building kings, lies in the discovery of the written legendary history of Egypt, of an age anterior to the corruption of the stream of Egyptian thought by the influx of Greek ideas; legends which may now lie hidden in the untranslated papyri preserved in European museums.

"43. In the meantime we may venture to assert that the discovery of the true Egyptian chronological method, which is the principal result of the foregoing investigation of Egyptian chronology, viz. the ancient Egyptian practice of placing the æra of Menes and the commencement of Egyptian history at the commencement of a Sothic cycle, renders necessary the reconstruction of those modern systems of Egyptian chronology which are founded on the opinion that the æra of Menes is a true starting-point for Egyptian chronology.

"44. The reduction of the Hyksos period of Manetho from a doubtful and unhistorical period of unknown duration, to a measure of two and a half centuries, filled up by the names of historical kings, connects the history of the kings of the eighteenth dynasty with that of the Sesortasides, in a more clear and satisfactory manner than has hitherto been possible; while the history of the intervening period, on the supposition that the Shepherd kings were not a race of foreign conquerors of disputed origin, but a dynasty of native Egyptians, is relieved of a multitude of difficulties which have stood in the way of a reasonable explanation of the history of this obscure period.

"45. The identification of the Shepherd people expelled from Egypt by Thothmes III, with the children of Israel, though by no means new, has been facilitated by the disentanglement of the Hyksos traditions of Manetho and the separation of the conquest of Avaris by Aahmes from the expulsion of the Shepherds by Thothmes III; while the fact that the Hebrew Exodus took place in the reign of this monarch, may now, it is hoped, be considered definitively established."

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXXVIII.—APRIL, 1864.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PARISH REGISTERS OF PRESTEIGN.

(Read at Kington.)

THE keeping of registers of births, deaths, and marriages, was enjoined, as is well known, by Cromwell, Henry the Eighth's minister, as early as 1538; but they were not kept in country parishes until the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth; and it is rarely that they are met with in so complete a state, or from so early a period, as in the case of the registers of Presteign. Old parish registers can scarcely ever fail, however remote and generally unknown the parish may be, to yield some matters of interest to the antiquary, although the subjects must necessarily be modern compared with the topics usually discussed at these meetings. I shall confine the present attempt at the illustration of the parish registers of Presteign to two points,—the plague or pestilence, and the movements of Charles I during the civil war.

The pestilence ravaged Presteign at least at three periods subsequent to the commencement of the registers, namely in the years 1593, 1610, and 1636-1637. A modern writer has well observed,—“The terms ‘pest,’ ‘pestilence,’ and ‘plague,’ were long employed in Great Britain, as were the corresponding terms in other languages, both in ancient and modern times, to denote simply a disease attacking a great number of persons

simultaneously and in succession, and destroying a large proportion of those whom it attacked: in short, a widely diffused and malignant epidemic. At the present day these terms are restricted to signify a particular form of disease of frequent occurrence in the countries bordering on the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Archipelago, but occasionally appearing also in countries more or less remote from those regions."¹

So uncertain is the evidence as to the precise character of these epidemics, that before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1819, many witnesses expressed a strong opinion that the plague in London, of 1665, was really not that disease, although the better opinion seems to be that it was. Of the nature of the disease which prevailed at Presteign in the above years (1593, 1610, and 1636-7), we are necessarily in the dark. Some one who has examined the registers, apparently in the seventeenth century, has simply noted the above as "*anni pestiferi et lethales*." Although we have no direct evidence, in the registers, of pestilence before 1593, we have a record of Presteign being subject, in 1551 (ten years before the earliest entries in the Register) to the pestilence known as "the sweating sickness."

Dr. Caius, who lived in the sixteenth century, and of whom Sir Henry Ellis speaks² as "one of the most learned and most rational physicians of his day," wrote two treatises upon this disorder,—one in Latin and the other in English; and he gives the following account of the progress of the disorder through the country in 1551:

"The fifth [sixth] time of this fearful ephamera is this: in the year MDLI of oure Lorde, and the fifth yeare of oure soveraigne Edwarde the Sixthe, beginning at Shrewesbury the middest of April, proceeding with greatest mortalitie to Ludlowe, *Prestene*, and other places in Wales; then to West Chester, Coventre, Oxenforde, and townes in the southe, and such as were in and about the way to London, whither it came notablie the seventh of July, and there continuing sore with the losse of CLXI from the ix day until the xvi day. From that it abated until the

¹ *Encycl. Brit.* 8th ed. I—N—T.

² Ellis's *Letters*, 1st Series, vol i, p. 296.

xxx day of the same, with the loss of CLXII more. Then ceasing there, it went from thence through all the eastern parts of Englande into the northe, until the end of Auguste, at which tyme it diminished, and at the end of Septembre it fully ceased."¹

This disease was called by the learned and foreigners "sudor Britannicus," and by the common people of the country "the sweat," or "new acquaintance." It is an odd circumstance that the cholera, on its first appearance, was nicknamed by the country people "the new delight."

The sweating sickness made its first appearance in England in 1483, in the army of Henry VII, after his landing at Milford Haven. It appeared again, raging chiefly in the summer, in 1485, in 1506, in 1517, in 1528, and, according to Sir Henry Ellis, for the last time in 1551. In 1517 it was so violent as sometimes to prove fatal in three hours. It more commonly killed those who were seized with it in seven or eight hours. Those who survived twenty-four hours generally recovered. The symptoms are described as alarming from the first moment,—such as burning heat, excessive sickness, headache, delirium, unquenchable thirst, vehement pulse, and labouring breath. Old people, children, and the poor, were least subject to its attacks. The state of unfortunate patients suffering from the particular symptom which gave its name to the disease, may be imagined from the following anecdote related in the "merrie tales of Skelton," poet laureate to Henry VIII. It is entitled "How Skelton drest the Kendal Man in the Sweat Time":

"On a time Skelton rode from Oxford to London with a Kendal man, and at Uxbridge they baited. The Kendal man laid his cap upon the board in the hall, and he went to serve his horse. Skelton took the Kendal man's cap, and put betwixt the lining of it and the utter [outer] side a dish of butter; and when the Kendal man had drest his horse, he did come in to dinner, and did put on his cap (that time the sweating sickness

¹ See the English Treatise. 12mo. London, 1552.

was in all England). At the last, when the butter had take heate of the Kendal man's head, it did begin to run over his face and about his cheeks. Skelton said, 'Sir, you sweat sore; beware that you have not the sweating sickness.' The Kendal man sayd, 'By the mass Ise wrang! I bus goe tyll bed.' Skelton said, 'I am skilled in physick, and specially in the sweating sickness, that I will warrant any man.' 'In good faith,' said the Kendal man, 'do see, and I'll pay for your shott to London.' Then did Skelton get a kerchief, and said, 'I will bring you a bed,' which was done. Skelton caused the cap to be sod in hot lee, and dried it. In the morning they rode merrily to London." (*Skelton's Works*, by Dyce, vol. i, p. 57.)

Returning to the parish Registers, I proceed to notice the extent of the suffering of the inhabitants from the plague or pestilence in 1593, which we are enabled to ascertain in consequence of the letter "p" being placed opposite to the name. The disease broke out in the month of May in that year. Johan, wife of Lewis ap who was buried on the 10th of May, was the first victim. The infectious character of the disease is evidenced by the next entries of deaths from it. Richard, the son of John Tozer (?), was buried on the 16th; and on the following day, Catherine, another child of the same person. On the 18th, Johan, the wife of David ap Morys, was buried; and on June 1st, Daniel ap Morys. The total number of burials in May was eight, four of them victims of the pestilence. In June the total was twenty-two, of which fourteen have the fatal "p" affixed to their names. The disease now made fearful progress, evidently with the hotter weather. The burials in July were a hundred and fifteen, of which a hundred and fourteen are attributed to the pestilence. So rapid was the increase, that from the middle of July the Register gives merely the name of the person buried, omitting the name of the husband in the case of a wife, and of the father in that of a child. In August the mortality rose still higher. Of a hundred and forty-nine burials, all but one were of persons who died from the pestilence. The greatest number buried in one day, in August, was ten; on July 21st, the number was twelve. With the

cooler weather of September the deaths decreased to fifty, of which all but one were from pestilence. In October the deaths were eleven, all from the pestilence; in November four, all of the pestilence; in December six, four of the pestilence; in January 1594, three burials, neither having the "p" affixed; in February six, two of the pestilence, being the last on this occasion.

To form a correct notion of the effect of this destruction of life on the general population of the place, it is of course essential to ascertain the ordinary rate of mortality about the same time. If the entries are to be depended on, the mortality fluctuated very considerably; indicating probably the occasional occurrence of pestilence or other epidemics, although not so denoted by the entries. The total number of burials in 1561, the first year of the Registers (and within ten years of the outbreak of the sweating sickness at Presteign of 1551, as recorded by Dr. Caius), was twenty-one; in 1563, twenty; in 1565, forty-seven. The entries for 1567-8 are lost; but in 1569 we find seventy burials; and in 1570, fifty; in 1571, forty-two; and in 1572, thirty-seven. For the next seven years the entries are lost or imperfect. In 1579 the burials were forty-eight; in 1580, seventy-seven; in 1581, forty-one; in 1582, thirty; in 1583, thirty; in 1584, twenty-seven; in 1585, fifty-five; in 1586, seventy-five; in 1587, a hundred and forty-seven; in 1548, forty-seven; in 1589, forty-eight; in 1590, fifty-three. In each of the two years immediately preceding the pestilence of 1593, the burials were thirty-eight. The total number of burials in 1593 was three hundred and eighty-three, of which three hundred and fifty-two were of the pestilence; while in the two subsequent years of 1594 and 1595 the burials were thirty-nine and forty-seven respectively.

Another perhaps more interesting question generally connected with these investigations, is, what proportion did the population of Presteign, in the sixteenth century, bear to its present population? For by ascertaining the facts in particular places, we get the data for more

goreu a gaid yn holl Gymru ac a ddodes gadeiriau iddynt a chynadl gorchestion herwydd defawd gwleddau y brenin Arthur, ac yn y wledd honno y dodes ef iddynt ddefodau, a breiniau, a rhoddion anrhydeddus, ac au gollynges yn obredig o roddion ac yn freiniedig o anrhydedd bob un ar ddychwel ir lle yr henyw, ac yn y wledd honno y gwelas Owain ab Cadwgawn Nest ferch Rhys ab Tewdwr yr honn oedd gwraig Gerallt rhaglofydd castell Penfro ac ai serchawdd yn ddirfawr rhag ei thecced o bryd a gwedd, a bonheddicced ei moes; ac ym mhen ychydig efe a gynhullawdd attaw gyfeillion ac a weithiawdd o'u cyfnerth oni chafas ffordd i'r castell a dwyn Nest o drais ac anfodd, ac i Bowys a hi, ac ai cadwawdd yno er a wnelai ei dad a'r brenin Harri er ei ddarwedd i roddi'r wraig yn ei hol i Gerallt, ac yn gweled hynny, y brenin a gyffroes bendefigion Powys yn erbyn Owain, a hwy ai hymlidiasant oi wlad, a hefyd ymlid Cadwgawn ei dad oi gyfoeth a diffeithiaw ei diroedd oni orfu arnaw efe ai fab Owain ffoi i'r Werddon.

OED CRIST 1108, daeth Cadwgawn yn ol o'r Werddon ac a ddodes ei hun yn nawdd y brenin, ac a ddangoses nad oedd iddaw a wnelai yng ngwaith ei fab Owain, yna heddychu a'r brenin er canpunt a chael meddiant ar ei gyfoeth. Cyn pen blwyddyn daeth Owain o'r Werddon i Bowys ac a wnaeth ei ymgais er heddychu a'r brenin ac nis gallei, yna cymmodi a wna i ef a Madawc ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn, lle' dd oedd cas a gelyniaeth ryngthunt o'r blaen, ac ymdynghedu y naill a'r llall, ac yna diffeithiaw'r wlad a drygu ffordd y cerddynt, ac nid oedd o gar na chyngor a gai amgen arnynt.

OED CRIST 1109, y prynawdd Iorwerth ab Bleddyn ac oedd wedi bod yn hir yng ngharchar ei ryddydd ai gyfoeth er trichanpunt, a gwedi dyfod iddei gyfoeth ymlid Owain a Madawc oi wlad a orug, a ffoi a wnaethant i Geredigion a Dyfed gan ddrygu ag eitha gallu lle' dd elynt, a dwyn y cyfan o'u hanraith i dir Iorwerth, ac ym mhen ychydig y

mental minstrels to be obtained in Wales, and placed chairs for them, and emulatory productions, according to the custom of the feasts of King Arthur; and at that feast he gave to them customs, privileges, and honourable gifts, and dismissed them with donatory rewards and honourable privileges to each on his departure to the place of his abode. And at that feast, Owain, son of Cadwgawn, saw Nest, daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, the wife of Gerald, the steward of the castle of Pembroke, and loved her greatly for the beauty of her aspect and form, and the gentle bearing of her manners; and in a short space of time he collected companions, and by their assistance he laboured until he obtained admission into the castle, and carried off Nest by violence, and against her will, to Powys, and kept her there notwithstanding all his father and King Henry could do to persuade him to restore his wife to Gerald. The king, seeing that, incited the chieftains of Powys against Owain, who expelled him from the country, and likewise expelled Cadwgawn, his father, from his territory, and devastated his lands until he was obliged, with his son Owain, to flee to Ireland.

A.D. 1108.—Cadwgawn came back from Ireland, and put himself under the king's safety, and represented to him that he was not concerned in the deed of his son Owain. Then he made his peace with the king for a hundred pounds, and had possession of his territory. Before the end of the year Owain came from Ireland to Powys, and endeavoured to make his peace with the king, but could not. Then he became reconciled with Madog, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, between whom there was hatred and enmity before; and they made a mutual compact. Then they ravaged the country, and committed depredations in their progress, and neither relative nor counsel could induce them to do otherwise.

A.D. 1109.—Iorwerth, son of Bleddyn, who had been a long time in prison, purchased his freedom and territory for three hundred pounds; and after coming to his territory, he expelled Owain and Madog from his country, who fled to Ceredigion and Dyved, doing the utmost mischief in their power in their progress, and carried the whole of their spoil

lladdasant rai o swyddogion y brenin, ac achaws hynny y digiawdd y brenin yn fawr wrth Gadwgawn nas gwrthladdei ei fab Owain, a dwyn oddiarnaw ei gyfoeth, a gwahardd ei wlad iddaw, a'r cyfoeth ei roddi i Gilbert ab Rhiccart, a chynnal Cadwgawn yn anrhydeddus yn Llundain heb ei ddodi yng ngharchar, ac nas caffai mewn modd na mesur o'r byd fyned yn ol i Gymru.

Ymhen ychydig wedi hynny daeth Madawc ab Rhirid o'r Werddon i Gymru a chydag ef ysgymyniaid o wyr Gwyddelig, ac ym Mhowys y cyttrefasant yng nghyfoeth Iorwerth ei ewythr, a phan wybu Iorwerth hynny, ymlid Madawc ai wyr oni orfu arnynt ymguddiaw mewn creigiau gogofawg, a Llywarch ab Trahaearn a gasäai Iorwerth a ymunawdd a hwynt, ac hwy a wiliasant ar Iorwerth lle ai cawsant mewn ty car iddaw yng nghaer Einion ac a ddaethant am ei benn ac ai lladdasant, ac a losgasant y ty a phob peth ynddaw, a phan glybu Henri frenin hynny, rhoddi Powys i Gadwgawn ai ddodi yn ei wlad ai gyfoeth, ac anfon at Owain i'r Werddon ac ymheddychu ac ef dan ammod iddaw draddodi Madawc ai wyr yn ei ewyllys ef fal y gwnelai gyfraith arnynt, a phan ddealles Fadawc hynny dychymmig brad yn erbyn Cadwgawn, ac ym mhen ychydig dyfod yn ddiarwybod am ei benn ai ladd yn annhrugarawc, yna ydd aeth Owain at y brenin ac a brynes ei dir ai gyfoeth ganthaw er gwerth canpunt, yn ychen a meirch, yna Madawc a gafas heddwch y brenin er gwerth, ac a gafas ei dir ai gyfoeth er gwerth canpunt yn arian.

OED CRIST 1110, daliwyd Madawc ab Rhirid gan Maredydd ab Bleddyn, ac a rodded i Owain ab Cadwgawn yr hwn a dynnawdd ei lygaid ef ac ai gollynges yn rydd, eithr ei gyfoeth ef y dug Owain a Maredydd yn rannedig ryngddynt.

Ynghylch hynn o amser y bu farw Rhobert ab Amon yn ei gastell yn Newsbri o lwyr wallgof aruthrawl, yna'r brenin a roddes ferch Rhobert a elwid Mabli iddei fab Rhobert a gafas ef yn ordderchfab o Nest ferch Rhys ab Tewdwr, un a fu wedi hynny yn wraig Gerallt o gastell Penfro, a'r

to Iorwerth's land ; and a short time after they killed some of the king's officers, on which account the king was greatly enraged against Cadwgawn, because he did not oppose his son Owain, and took his territory from him, and forbad him his country. The territory was bestowed on Gilbert, son of Richard ; and Cadwgawn was honourably entertained in London, without being put into prison, but was not allowed on any account to go back to Wales.

A short time after, Madog, son of Rhirid, came from Ireland to Wales with some outlaw Irishmen, and took up his abode in the territory of his uncle Iorwerth ; and when Iorwerth knew that, he harassed him so that he was obliged to hide in rocky caves ; and Llywarch, son of Trahaearn, who hated Iorwerth, confederated with them, and they watched Iorwerth, and discovered him in the house of a relation of his at Caer Einion, when they came upon him and killed him, and burnt the house and every thing within it ; and when King Henry heard that, he gave Powys to Cadwgawn, and placed him in his country and territory, and sent to Owain in Ireland, and made peace with him on condition that he delivered Madog and his men to his disposal, to be dealt with according to law ; and when Madog understood that, he projected treachery against Cadwgawn, and shortly came upon him unawares, and mercilessly killed him there. Then Owain went to the king, and purchased his land and territory from him for the value of a hundred pounds in oxen and horses. Then Madog procured peace from the king by purchase, and obtained his land and territory for the value of a hundred pounds in money.

A.D. 1110.—Madog, son of Rhirid, was taken by Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, and given to Owain, son of Cadwgawn, who pulled out his eyes and set him at liberty ; but Owain and Maredudd shared his territory between them.

About this time Robert Fitzhamon died in his castle, at Newbury, raving mad. Then the king gave Robert's daughter, called Mabel, to his bastard son, Robert, by Nest daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, who was afterwards the wife of Gerald of Pembroke Castle. This Robert would

Rhobert hwn a fynnai yrru cyfraith y brenin ar wlad Forgan, a phan wybu'r Cymry hynny Ifor ab Cedifor, a elwir Ifor bach, a ddodes i hunan yn eu blaen ac a ruthrasant am benn castell Caer Dydd ac ai torrasant yn ddisyfyd, a dal Rhobert ai wraig a'u cau yng ngharchar oni ddodes ef yn ol i'r Cymry eu rhyddyd a'u breiniau au cyfreithiau, herwydd y buant er amser Hywel dda, a chael gan y brenin ymrwymaw ei law ai lw na wnelai efe a gwlad Forgan namyn car-edigrwydd a gadael iddo; a mynnu arnaw na ddoded a'r neb o'r Cymry na swydd na gwaith na chymmhorth heb i bob gwr a ddodid hynny arnaw ei dir yn rhydd ai fraint yn ddyledawl modd ac oedd gyfiawn i genedl y Cymry, a gwedi cael cadarnhäad ar hynny gan Robert a'r Brenin, Ifor ai wyr a ymheddychasant a'r brenin ac a Rhobert; a phawb adref, a phawb iddei le a'i ansawdd.

OED CRIST 1111, cylchwalwys Robert dinas Caerdyf, a thynny afon am y dref ac am y castell ac ydd adferwyd Cor Illtyd, ac y gwnaeth Rhobert Consyl arglwydd Morganwg fonachlog Margan, a Morys de Lwndwn a wnaeth frodordy 'r Wenni.

Ynghylch yr un amser y daeth Riccart Grinfil a gawsai arglwyddiaeth Glyn Nedd yn ol i Gymru wedi bod yn ymweled a bedd Crist, ac a wnaeth monachlog Glynn Nedd, ac a roddes rann fawr o'i diroedd at ei chynnal, a'r rhann arall efe ai rhoddes i a fuant y perchenogion cyfiawn o genedl y Cymry; ac efe a ddug wr gydac ef o wlad y Ganon ai enw Lalys, yn wr gorchestol ar gelfyddyd saerniaeth ac ef a wnaeth fonachlogydd a chestyll ac eglwysi, sef y rhai a soniwyd am danynt, ac a gafas diroedd yn Llangewydd ac a wnaeth dref Trelalys, ac a symudes yr eglwys yno, a gwedi hynny myned i Lundain yn saernïydd y brenin Harri, a dysgu 'r gelfyddyd i lawer o Gymry a Saeson.

Ynghylch hynn o amser yr oedd Owain ab Cadwgawn yn drygu yn ddiymddarwedd o'i amgylch wedi hir ymarfer a drygau hyd nas gallai ar ei galon amgen; a Gruffydd ab Cynan a fynnai adennill ei gyfiawnder o ddwyllaw Huw iarl

introduce the king's laws into Glamorgan; and when the Welsh understood that Ivor, son of Cadivor, called Ivor the Little, put himself at their head, and assaulted the castle of Caer Dydd, and broke into it unexpectedly, and caught Robert and his wife, and put them in prison until he restored to the Welsh their freedom, privileges, and laws, as they had been since the time of Hywel the Good; and procured the king, under his hand and upon oath, to bind himself to act affectionately to Glamorgan; and trusting to him, and requiring from him, that no office, duty, or assistance, should be imposed upon any Welshman without such person being allowed his land free and his due privilege, as was lawful to the Welsh nation. And after receiving the confirmation of this from Robert and the king, Ivor and his men made peace with the king and Robert; and every one went home, each to his place and station.

A.D. 1111.—Robert surrounded the town of Caer Dyf with a wall, and drew the river round the town and castle; and the society of Illutus was restored; and Robert Consyl, lord of Morganwg, founded the monastery of Margan; and Maurice de London founded the brotherhood of the Wenni.

About the same period Richard Greenfield, who had obtained the lordship of Glyn Neath, returned to Wales after visiting the sepulchre of Christ, and founded the monastery of Glyn Neath, and gave a great part of his lands towards its support, and the remaining part he gave to the former lawful possessors of the Welsh nation. He brought with him a man from the land of Canaan, of the name of Lalys, well versed in the science of architecture, who erected the monasteries, castles, and churches here mentioned; and obtained lands in Llangewydd, where he built the town of Trevalys, and removed the church there. Afterwards he went to London as architect to King Henry, and taught the science to many of the Welsh and English.

About this time Owain, son of Cadwgawn, was ravaging without remorse all round him, being so habituated to crimes that he had no inclination to do otherwise; and Grufudd, son of Cynan, determined upon recovering his lawful rights

Caerllion, a phan glybu 'r brenin hynny, cynnull llu dirfawr o bob ardal o'r ynys a dyfod yn erbyn y Cymry; yna Gruffydd ab Cynan ag Owain a ddygasant eu gwyr au dāoedd i fynyddoedd Eryri; a gwyr y brenin o ddilyn arnynt a laddwyd a lladdfa dost, ac nis gellynt niwed i'r Cymry; a phan weles y brenin hynny danfon cenhadon at Ruffydd a dodi ammodau heddwch ac ni weles Gruffydd yn iawn yr ammodau ac a wrthneuwawdd, yna Owain gan ofn y brenin a aeth yn ei heddwch, a phan weles Gruffydd ab Cynan hynny myned a wnaeth yntau yn heddwch, ac ni chaffai gystal gan y brenin ac a gawsai Owain, canys y mwyaf ei dwyll o benedfigion y Cymry mwyaf ei ddawn ai anrhydedd y ar law y brenin, a'r tywysawg Gruffydd a gadarnhāawdd i'r iarll Huw ai wyr eu tiredde yn Nhegeingl, ac yn Rhyfoniawc, ac ym Mon, fal nas gellid yn ei erbyn fyth gwedi hynny. Gwedi hynny ydd aeth Owain ab Cadwgawn i lys y brenin ac ai gwnaed yn farchawc, a myned gyda'r brenin i Normandi, a chael anrhydedd mawr ganddaw fal y gweddai i fradwr oddiar law brenin o Sais.

OED CRIST 1112, y daeth syr Owain ab Cadwgawn yn ol o Normandi gyda'r brenin, ac a ddaeth i Gymry, lle ydd ymofwyawdd y brenin ac ef yn anrhydeddus.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Griffri escob Dewi, ac y gwnaeth y brenin wr a elwid Berned Norman yn escob yn ei le heb na chennad na chyfarch ysgolheigion y Cymry; ac yna colles escob Dewi ei fraint ac ai dug escob Caint.

OED CRIST 1113, danfoned am Ruffydd ab Rhys ab Tewdwr o'r Werddon ac ai gwnaed yn frenhin Deheubarth, drwy gyfnerth ei gydfrawd Gerallt arglwydd castell Penfro ac oedd briawd a Nest ei chwaer ef, a'r brenin wedi clywed hynny a feddyliawdd ei orfod mewn pryd cyn y gallai ymluyddu, a phan wybu Gruffydd hynny myned yn nawdd Gruffydd ab Cynan a chael rhith awrhydedd ac addewidion hynaws ganthaw, ac ar fyrr wedi hynny y torres Hywel ab Tewdwr o garchar Arnwlff iarll yng nghastell Baldwin a

from the hands of Hugh Earl of Chester. And when the king heard that, he collected a mighty army from every district of the island, and came against the Welsh: upon which Gruffydd, son of Cynan, and Owain removed their men and their goods to the mountains of Snowdon; and the king's men, in following them, were miserably slaughtered without being able to injure the Welsh. And when the king saw that, he sent messengers to Grufudd to propose conditions of peace; which conditions Grufudd did not consider right, and rejected. Then Owain, from fear of the king, accepted his peace; and when Grufudd, son of Cynan, saw that, he likewise accepted peace, but could not obtain from the king such favourable terms as Owain; for the greater the deceit of a Welsh chieftain, the greater his estimation and honour at the king's hands. Prince Grufudd confirmed to Earl Hugh his men and lands in Tegeingle, Rhyvoniog and Mona, so that nothing could be done against him ever after. After that Owain, son of Cadwgawn, went to the king's court, and was made a knight, and accompanied the king to Normandy, and received great honour from him befitting a traitor from the hand of an English king.

A.D. 1112.—Sir Owain, son of Cadwgawn, returned from Normandy with the king, and came to Wales, where the king visited him honourably.

The same year Grifri, bishop of St. David's, died, and the king made a person, called Bernard, a Norman, bishop in his room, without the leave of or asking the Welsh scholars, by which the bishop of St. David's lost his privilege, which was taken by the bishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 1113.—Grufudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, was sent for from Ireland, and made king of South Wales by the assistance of his brother-in-law Gerald, lord of the castle of Pembroke, who was married to his sister Nest, and the king having heard that, thought to overcome him in time before he could collect a force. When Grufudd understood that, he sought the protection of Grufudd, son of Cynan, and received a semblance of honour and gracious promises from him; shortly after Hywel, son (of Rhys, son) of Tewdwr, broke out

myned at ei frawd yn nawdd Gruffydd ab Cynan, a phan ddaeth hynny i glyw'r brenin danfon cenhadon anrhydeddus at Ruffydd a orug, a gosgordd anrhydeddus i arwain y tywysawg iddei lys yn Llundain, a gwedi ei arfolli dros amser yn ardderchawc, a dodi rhoddion anrhydeddus iddaw yn aur ac yn ariant ac ym meini gwyrth, fe ddangoses y brenin ei feddwl i Ruffydd, ac enbytted iddaw ef ac i wlad Wynedd rodidi cyfnerth a chefnogaeth i Ruffydd ab Rhys, ac addaw i Ruffydd ei diroedd yn rhydd ai fraint yn ei ewyllys ei hunan, a chyfnerth a fai achaws iddaw os efe a ddanfonai y naill ai Gruffydd ab Rhys yn garcharor iddaw neu ynteu ei benn ef, a Gruffydd ab Cynan a ymdynghedawdd a'r brenin y gwnai ef hynny, ac annhrugarocced oedd ei waith, a gwarthused ei wneuthur, ac ef yn ei ddiawd yn llys y brenin a ddywedawdd y cyfan yng nghlyw car i Gerallt ac a ddanfones attaw gennad cyflym, a gwedi dangaws hynny i Nest chwaer Gruffydd ab Rhys, hi a ddanfones genhadon brysfawr at ei brodyr yng Ngwynedd, a hwy a ddodasant eu hunain yn nawdd yr eglwys, a phan ddaeth Gruffydd ab Cynan yn ol i Wynedd gofyn a orug am Ruffydd ab Rhys ai frawd Hywel, a phan glybu efe eu bod yn nawdd yr eglwys yr Aberdaron, danfon llu er eu cyrchu attaw, a'r eglwyswyr ni adawent i hynny fod, na thorri nawdd Duw a'i Saint, a thra bu felly 'r ymdynny rhwng yr eglwyswyr a swyddwyr y tywysawg, daeth llong o Ddyfed hyd yn Enlli, a morwyr a drugarhäent wrth Ruffydd ab Rhys ai dug at y llong yn Enlli, ac yna diane o Ruffydd ab Rhys ai frawd at ei genedl yn Ystrad Tywi.

Gwedy dyfod o Ruffydd ab Rhys hyd yn ei wlad, sef Ystrad Tywi, dechreu ymluyddu, a gwyr ei genedl ac ai carai yn ymnifeiriaw tuag attaw, a chan ossawd ar genedl y Saeson, eu diffeithiaw a'u torri a diffeithiaw terfynau Dyfed a Cheredigiawn, yna danfones y brenin Owain ab Caradawc, ac Owain ab Rhydderch, a Rhydderch ab Tewdwr, ac eraill ai carai ac arch iddynt wrthladd Gruffydd ab Rhys, a

of the prison of earl Arnulf in Baldwin's castle, and joined his brother under the protection of Grufudd, son of Cynan, and when that reached the ears of the king, he sent honourable messengers to Grufudd, and an honourable retinue to conduct the prince to his court in London. After splendidly entertaining him for a time, and giving him honourable gifts of gold, silver and precious stones, the king disclosed his mind to Grufudd, how perilous it was to him and the country of Gwynedd to assist and harbour Grufudd, son of Rhys, and promised Grufudd his lands free, and his privilege at his own pleasure, and the assistance that might be necessary, if he would either send Grufudd, son of Rhys, as a prisoner to him, or his head; Grufudd, son of Cynan, pledged himself to the king that he would do it, so merciless an action and so disgraceful to perform! He told the whole in his drink in the king's palace in the hearing of a relation of Gerald's, who dispatched a speedy messenger to him; this being represented to Nest, sister to Grufudd, son of Rhys, she sent messengers in great haste to her brothers in Gwynedd, who placed themselves under the protection of the church; and when Grufudd, son of Cynan, came back to Gwynedd, he inquired for Grufudd, son of Rhys, and his brother Hywel; and when he understood that they were in the sanctuary of the church at Aberdaron, he sent a force to fetch them, and the churchmen would not allow it, nor the protection of God and the saints to be violated; and while this contention continued between the churchmen and the prince's officers, a ship from Dyved came to Enlli, and sailors, who compassionated Grufudd, son of Rhys, took him to the vessel at Enlli, and then Grufudd, son of Rhys, and his brother escaped to their kindred in the Vale of Tywi.

When Grufudd, son of Rhys, reached his country, the Vale of Tywi, he began to arm himself, and the men of his nation who loved him resorted to him; he attacked the English nation, devastating and destroying, and ravaged the confines of Dyved and Ceredigion; then the king dispatched Owain, son of Caradog, Owain, son of Rhydderch, Rhydderch, son of Tewdwr, and others who were well affected to

Gruffydd a aeth yn erbyn castell Abertawy a wnaethai Harri Bwmwnt, ac a losges oi gylch, ac nis gallawdd ei dorri eithr diffeithiaw tir Gwyr, a dwyn ysbail ddirfawr hyd yn Ystrad Tywi, yna myned i'r cantref Bychan ai diffeithiaw, a gwarchae castell Llanymddyfri, eithr Meredydd ab Rhydderch ab Caradawc ai differes yn gadarn, ac nis gallai Rys amgen na lladd rhai o'r castellwyr, a llosgi tai, a diffeithiaw tiroedd Richard de Pwys, yna myned yn erbyn castell Caerfyrddin ai faluriaw a llosgi'r dref yn ulw, a dwyn ysbail fawr hyd yn Ystrad Tywi.

Yn y flwyddyn honno bu marwolaethau trymion ar y Saeson achaws echryshaint, ac nis gallai'r brenin gael gwyr wrth ei raid, a haint hefyd ar yr anifeiliaid onid aeth prinder ymborth yn drwm ar Loegr, ac nid felly yng Nghymru, a hynny a fu gyfnerth i Ruffydd ab Rhys, ac yn hynny o amser daeth y Fflandrysiaid yr ail waith i Loegr achaws y mor yn diffeithiaw eu tiroedd lle y torres morlif y tywynneu flynyddau o'r blaen, a'r brenin ac eisiau gwyr arnaw yn erbyn rhuthrau Gruffydd ab Rhys, a ddanfonos at ei gastellwyr, ai swyddogion, a'r Ffrancod, a'r Cymry, ai carai, ac arch iddynt arfoll y Fflandrysiaid a dodi modd i fyw iddynt yn ammod iddynt fod yn wyr cad a gossawd wrth achaws y brenin ai ffyddloniaid, ac felly y bu, a'r dieithraid hynny a gawsant y Rhws yng ngwlad Penfro Dyfed, ac a wledychasant yno yn wyr ffydd i'r brenin, ac efe a ddodes Saeson yn eu mysg er dysgu iaith y Saeson iddynt a'r awr honn Saeson ydynt, ac yn ormes Dyfed a Deheubarth, achaws eu twyll a'u celwyddoccrwydd, yn anad neb a wledychant o fewn i derfynau nyys Prydain.

OED CRIST 1114, y dug Ruffydd gastell Cedweli oddiar Wiliam de Lwndwn, ac a ddiffeithiawdd ei gyfoeth, ac a ddug ysbail fawr o'r wlad honno, yna daethant bendeffigion ei genedl attaw o Geredigiawn nid amgen Cadifor ab Gronw, a Hywel ab Idnerth, a Thrahaearn ab Ithel, a llawer eraill o wyr dewisawl yn eu gosgorddau, a thrwy gyfnerth y rhai

him, with a command to oppose Grufudd, son of Rhys; and Grufudd went against the castle of Swansea, erected by Harry Beaumont, and burnt the environs, but could not destroy it, only ravaging the land of Gower, and taking very great spoil to the Vale of Tywi; then he went to the little Cantrev, and ravaged it and besieged the castle of Llanymddyri, but Meredudd, son of Rhydderch, son of Caradog, defended it manfully, and Rhys could do no more than kill some of the castle men, burn the houses, and ravage the lands of Richard de Poins; then he went against the castle of Caermarthen, demolished it, and burnt the town to ashes, and took great spoil to the Vale of Tywi.

That year great mortality took place among the English, and the king could not procure men at his need, and a pestilence likewise among the cattle, which caused great dearth in England, and did not extend to Wales. This proved of great assistance to Grufudd, son of Rhys. And at that time the Flemings came a second time to England, on account of the sea destroying their lands, where the sea flood had demolished the sand hills years previously; and the king being in want of men to withstand the irruptions of Grufudd, son of Rhys, sent to his castellans and officers, and the Frenchmen and Welsh who were well affected to him, with a command to receive the Flemings and give them means of subsistence, under condition they should take arms when required by the king and those faithful to him. And so it was, and those strangers had Roos, in the district of the Headland of Dyved, and settled there as loyal men to the king; and he placed English among them to teach them the English language, and they are now English, and the plague of Dyved and South Wales on account of their deceit and lies, in which they exceeded any settlers in any part of the island of Britain.

A.D. 1114.—Grufudd took the castle of Cydweli from William de London, ravaged his territory, and took great spoil from that country. Then the chieftains of his kindred came to him, from Ceredigion, namely, Cadivor son of Goronwy, Hywel son of Idnerth, Trahaearn son of Ithel, and many more chosen men in their retinues; and by their assistance Grufudd, son

hynny yr ennilles Gruffydd ab Rhys lawer o diroedd a chyfoeth ei dad, a thorri llawer o gestyll, a dwyn ysbeiliau mawrion, a phan glybu'r brenin hynny danfon a orug at Owain ab Cadwgawn a elwid yn Neheubarth Owain Fradwr, a Llywarch ab Trehaearn ab Ithel ac addaw rhoddion a breiniau anrhydeddus iddynt am fyned yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Rhys, ac yna myned wrth arch y brenin a wnaeth Owain a Llywarch, a phan wybu Gerallt rhaglofydd castell Penfroddyfod Owain i Geredigiawn daeth ar gof iddaw a wnaethai Owain am Nest ei wraig, a bwriadu dial hynny o sarhâd, a myned efe ai wyr am benn Owain ai wyr, a chynn nemawr o ossawd y lladdwyd Owain a saeth, ac fal hynny y darfu iddaw am a wnaeth o ddrygau i genedl y Cymry, fwy nag a wnaethpwyd erioed o'i flaen gan y gwaethaf o fradwr a wybuwyd erioed am danaw: o honaw ef y bu dechreu gwylliaid Mawddwy, a geffir fyth yn anrheithiau gwlad ym mhell ac agos.

Ynghylch hynny o amser cyrchawdd Gruffydd Ceredigiawn ac a dorres gastell Porth Gwythain ac a laddes y castellwyr, yna goresgyn yr holl wlad o'i amgylch hyd ym Mhenwedec, yna ynnill castell Ystrad Peithell. Gwedi hynny ymossawd am gastell Aberystwyth lle lladdwyd llawer o'i wyr o dwyll, ac y gorfu arnaw ymchwelyd yn ei golled.

Yr un flwyddyn y gwelwyd goleuni rhyfedd yn yr ogleddwybr ar hyd nos.

OED CRIST 1115, aeth Rhobert Consyl yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Rhys a phan ddaethant hyd yn Ystrad Tywi efe a golles agos ag oedd yn ei lu o'r Cymry, y rhai ai gadawsant ef am na fynnent fyned ym mhlaid estron yn erbyn gwr o dywysawg cyfiawn o Gymro diledryw, yna Rhobert a ddychweles adref hyd yn Newsbri, ac ni ymddiriedai efe aros yng nghastell Caerdydd am y gwyddai nas cerid ef yn y wlad honno, achaws y chwennychai newid defodau cenedl y Cymry.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y bu ymrysson rhwng Hywel ab Ithel a Rhirid ab Bleddyn, a gynhelynt Ros a Rhyfoniawc, a Llywarch ab Edwin, a phan nas galled cymmod iddynt an-

of Rhys, gained much of the lands and territories of his father, demolished many castles, and took great spoils; and when the king heard that, he sent to Owain, son of Cadwgawn, called in South Wales Owain the Traitor, and Llywarch, son of Trahaearn, son of Ithel, and promised them gifts and honourable privileges to go against Grufudd, son of Rhys; and Owain and Llywarch went at the king's request. And when Gerald, steward of the castle of Pembroke, heard of the arrival of Owain in Ceredigion, calling to mind what Owain had done to his wife Nest, he meditated revenging that injury, and went with his men against Owain and his men; and early in the onset Owain was slain with an arrow: and so it happened to him for the injuries he had done to the Welsh nation, greater than had ever been inflicted before him by the worst traitor ever known. From him originated the Mawddwy banditti, who still are found robbing the country far and near.

About that time Grufudd entered Ceredigion, and demolished the castle of Porth Gwythain, and slew the castle men. Then he subjugated the whole country around as far as Penwedig; then he gained the castle of Ystrad Peithell. Afterwards he assaulted the castle of Aberystwyth, where many of his men were slain by stratagem, and he was obliged to retire with his loss.

The same year a wonderful light was seen in the northern region of the sky through the night.

A.D. 1115.—Robert Consyl went against Grufudd, son of Rhys, and when he came to the Vale of Tywi he was deserted by nearly all the Welsh in his army; who left him because they did not choose, on behalf of a stranger, to oppose a lawful prince, a Welshman of unmixed lineage. Then Robert returned home to Newsbri; and he did not venture to remain in the castle of Caerdyf, for he knew he was not beloved in that country on account of his wish to change the customs of the Welsh nation.

The same year there was a contention between Hywel, son of Ithel, and Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, that held Rhos and Rhyvoniog, and Llywarch, son of Edwin; and as it could

fon a orug Hywel at Feredydd ab Bleddyn a meibion Cadwgawn ab Bleddyn am gyfnerth, a dyfod a wnaethant a phedwar cant o wyr meirch hyd yn Nyffryn Clwyd, ac yno y bu ymladdfa dost yn y llas goreuon gwyr Gwynedd a Phowys, ac o'r cyfnerth a gafas y gorfu Hywel ar ei elynion, ac yno y llas Llywarch, a Rhirid a ffoes, a chyn nemawr y bu farw Hywel achaws clwyf a gafas ef yn yr ymladd; yna 'r ymchweles meibion Cadwgawn i wlad Feiriawn, a dwyn ganthynt ysbail ddirfawr, yn yd a gwartheg.

OED CRIST 1116, y bu llifeiriant aruthrawl yn Lloegr am wyl y nadolic ac y boddes llawer o'r ysgrublaid, ac y bu drudaniaeth ar ymborth mewn llawer mann achaws hynny, ac y daeth Saeson lledratgar i ysbeiliaw gwlad Gymru.

OED CRIST 1118, daeth Harri Frenin i Bowys a llu cadarn ganthaw yn erbyn Meredydd ab Bleddyn a meibion Cadwgawn, sef y rhai hynny Einion, a Madawc, a Morgan, a phan glybuant, danfon at Ruffydd ab Cynan ac erchi cyfnerth ganthaw ac nis caent hynny canys ni thorrai Ruffydd heddwch y brenin, ac ni chaent ei nawdd, a phan wybuant hynny ymgaloni yn gadarn, gan nas gellynt amgen, ac yn erbyn y brenin a gyrru ffo arnaw a lladd llawer oi wyr, yna heddychwyd ryngddynt a'r brenin yr hwnn a ymchwelawdd yn ei ol yn ei gollod, ac y cafas Bowys lonyddwch dros ychydig amser, ond nid rhy hir.

OED CRIST 1121, bu farw Einion ab Cadwgawn a chymunaw ei dir ai gyfoeth i Faredydd ei frawd, eithr Meredydd ab Bleddyn ei ewythr, ac Ithel ab Rhirid ab Bleddyn ei gefnder a ddugasant ei diroedd cyfoeth oddiarnaw, a phan glybu Gruffydd ab Cynan y modd y bu hynny, danfon Cadwallawn ac Owain ei ddau fab a llu cadarn i Feirion er gyrru cyfiawnder, a dodi yn ol i Feredydd ab Cadwgawn ei nai ei gyfoeth ai diroedd, a gorfiant Gadwallawn ac Owain ar Feredydd ab Bleddyn, ac adynnill y wlad i Feredydd ab Cadwgawn, a diffeithiaw tiroedd Llywarch ab Trehaearn yn greulon am gyfnerthu Meredydd ab Bleddyn.

Yn yr un flwyddyn ymheddychwyd rhwng y brenin Harri

not be settled, Hywel sent to Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, and the sons of Cadwgawn, son of Bleddyn, for assistance, who came with four hundred horsemen to the Vale of Clwyd; and there a severe battle took place, in which the best of the men of Gwynedd and Powys were slain. And by the assistance he received, Hywel conquered his enemies; and there Llywarch was slain, and Rhirid fled; and before long Hywel died from a wound he received in the battle. Then the sons of Cadwgawn returned to the country of Meirion, and took immense spoil with them in corn and cattle.

A.D. 1116.—A terrible flood occurred in England on Christmas eve, by which much cattle was drowned; and provisions became dear on that account in many places, and the thievish English came to plunder Wales.

A.D. 1118.—King Henry came to Powys with a strong army against Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, and Einion, Madoc, and Morgan, the sons of Cadwgawn; and when they heard it, they sent to Grufudd, son of Cynan, to request assistance; but without effect, for Grufudd would not break the king's peace, nor afford them an asylum; and when they understood that, they took heart, for they had no other resource, and met the king, and put him to flight, and killed many of his men. Then peace was made between them and the king, who retired with his loss; and Powys enjoyed quietness for a short period, but not too long.

A.D. 1121.—Einion, son of Cadwgawn, died, and bequeathed his land and territory to his brother Meredudd; but Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, his uncle, and his cousin Ithel, son of Rhirid, son of Bleddyn, took his lands and territory from him; and when Grufudd, son of Cynan, heard in what manner that happened, he sent his two sons, Cadwallon and Owain, with a strong force to Meirion to do justice, and restore to his nephew Meredudd, son of Cadwgawn, his territory and lands. Cadwallon and Owain subdued Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, and regained the country for Meredudd, son of Cadwgawn, and cruelly ravaged the lands of Llywarch, son of Trahaearn, for assisting Meredudd, son of Bleddyn.

The same year peace was made between King Henry and

a Gruffydd ab Rhys, a chaniadhau iddaw ei gyfiawnder ai dir yn rhydd, sef Ystrad Tywi, a chantref Penwedig yng Ngheredigiawn, a chantrefydd Caerwedros a'r cantref Bychan, a Chaethinawc, a Chaeaw, a Myfennydd, a thiroedd eraill; eithr y brenin a weles eu bod y tiroedd yn ammhennodawl eu terfynau modd y caffai achaws ban fai da ganthaw i achwyn ar a wnelai Ruffydd fal y gwelwyd yn y diwedd.

OED CRIST 1122, y llas Ithel ab Rhirid gan ei ewythr Meredydd ab Bleddyn, a Chadwallawn ab Gruffydd ab Cynan a dynnawdd lygaid ei ewythredd Gronw, Rhirid, a Meilir, meibion Owain ab Edwin, a gwedi hynny eu diaelodi, ac ym mhen ychydig wedi hynny efe au lladdawdd. Ac ynghylch yr un amser y lladdawdd Morgan ab Cadifor Meredydd ei frawd ai law ei hun.

OED CRIST 1124, bu farw Meredydd ab Bleddyn yn ei henaint peth nid mynych y gwelid ar deulu Bleddyn ab Cynfyn.

Yr un flwyddyn carcharwyd Meredydd ab Llywarch yn drachyfiawn gan Owain ab Gruffydd ab Cynan, achaws iddaw dynnu llygaid meibion Griffri, eithr efe a dorres ei garchar ac efe a ddaliwyd ac a dynnwyd ei lygaid gan feibion Meuryg ab Griffri, ac a ddoded ar benn mynydd yniâl lle y bu farw o newyn a rhyndod, ac fal hynny y dialwyd arnaw am ei greulonder.

OED CRIST 1125, y tynnawdd Ieuan ab Owain lygaid ei ddau frawd, mal ydd arferid yn nheuluoedd Gwynedd a Phowys.

OED CRIST 1126, lladdawdd Llywelyn ab Owain Iorwerth ab Llywarch, ac yn ebrwydd wedi hynny y tynnwyd llygaid Llywelyn gan Feredydd ab Rhirid, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y lladdwyd Ieuan ab Owain gan yr un Meredydd, ebrwydd wedi hynny y lladdwydd Llywarch ab Madawc gan Feuryg ei gefnderw, a chynn hir o amser wedi hynny y tynnwyd llygaid Meuryg ac ai dispaddwyd, a hynn herwydd arfer eu teuluoedd.

Yng nghylch yr un amser Morgan ab Cadwgawn, ac efe wedi bod a llaw gref yn y gwaith o ladd a dilygeidiaw, a gymmeres attaw ei gydwybod, ac yn ei edifeirwch a aeth ym

Grufudd, son of Rhys ; and the Vale of Tywi, the cantrev of Penwedig in Ceredigion, the cantrevs of Caerwedros, and the little cantrev, Caethinog, Caeo, Myvenydd, and other lands, his lawful right, were allowed him to be held free ; but the king saw the boundaries of those lands were undefined, which furnished him with a pretext to complain of Grufudd's proceedings, as was seen in the end.

A.D. 1122.—Ithel, son of Rhirid, was killed by his uncle Meredudd, son of Bleddyn ; and Cadwallon, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, pulled out the eyes of his uncles Goronwy, Rhirid, and Meilir, the sons of Owain, son of Edwin ; afterwards dismembered them, and a short time after that he killed them. About the same time Morgan, son of Cadivor, killed his brother Meredudd with his own hand.

A.D. 1124.—Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, died in his old age,—a thing not frequently seen in the family of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn.

The same year Meredudd, son of Llywarch, was very justly imprisoned by Owain, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, for pulling out the eyes of the sons of Grifri ; but he broke out of prison, and was caught, and his eyes pulled out by the sons of Meuryg, son of Grifri ; and he was placed upon the top of a desert mountain, where he perished from hunger and cold ; and so he was requited for his cruelty.

A.D. 1125.—Ieuan, son of Owain, pulled out the eyes of his two brothers, as was usual in the families of Gwynedd and Powys.

A.D. 1126.—Llywelyn, son of Owain, slew Iorwerth, son of Llywarch ; and soon after Llywelyn's eyes were pulled out by Meredudd, son of Rhirid ; and about the same time Ieuan, son of Owain, was killed by the same Meredudd. Soon after Llywarch, son of Madoc, was killed by his cousin Meuryg ; and before long Meuryg had his eyes pulled out, and was emasculated, and this according to the custom of their families.

About the same time Morgan, son of Cadwgawn, who had been very active in the work of killing and pulling out eyes, began to feel the compunctions of conscience ; and on his

mhererindawd i Gaersalem; ac ar ei ddychwel bu farw yn ynys Suprys ym mor Groeg.

OED CRIST 1129, y llas Iorwerth ab Owain gan Gadwallawn ab Gruffydd ab Cynan, yna Einion ab Owain a fynnai ddial angau ei frodyr ar Gadwallawn, ac efe a Chadwgawn ab Gronw ab Idnerth yn gwybod y lle y delai Gadwallawn yn Nanheudwy, a aethant yng nghynllwyn, a phan ddaeth ef y ffordd honno, rhuthraw arnaw ai ladd, ai roddi 'n fwyd i gwn.

OED CRIST 1130, y dodes y Ffrancod gwyn at y brenin yn erbyn Gruffydd ab Rhys, yna 'r brenin a roddes orchymyn difreiniaw Gruffydd a dwyn ei gyfoeth a'i diroedd oddiarnaw, a phan ddanfones Gruffydd i wybod achaws y cwyn ni chai efe gan neb ei ddangaws; yna Gruffydd a gynhullawdd ei genedl ai luoedd, ac amddiffyn ei hunan ai wlad, ac yn gyfnerth iddaw ydd aeth Hywel ab Meredydd o wlad Frecheiniawc a llu cadarn, a myned yn erbyn y Ffrancod a'r Saeson a ddaethant i dir Rhys a gyrru ffo arnynt, ac ni fynai Rys lladd lle y gallai amgen, a gwedi gyrru ffo ar ei elynion Gruffydd a ddanfones gennadon anrhydeddus yn nawdd Daniel ab Sulien escob Dewi i wybod achaws y cwyn a ddodasid arnaw, ac ni chai ateb gan y brenin, eithr efe a gafas lonydd dros amser wedi hynny.

OED CRIST 1133, bu farw Gwrfan escob Teilaw yn Llan Daf, gwr doeth haelionus ydoedd, ac efe a roes feddiannau anrhydeddus i eglwys Llan Daf ac i'r monachlogydd a ddrygesid yn rhyfel Iestin ab Gwrgan a Rhobert ab Amon. Gwr oedd a waharddai bob drwgdddefawd ac annwyfoldeb, ac a ddyddiai yn drywyngar ym mhob ymrysonau, ac achaws ei waith felly y cadwed fwy o heddwch yn ei blwyf nac a gaid yn un rhan arall o Gymru. Yn ei amser ef y gwnaethwyd eglwys Llan Daf yn fygediccach nac y bu erioed cyn no hynny.

Yr un flwyddyn bu farw Rhobert fab y brenin bastardd

repentance went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return he died in the island of Cyprus in the Grecian sea.

A.D. 1129.—Iorwerth, son of Owain, was killed by Cadwallon, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan. Then Einion, son of Owain, sought to revenge the death of his brothers on Cadwallon; and in conjunction with Cadwgawn, son of Goronwy, son of Idnerth, knowing where Cadwallon was to come in Nanheudwy, lay in ambush; and when he came that way, rushed upon him and killed him, and gave him as meat for dogs.

A.D. 1130.—The Frenchmen laid a complaint before the king against Grufudd, son of Rhys. Then the king gave orders to degrade Grufudd, and take his territory and lands from him; and when Grufudd sent to know the ground of the complaint against him, and could find no one to declare it, then Grufudd assembled his people and forces to defend himself and country; and Hywel, son of Meredudd, came to his assistance with a strong force from the country of Brycheiniog; and they proceeded against the Frenchmen and English who had come to Rhys's land, and put them to flight; and Rhys would have no one killed that he could avoid. And after putting his foes to flight, Grufudd sent honourable messengers, under the protection of Daniel, son of Sulien bishop of St. David's, to know the nature of the complaint that had been advanced against him; and he could get no answer from the king, but he had quietness for some time after that.

A.D. 1133.—Gwrvan, bishop of Teilo at Llandav, died. He was a wise, liberal man, and gave honourable possessions to the church of Llandav, and to the monasteries that had been injured in the war between Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and Robert Fitzhamon. He was a man that forbade every bad custom and impiety, and arbitrated in a conciliatory manner in all disputes; and on account of his so acting, his diocese was more peaceable than any other part of Wales. In his time the church of Llandav was made grander than it had ever been before.

The same year Robert, son of the bastard king, died in

yng nghastell Caer Dydd ac ai claddwyd yng Nghaerloyw wedi bod yng ngharchar yng Nghaer Dydd un mlynedd ar bymtheg ar hugain, a'r un flwyddyn y llosged y rhan fwyaf o dref Caerloyw gan wylliaid o Saeson a yspeiliwyd o'u tiroedd gan y brenin coch lle y gwnaeth ef y Gelliwig newydd yn Lloegr.

OED CRIST 1134, bu farw Harri frenin yn Ffrainc ac y gwnaethpwyd Ystyffan ei nai yn frenin yn ei le, a bu llonyddwch y flwyddyn honno yng Nghymru.

OED CRIST 1135, y brenin Ystyffan a ddanfones at Ruffydd ab Rhys i orchymyn iddaw ddyfod attaw yn ddiodor i ateb cwynion a roesid arnaw gan y Ffrancod, a Gruffydd heb wybod achaws cwyn a gynhullawdd ei wyr, ac ymluyddu, ac yn gyfnerth iddaw daeth Cadwaladr ac Owain meibion Gruffydd ab Cynan, a myned yn ddisyfyd yn erbyn ei elynion yng Ngheredigiawn, a lladd aneirif o'r Ffrancod a'r Saeson, a thorri cestyll iddynt, a dwyn ysbail fawr hyd nas gellid bwyd ac ymborth iddynt ymgynnal yn ei erbyn ef, ac attynt y daeth Hywel ab Meredydd a Rhys ab Madawc ab Idnerth a llu mawr, yna ydd aeth Gruffydd i Aberystwyth ac a dorres y castell yn garnedd, a gwedi hynny lladdasant y Ffrancod a'r Saeson a gadwent Geredigiawn a Dyfed, a'u gyrru ar ffo dros for i Loegr, a dodi'r Cymry a ddoded allan o'u tiroedd gan y dieithraid yn ol yn eu trefydd a'u tiroedd, a'r Ffrancod a'r Saeson ar eu ffo rhag Gruffydd ab Rhys gerllaw Glyn Nedd, y daeth meibion Caradawc ab Iestin yn eu herbyn, ac au lladdawdd dros dair mil o naddynt, a gyrru ffo ar eraill, ac ychydig o'r Saeson a ddianghasant i wlad Gwyr lle y cawsant nawdd y cestyll a wnaethai Harri Bwmwnt yno.

Gwedi adynnill ei diroedd fe wnaeth Gruffydd ab Rhys wledd anrhydeddus yn Ystrad Tywi; lle y gwahoddos efe attaw bawb a ddeuant yn heddwrch o Wynedd, a Phowys, a Deheubarth, a Morganwg, a'r Mers, a pharottoi pob moethus o fwydydd a diodydd, a phob ymryson doethineb, a phob

Caerdyf Castle, and was buried at Gloucester, having been imprisoned thirty-six years in Caerdyf; and the same year the greatest part of Gloucester was burnt by English banditti, who had been robbed of their lands by the Red King to form the New Forest in England.

A.D. 1134.—King Henry died in France, and his nephew Stephen was made king in his room, and that year Wales enjoyed quietness.

A.D. 1135.—King Stephen sent to Grufudd, son of Rhys, to command him to come to him without fail to answer the complaints that had been brought against him by the Frenchmen. And Grufudd, ignorant of any ground for complaint, assembled his men in array, and Cadwaladr and Owain, sons of Grufudd son of Cynan, came to his assistance and went unexpectedly against their enemies in Ceredigion, and killed a countless number of the Frenchmen and English, and demolished their castles, and took such great spoil that they could not procure sufficient provisions to enable them to resist him. And Hywel, son of Meredudd and Rhys, son of Madoc, son of Idnerth, joined them with a large force. Then Grufudd went to Aberystwith and made the castle a heap of ruins. Afterwards they killed the Frenchmen and English that kept Ceredigion and Dyved, and put them to flight over sea to England, and replaced the Welsh, who had been dispossessed of their lands by the strangers, in their towns and lands. The Frenchmen and English, in their flight from Grufudd, son of Rhys, were encountered near Glyn Neath by the sons of Caradog son of Iestin, who slew upwards of three thousand of them and put the rest to flight; and some few of the English escaped to the land of Gower, where they received the protection of the castles Harry Beaumont had erected there.

After the recovery of his lands, Grufudd, son of Rhys, made a noble feast in the Vale of Tywi, to which he invited every person who would come in peace from Gwynedd, Powys, South Wales, Morganwg, and Mercia, and provided every dainty of meat and drink, every disputation in wis-

diddanwch cerdd arwest a cherdd dannau, a chroesawir prydyddion, a cherddorion, a chynnal pob chwareuon hud a lledrith, a phob arddangos, a phob campau gwrolion, ac i'r wledd honno y daeth Gruffydd ab Cynan a'i feibion, a llawer o'r pendefigion ym mhob ardal yng Nghymru, a chynnal y wledd dros ddeugain niwarnawd; ac yna gollwng pawb tua 'u cartrefi, a dodi rhoddion anrhydeddus i a'u dirperynt o feirdd, a cherddorion, a doethion, a champusion o bob rhyw.

Gwedi 'r wledd honno fe ymroddes Gruffydd ab Rhys i alw attaw y gwyr doethion a'r ysgolheigion, a myned yn eu cynghor, a dodi trefn a chyfraith ar bawb o fewn ei gyfoeth, a threfnu llys ym mhob cantref, a rhaglys ym mhob cwmwd, a'r un peth a wnaeth Gruffydd ab Cynan yng Ngwynedd, a drwg y bu gan y Ffrancod a'r Saeson weled y pethau hynny, a dodi cwyn yn erbyn y ddau dywysawg at y brenin Ystyffan a wnaethant, ac am nas gwyddai Ystyffan a fai oreu ni ddodes ef ateb i'r cwynau.

OED CRIST 1136, bu farw Gruffydd ab Rhys y gwrolaf, a'r doethaf, a'r trugaroccaf a'r haelionusaf, a'r cyfiawnaf, o'r holl dywysogion, a mawr y bu 'r galar o'i farw, a Rhys ei fab a gymerth ei le, ai fam ef oedd Gwenllian merch Gruffydd ab Cynan.

Yr un flwyddyn bu farw Gruffydd ab Cynan tywysawg Gwynedd wedi goresgyn o honaw Wynedd tros chwech a deugain o flwynyddoedd, a galarus pawb yng Ngwynedd ar ei ol, can ni chaffad er yn hir o amserau cyn noc ef ei gystal o dywysawg yn y wlad honno o'i genedl, sef gwehelyth Rhodri Mawr.

OED CRIST 1137, Owain ab Gruffydd ab Cynan, a elwir Owain Gwynedd, a ddechreuawdd rioli Gwynedd, ac efe a ddug gyrch yn erbyn y Francod a'r Saeson yng Ngheredigiawn a Dyfed, ac a dorres gestyll Ystrad Meuryg a chastell Pont Ystyffan a wnathai 'r brenin; a chastell Caerfyrddin, a llogi'r dref ai hysbeiliaw, a dwyn anrhaith ddirfawr ganthaw i Wynedd.

OED CRIST 1138, y llas Cynfrig ab Owain Gwynedd, gan Fadawc ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn.

dom, and every amusement of vocal and instrumental music, and welcomed the bards and minstrels, and maintained all games of phantasy and illusion, and all shows, and all manly games; and Grufudd, son of Cynan, and his sons came to that feast, and many chieftains from every district in Wales, and continued the feast above forty days, and then dismissed every body to their homes, and gave honourable gifts to those bards, minstrels, scholars, and distinguished persons of every description, that merited them.

After that feast Grufudd, son of Rhys, convoked the wise persons and scholars, and took counsel, and instituted order and law for every person in his territory, and established a court in every cantrev and a sub-court in every commot; and Grufudd, son of Cynan, did the same thing in Gwynedd; and the Frenchmen and English were sorry to see those proceedings, and laid a complaint against the two princes before King Stephen; and, as Stephen did not know what was best to be done, he gave no answer to the complaints.

A.D. 1136.—Grufudd, son of Rhys, the bravest, wisest, most merciful, liberal, and just of all the princes, died greatly lamented, and was succeeded by his son Rhys, whose mother was Gwenllian, daughter of Grufudd, son of Cynan.

The same year Grufudd, son of Cynan, prince of Gwynedd, died, after ruling Gwynedd above forty-six years, greatly lamented by every one in Gwynedd; for there had not been for a long time before him a prince equal to him in that country, of his family, the lineage of Rhodri the Great.

A.D. 1137.—Owain, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, called Owain of Gwynedd, began to rule Gwynedd; and he made an attack upon the Frenchmen and English in Ceredigion and Dyved, and demolished the castle of Ystrad Meuryg, the castle of Stephen's Bridge, erected by the king, and the castle of Caermarthen; and burnt and pillaged the town, and took immense spoil with him to Gwynedd.

A.D. 1138.—Cynvrig, son of Owain Gwynedd, was killed by Madoc, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, son of Cynvyn.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y bu ymryson rwng y brenin Ystyffan a'r tywysogion Seisnig, a'r brenin a ddug warchae ar Gaer Lyncol, lle ydd oeddynt y tywysogion yn eu llawn gynghyd, yna Rhobert Consyl a ddug lu mawr o'r Cymry yn erbyn y brenin, yn gyfnerth iddei chwaer Mawd, yr honn oed briawd ac ymherawdr yr Almaen, a chydac ef Rhanwlff iarll Caerllion, a llu o wyr Rhyfoniawc a Thegeingl, a Gilbert iarll y Clâr a llu mawr o wyr Dyfed, a llawer o bendefigion Ffrancod a Saeson, a gwarchae ar y brenin, a'i ddal, a'i ddodi yng ngharchar, a goreu am wroldeb y gwelwyd y Cymry; ac yn yr ymladdfa yno y cymmerth Iorwerth ab Owain ab Caradawc y blaen ar iarll y Clâr, a digiaw 'n fawr ei lid a wnaeth yr iarll, ar efe 'n gweled Iorwerth wrtho i hunan yn ymyl afon yn pysgotta, fe aeth attaw ac a roddes iddaw fonclust, gan ei alw yn Gymro gwladaidd na wyddai fonheddigeidd-rwydd, yna Iorwerth a darawawdd yr iarll ai ddwrn oni bu farw, a phan glybuwyd hynny yng Nghymru myned a wnaï 'r Cymry yn erbyn castell meibion Ychtryd (lle ydd oedd yr iarlles wedi ffoi o gastell Caerfyrddin), a gyrru ffo ar y castellwyr, a hwy ai ysbeiliasant ac a'i llosgasant; yna y dug Owain ab Gruffydd holl Geredigiawn y danaw, ac a fynnes ged ganthynt.

ORD CRIST 1140, y llas Hywel ab Meredydd ab Rhydderch, arglwydd y cantref Bychan, gan y Ffrancod, ac yng nghylch yr un flwyddyn y llas Hywel ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn gan ei genedl ei hun, ac y bu ymryson rwng Hywel a Chadwgawn meibion Madawc ab Idnerth, ac y lladdasant y naill y llall.

OED CRIST 1142, y bu ymryson rwng Anarawd ab Gruffydd ab Rhys a Chadwaladr ab Gruffydd ab Cynan, Anarawd oedd briawd a merch Cadwaladr, ac efe a fynnai gyfnerthu Rhys ab Gruffydd ei frawd, ac ni fynnai Gadwaladr hynny; a geiriau digofus a fu ryingthynt, oni wanes Gadwaladr Anarawd yn ei ais ag y bu farw, a phan glybu Owain y tywysawc hynny, myned yn ei ddig a llu mawr hyd yng Ngheredigion a gyrru ffo ar Gadwaladr dros y mor i'r Werddon, a dwyn Aberystwyth ai holl diroedd; eithr Cadwaladr a ddug gydac ef o'r Werddon lu dirfawr hyd yn Arfon, a dodi

The same year a quarrel took place between King Stephen and the English nobles, and the king besieged Lincoln, where the nobles were in full assembly. Then Robert Consyl led a great army of the Welsh against the king, to assist his sister Maud, who was married to the Emperor of Germany; together with Ranulf, Earl of Chester, with an army of the men of Rhuvoniog and Tegeingl; Gilbert, Earl of Clare, with a large army of the men of Dyved; and many French and English nobles; and invested the king, captured him, and put him in prison; and the Welsh were the most conspicuous for bravery. There Iorwerth, son of Owain, son of Caradog, took the lead of the Earl of Clare, who was greatly exasperated. Seeing Iorwerth alone near a river, fishing, he went up to him and gave him a box on the ear, calling him a Welsh rustic unacquainted with good manners. Then Iorwerth struck him dead with his fist; and when that was known in Wales, the Welsh went against the castle of the sons of Ychtryd (whither the countess had fled from the castle of Caermarthen), and put the garrison to flight, pillaged and burnt it. Then Owain, son of Grufudd, brought all Ceredigion in subjection, and required tribute from them.

A.D. 1140.—Hywel, son of Maredudd, son of Rhydderch, lord of the Little Cantrev, was killed by the Frenchmen; and about the same year Hywel, son of Maredudd, son of Bleddyn, was killed by his own people; and a quarrel took place between Hywel and Cadwgawn, the sons of Madoc, son of Idnerth, and they killed each other.

A.D. 1142.—A quarrel took place between Anarawd, son of Grufudd, son of Rhys, and Cadwaladr, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan. Anarawd was married to the daughter of Cadwaladr, and wished to assist his brother Rhys, son of Grufudd, against the inclination of Cadwaladr, and angry words took place between them; and the result was, Cadwaladr stabbed Anarawd in the ribs, so that he died; and when Prince Owain heard that, in his anger he led a great army to Ceredigion, and compelled him to go over the sea to Ireland, and took Aberystwyth and all his lands; but

cad ar faes yn erbyn Owain, ac ynteu a gynnnullawdd ei wyr, eithr Hywel ab Gruffydd ab Cynan yn gweled ei frodyr ar ddarpar ymladd, a aeth ryngddynt, ac a weithiawdd arnynt yn y cyfryw fodd onid ymheddychasant, a phan welei 'r Gwyddyl hynny, ac na chant ysbail, dal Cadwaladr, ac nis gollyngynt yn rydd oni thalawdd ef iddynt ddwyfil o wartheg, a gwedi cael hynny yn heddwch hwy a ddygasant lawer yn anrhaith, yna myned yn eu herbryn a wnai Owain, a'u lladd, a dwyn oll a feddynt o'r gwartheg a phob peth arall.

OED CRIST 1143, diffeithiawdd Rhanwlff iarll Caerllion Faelienydd ac ai dug y danaw, ac a wnaeth gastell Elfael a chastell Colunwy.

OED CRIST 1144, y diffeithwyd Aberteifi a Cheredigiawn, ac y lladdwydd llawer o'r Ffrancod a'r Saeson, ac ddynillwyd y wlad honno gan Hywel a Chynan meibion Owain Gwynedd.

OED CRIST 1145, y cyweiriauidd iarll y Clâr gastell Caerfyrddin a chastell meibion Uchtryd.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Sulien ab Rhyddmarch mab maeth eglwys Llanbadarn Fawr, doethaf ei gynghor a dwyfolaf ei ddysg o'r holl eglwyswyr ym mhlwyf Dewi; a difinaf ei waith tra fu byw er attal drwg a chreulonder.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y dynilles Rys ab Gruffydd a Chadell ei frawd gastell Dinefwr, a chastell Caerfyrddin, ac ni lladdai amgen nag a gaffai yn arfawc yn ei erbyn. Gwedi hynny ynnillawdd ef gastell Llanstyffan ac a laddes lu mawr o'r Ffrancod, a'r Saeson, a'r Fflandrysiaid a ddaethant yn ei erbyn. Yna mewn llawn ddigofaint y gelynion a gynnnullasant lu dirfawr ac ymossawd ar y castell yn dra ffyrnig, ond Meredydd ab Gruffydd, gwr doeth a chalonawg, a'u gyrrawd yn eu gwrthol gan eu lladd yn dost, oni orfu arnynt ymollwng o'r gwarchau.

Yr un flwyddyn y dug Owain Gwynedd gastell yr Wyddugrug ac a laddes luoedd dirfawr o'r Saeson a fynnynt ei gyn-

Cadwaladr brought with him an immense army from Ireland into Arvon, and took the field against Owain, who assembled his men ; but Hywel, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, seeing his brothers preparing to fight, went between them, and worked upon them in such a manner as to induce them to become reconciled ; and the Gwyddelians, when they saw that, and that they should obtain no spoil, captured Cadwaladr, and would not release him without paying two thousand cattle ; and having received them peaceably, they carried off many more. Then Owain went against them, and killed them, and took all the cattle and everything else they had.

A.D. 1143.—Ranulf, Earl of Chester, ravaged Maelienydd, and added it to his own dominions, and erected the castles of Elvael and Colunwy.

A.D. 1144.—Aberteivi and Ceredigion were ravaged, and many of the Frenchmen and English killed, and that country recovered by Hywel and Cynan, the sons of Owain of Gwynedd.

A.D. 1145.—Earl Clare repaired the castle of Caermarthen and the castle of the sons of Uchtryd.

The same year Sulien, son of Rhyddmarch, died,—the adopted son of the church of Llanbadarn the Great,—the wisest in his counsel, and the most pious in his teaching, of all the churchmen in the see of David ; and the most indefatigable, while he lived, in labouring to repress evil and cruelty.

The same year Rhys, son of Grufudd, and his brother Cadell gained the castles of Dinevwr and Caermarthen, and killed none but those found in arms against him. After that he gained the castle of Llanstyfan, and slew a great army of the Frenchmen, English, and Flemings, who came against him. Then the foes, full of wrath, assembled an immense force, and attacked the castle most furiously ; but Meredudd, son of Grufudd, a wise and courageous man, drove them back with great slaughter, and obliged them to relinquish the siege.

The same year Owain of Gwynedd took the castle of Mold, and slew immense hosts of the English who attempted to

nal ai amddiffyn, ac efe ai torres i'r llawr, lle nis gallai neb cyn no hynny ei ynnill.

Ynghylch hynn o amser ydd aeth llawer o Saeson, a niferoedd mawrion o'r Cymry ym mhererindawd i Gaer y Salem oni weled diffyg yn fawr o fod hebddynt.

Cylch yr un amser y dodes Robert Consyl fodd i wyr ieuainc ddysgu creffteu a chelfyddydeu, ac a ddug athrawon o Ffrainc, a chyn no hynny crefftwr pob gwr iddaw ei hunan yng Nghymru namyn y creffteu breiniawl; sef gofaniaeth, saerniaeth, ac ysgolheigiaeth y rhai hynny.

OED CRIST 1146, ynnilled castell Gwys gan Gadell a Rhys, a Meredydd, meibion Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tewdwr, a Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd yn gyfnerth iddynt, ac efe a wnaeth beiriannau cyrfin a dorrai muriau mewn modd rhyfeddawl, ac a fwriai gerrig mawrion i'r castell ac o hynny ei ynnill.

Yr un flwyddyn y diffeithiwyd cyfoeth Cadwaladr ab Gruffydd gan ei neieint ac aethant am benn castell Cynfael a gedwid tros Gadwaladr gan Ferfyn abad y Ty gwynn ar Daf yr hwn ai amdiffynawdd yn wrol, ac ni chaid er na gwerth na gwobr ganthaw ollwng y castell iddynt, achaws hynny maenu'r castell oni thorrwyd ef i'r llawr, a lladd y gwyr oll ac oedd ynddau namyn Merfyn, a hwnnw ni leddynt gan mai mab maeth eglwys ydoedd, eithr ei ellwng ar ddianc, yna diffeithiaw tiroedd rhai a fynnynt eu gwrthladd, a dwyn ysbail fawr.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Rhobert Consyl tywysawg Morganwg ac iarll Caerloyw, gwr yn bennaf o neb a gynhelis ryfel yn erbyn y brenin Ystyffant, a diffeithiaw ei dir-oedd, fal nas casas y brenin nemmawr o lonyddwch ganthaw.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu farw Uchtryd escob Llan Daf, gwr mawr ei dysg a'i ddwyfoldeb, efe a wnaeth drefn ar y suliau a'r gwyliu, a gwyliu mab sant, a'u cynnal yn olychwydawl lle nas gwnelid hynny o fodd ac arfer; ac yn ei le ef y gwnaed Nicolas ab Gwrgant yn escob yn ei le ef.

OED CRIST 1147, y bu farwolaethau mawrion yng Nghymru,

support and defend it ; and he razed it to the ground, which nobody before that had been able to take.

About this time many of the English and great numbers of the Welsh went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, whose absence was severely felt.

About the same time Robert Consyl afforded means to young men to learn trades and various arts, and brought instructors from France ; for before that every man in Wales was his own artisan, except in the privileged crafts of smith, architect, and scholar.

A.D. 1146.—The castle of Gwys was taken by Cadell, Rhys and Maredudd, the sons of Grufudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, with the assistance of Hywel, son of Owain of Gwynedd, who made engines which demolished the walls in a wonderful manner, and threw great stones into the castle, by which means it was gained.

The same year the territory of Cadwaladr, son of Grufudd, was ravaged by his nephews, who assaulted the castle of Cynvael, which was kept for Cadwaladr by Mervyn, the abbot of Whiteland, upon the Tav, who defended it manfully ; and he could not be induced, either for fee or reward, to surrender the castle to them ; for which reason they battered the castle with stones until they demolished it, and slew all the men in it excepting Mervyn, whom they spared on account of his being an adopted son of the church, and allowed him to escape. Then they ravaged the lands of those who wished to oppose them, and took great spoil.

The same year Robert Consyl, prince of Morganwg, and earl of Gloucester, died ; a man who principally carried on war against King Stephen, and ravaged his lands, so that the king seldom had much quietness from him.

The same year Uchtryd, bishop of Llandav, died ; a man of great learning and piety. He regulated the Sundays, holidays, and saints' days, and caused them to be observed with religious services where that had not been done willingly and customarily ; and Nicholas, son of Gwrgant, was made bishop in his room.

A.D. 1147.—Great mortality took place in Wales from a

achaws haint, a bu farw Berned escob Dewi, a Dafydd fab Gerallt a wnaed yn escob yn ei le.

Yr un flwyddyn y bu ymrysonau rhwng wyrion Iestin ab Gwrgan a Wiliam ab Rhobert Consyl, ond heddychwyd rhyngthynt drwy athrywyndeb Nicolas escob Teilaw, ac y doded braint ffair a marchnad ym mhob arglwyddiaeth; ac nas gellid caeth o Gymro dyledawg hyd nas profid arnaw gwyn galanas, gwedi hynny ymlonyddu a wnaethant y Cymry, a llawer a ddaethant wedi hynny o drefn i Forganwg i wladychu achaws diogelwch a gaid yno rhag anghyfraith y Ffrancod yn Nyfed, a Cheredigiawn, a manau eraill.

OED CRIST 1148, gwnaethpwyd castell Llan Rhystyd gan Gadwaladr ab Gruffydd, ac y dodes y castell a chyfoeth attaw i Gadwgawn ei fab, ac ni wnai hwnnw a fai iawn yn ei wlad, achaws ydd aethant ei wyr ef at Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd a damunaw arnaw gymeryd eu blaen, ac y rhoddent gyfoeth Cadwaladr ar ellwng iddaw, a bu fal hynny.

OED CRIST 1149, cyweiriawdd Cadell ab Gruffydd ab Rhys gastell Caerfyrddin yn drachadarn, wedi hynny myned yn erbyn Cedweli a diffeithiau 'r wlad, a dwyn ysbail fawr; yna ymgyfunaw gwyr ac ymgais ai frodyr Meredydd a Rhys, a myned yng Ngheredigiawn, ac ynnill y wlad is Aeron a'r holl diroedd a feddai Hywel ab Owain, a gwedi gossawd hir a blin am gastell Llan Rhystyd ei ynnill a lladd yr holl gastellwyr ynddaw, ac yna ynnill castell Ystrad Meuryg, ai gyweiriaw a dodi castellwyr ynddaw, ac yna ymchwelyd i Ystrad Tywi a chanddynt ysbail fawr dros benn yn ydoedd, a gwartheg, a daoedd eraill.

OED CRIST 1150, Cadell ab Gruffydd, ac ynteu yn hely yn Nyfed, a rhai o Saeson Gwyr yn gwybod yr amser y byddai yno, dodasant gynllwyn er ei ladd, a gwedi dyfod arnaw, a gyrru ffo ar ei gyfeillion, rhuthrasant yn ei erbyn, eithr efe yn wr glew a chadarn a ymddiffynawdd ei orsaf ac a laddawdd rai o'i elynion, a gyrru ffo ar y lleill, eithr efe a

pestilence, and Berned, bishop of St. David's, died; and David, son of Gerald, was made bishop in his place.

The same year quarrels took place between the grandsons of Iestin, son of Gwrgan, and William, son of Robert Con-syl; but peace was made between them by the pacific disposition of Nicholas, bishop of Teilo; and the privilege of a fair and market was established in every lordship; and no free Welshman allowed to be made a slave until a plaint of murder was proved against him. Upon which the Welsh became quiet; and many came, after that regulation, to reside in Morganwg on account of the security obtained there against the lawlessness of the Frenchmen in Dyved, Ceredigion, and other places.

A.D. 1148.—The castle of Llan Rhystyd was built by Cadwaladr, son of Grufudd, who gave the castle, together with a territory, to his son Cadwgawn. He did not do what was just in his country, on which account his men went to Hywel, son of Owain of Gwynedd, requesting him to head them; and they gave the territory of Cadwaladr freely to him, and so it was.

A.D. 1149.—Cadell, son of Grufudd, son of Rhys, repaired the castle of Caermarthen very strongly. Afterwards he went against Cydweli, and devastated the country, and took great spoil. Then he joined the forces and enterprize of his brothers Maredudd and Rhys, and entered Ceredigion, and gained the country below Aeron, and all the lands of Hywel, son of Owain; and after a long and toilsome attack on the castle of Llan Rhystyd, they gained it, and slew all the garrison. Then they gained the castle of Ystrad Meurug, repaired it, and placed a garrison in it. Then they returned to the Vale of Tywi with an extremely great spoil of corn, cattle, and other goods.

A.D. 1150.—While Cadell, son of Grufudd, was hunting in Dyved, some of the English of Gower set an ambush to kill him; and having set upon him, and put his companions to flight, they assaulted him; but he, being a brave and powerful man, maintained his post, and killed some of his foes, and put the rest to flight; but he received a severe

gafas glwyf trwm, a nychu' n flin o'i achaws yn hir o amser, a phan welasant hynny ei frodyr Meredydd a Rhys, cyrchu Gwyr a'u lluoedd, a galw am y cynllwynwyr, a phan nas cant, ymossawd ar y wlad ai diffeithiau, a thorri castell Aber Llychwr yn garnedd, a llosgi castell Llan Rhidian, a dwyn ysbail fawr ganthynt i gastell Dinefwr, a chadarnhau 'r castell hynny, a doddi castellwyr ffyddlon a gwybodus ynddaw.

Ynghylch yr un amser daeth Rhanwlff iarll Caerllion a llu dirfawr o Saeson a Ffrancod i Wynedd, ac Owain ab Gruffydd yn ei erbyn a llu o'r ffyddloniaid, ac yn gyfnerth i'r iarll Madawc ab Meredydd tywysawg Powys, a bu cad ar faes, ac yng ngwaith Cwnsyllt y gorfu Owain ar ei elynion, a'u lladd yn aruthrawl, a gyrru ffo ar y rhai a weddillwyd.

Cylch yr un amser y mynnes Nicolas ab Gwrgan, escob Teilaw, adgyweiriaw nawdd yr eglwysi a dorred er yn amser Iestin ab Gwrgan, ac y doded yn gywair eu nawdd cyssefin i eglwysi Llan Daf, a Llan Carfan, a Llan Ildud, a Llan Doche, a Llan Ffagan, a Chaer Llion, a Chaer Went, ac i'r eglwysi eraill herwydd a fu gynt; ac y deddfwyd nawdd a weddai i'r mynachlogydd newyddion, hyd onid aeth rhan fawr o blwyf Teilaw yn nawdd yr eglwysi, ac y bu achaws hynny lonyddwch ym Morganwg yn amgen nac un mann arall yng Nghymru, a gwedi hynny adgyweiriwyd yr eglwysi a fwriesid i lawr, ac y gwnaed newyddion lle nad oedd o'r blaen, ac o hynny gwell yn trin eu tiroedd, ac nid cystal yn rhyfel, gwyr Morganwg a Gwent.

OED CRIST 1151, y tynnes Owain Gwynedd lygaid Cunedda fab Cadwallawn ei nai fab ei frawd, ac ai dyspaddawdd, a chylch yr un amser y torres Gadwaladr ab Gruffydd ab Cynan y carchar ai doded ynddaw gan Hywel ab Owain ei nai, a myned i Fon, ac efe a ddug rann fawr o'r ynys y danaw, eithr Owain ei frawd wedi clywed hynny a gynhullawdd lu yn ei erbyn, a chan fyned i Fôn efe ai gyrrawdd ar ffo, ac a ddug yn ol yr ynys iddaw ei hun.

wound, of which he languished a long time. And when his brothers, Meredudd and Rhys, saw that, they entered Gower with their forces, and demanded the ambuscaders ; and on not obtaining them, they attacked the country and devastated it, and rendered the castle of Aber Llychwr a heap of ruins, burnt the castle of Llan Rhidian, and took great spoil with them to the castle of Dinevwr, and strengthened that castle, and put a faithful and experienced garrison in it.

About the same time Ranulf, earl of Chester, came with an immense army of English and Frenchmen to Gwynedd ; and Owain, son of Grufudd, met him with an army of those faithful to him ; and Madoc, son of Meredudd, prince of Powys, came to the assistance of the earl. And in that campaign Owain conquered his enemies in the action of Consyllt, and slaughtered them dreadfully, and put the remains to flight.

About the same time Nicholas, son of Gwrgan, bishop of Teilo, was desirous of reestablishing the sanctuary of the churches that had been neglected since the time of Iestin, son of Gwrgan ; and their original sanctuary was restored to the churches of Llan Dav, Llan Carvan, Llan Illtud, Llan Doche, Llan Fagan, Caer Llion, and Caer Went, and to the other churches as they formerly obtained ; and fitting sanctuary was assigned to the new monasteries, so that the great part of the see of Teilo acquired the sanctuary of the churches, which occasioned greater quietness in Morganwg than any other part of Wales. After that the churches that had been demolished were reconstructed, and new ones founded, by which the men of Morganwg and Gwent became better agriculturists than soldiers.

A.D. 1151.—Owain of Gwynedd pulled out the eyes of Cunedda, son of Cadwallon, his nephew, being his brother's son, and emasculated him. And about the same time Cadwaladr, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, broke the prison wherein he was placed by his nephew Hywel, son of Owain, and went to Mona, and brought a great part of the isle in subjection ; but his brother Owain having heard that, assembled an army against him, and, going to Mona, put him to flight, and recovered the island.

Cylch yr un amser yr aeth Meredydd a Rhys, meibion Gruffydd ab Rhys, yn erbyn castell Penwedig, ac ai ynnillasant oddiar Hywel ab Owain wedi cynnal y gwarchae yn hir ac yn flin, gwedi hynny ynnillasant gastell Tinbych yn ddisyfyd, ac a laddasant y castellwyr, canys i'r castell hwnnw y ffoesynt y rhai a gynllwynasant er lladd Cadell ab Gruffydd eu brawd. A phethau' n myned fal hynn fe ddanfonos Rhys ab Forgan ab Caradawc ab Iestin ei gefnder (canys Gwladys ferch Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tewdwr oedd gwraig Caradawc, a mam Morgan), ac erchi cyfnerth ganthaw ac y gyrrynt y Ffrancod a'r Saeson o bob gwlad yng Nghymru, a danfon yr un neges at Fadawc ab Meredydd tywysawg Powys, ac nis caffai hynny ar law un o naddynt; yna ydd aeth Rhys i Gyfeiliawc ac ai diffeithiawdd yn flin, a dwyn ysbail drom oddiyno; a Meredydd a ddug ei lu yn erbyn Morgan ab Caradawc i Forganwg, ac ymossawd am ei gastell yn Aberafan, ai faluriaw, a dwyn ysbail fawr; eithr Morgan ai wyr a ffoasant, ac a ddodasant eu hunain au gwyr yn nawdd yr eglwysi a'r monachlogydd, ac yn nawdd William ab Rhobert tywysawg Morganwg.

Ynghylch hynn o amser bu farw Einion mebydd Celynoc Fawr, doethaf o ysgolheigion Gwynedd; efe a gynghorai ddoethineb, a chyfiawnder, a thrugaredd, ond bychan y caffai o'i gynghor yn y wlad honno.

OED CRIST 1152, bu farw Rhanwlff iarll Caerllion, gelyn cadarnaf Owain tywysawg Gwynedd.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y gwnaethpwyd Galffrai ab Arthur (offeiriad teulu Wiliam ab Rhobert) yn escob, eithr cyn ei fyned yn ei ansawdd efe a fu farw yn ei dy yn Llan Daf, ac a cladded yn yr eglwys yno. Gwr ydoedd ni chaid ei ail am ddysg a gwybodaau, a phob campau dwyfawl. Mab maeth oedd ef i Uchtryd archescob Llan Daf, a nai mab brawd iddaw, ac am ei ddysg a'i wybodaau y doded arnaw febyddiaeth yn eglwys Teilaw yn Llan Daf lle y bu ef yn athraw llawer o ysgolheigion a phendefigion.

OED CRIST 1154, bu farw y brenin Ystyffan, a Harri ei

About the same time Meredudd and Rhys, sons of Grufudd, son of Rhys, went against the castle of Penwedig, and gained it from Hywel, son of Owain, after a long and toilsome siege. After that they took the castle of Tenby by surprise, and slew the garrison; for those who had laid in ambush to kill their brother Cadell, son of Grufudd, had fled to that castle. Things taking this course, Rhys sent to Morgan, son of Caradog, son of Iestin, his cousin (for Gwladus, daughter of Grufudd, son of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, was the wife of Caradog and mother of Morgan), to request his assistance in driving the Frenchmen and English from every district in Wales; and sent the same message to Madoc, son of Meredudd, prince of Powys; but could not obtain their concurrence. Then Rhys went to Cyveiliog, and ravaged it sorely, and took heavy spoil from thence. And Meredudd led his army to Morganwg against Morgan, son of Caradog, and assaulted his castle of Aberavan and demolished it, and took great spoil; but Morgan and his men fled, and put themselves and their men in the sanctuary of the churches and monasteries, and under the protection of William, son of Robert, prince of Morganwg.

About this time Einion, archdeacon of Clynog the Great, died,—the wisest of the scholars of Gwynedd. He counselled wisdom, justice, and mercy; but he found little effect from his counsel in that country.

A.D. 1152, Ranulf, earl of Chester, died; the most powerful enemy of Owain, prince of Gwynedd.

In the same year Galfrid, son of Arthur (family priest of William, son of Robert), was made bishop; but he died in his house in Llandav, before he entered on his functions, and was buried in the church there. He was a man whose like could not be found for learning and knowledge and all divine excellencies. He was a foster son of Uchtryd, archbishop of Llandav, his uncle by his father's side; and for his learning and excellencies, an archdeaconry was conferred upon him in the church of Teilo, at Llandav, where he was the instructor of many scholars and chieftains.

A.D. 1154.—King Stephen died, and his cousin Harry,

gefnder a wnaed yn frenin yr ei le, a elwir Harri yr ail. Pan oedd Ystyffan yn frenin fe ddaeth gydag ef laweroedd o'r Fflandrysiaid i ynys Prydain, a'r rhai hynny ai carent, ac efe a ddodai lawer o roddion ac anrhydedd iddynt, canys goreuon o'i bleidyddion oeddynt, a gwedi dyfod Harri 'r ail ni chaent aros yn Lloegr, achaws hynny daeth niferoedd mawrion o honynt i Gymru, a llawer o'r Saeson a gerynt Ystyffan, a'r dieithraid hynn a aethant yn wyr damdwng i bendeigion y Ffrancod yng Ngheredigiawn a Dyfed.

OED CRIST 1156, annogawdd Cadwaladr ab Gruffydd a Madawc ab Meredydd y brenin Harri i ddiffeithiau Gwynedd, a phan wybu Owain y tywysawg hynny, ymluyddu yn ei erbyn, ac yng ngwaith Coed Eulo y llas y Saeson mal eu lleibiau, a gorfu Owain arnynt yn anrhydeddus, lle nid oedd o wyr ganthaw namyn un ym mhen pob deg o wyr Harri, a thra bu hynny ar waith y dug Iorwerth ab Meredydd gastell Iâl gan ei faluriau, yna 'r brenin a ymheddyches a'r tywysawg, ac y cafas Gadwaladr ei gyfoeth.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y llas Gwrgan ab Rhys ab Iestin gwr dysgediccaf o brydydd a gaid yn ei amser y gan Ifor ab Meuryg o Sainghenydd, a Morgan ab Owain ab Caradawc a fynnai ddial hynny, a myned am benn Ifor ai ladd a dwyn ei diroedd, a'u rhoddi yng nghyfoeth Iorwerth ab Owain ei frawd arglwydd Caerllion ar Wysg.

OED CRIST 1157, ymheddychawdd Rhys ab Gruffydd a'r brenin Harri, a'r brenin ni chadwai 'r heddwech, eithr danfon iarll y Clar i ddiffeithiau tiroedd Rhys, ac ef a laddwyd llawer o'r Cymry ac ysbeiliau eu daoedd; yna ydd aeth Rhys am benn castell Llanymddyfri ac ai ynnillas, ac Einion ab Anarawd nai Rhys a ynnilles gastell Wmffrai ac a laddawdd y castellwyr, ac a ddug oddiyno ysbail fawr yn feirch, ac arfau, a pheirianau maenus. Yna daeth Rhys i Geredigiawn, ac a ddiffeithiawdd holl diroedd y Ffrancod a'r Saeson, ac a dorrawdd eu holl gestyll yn falur, ac a ddug yr holl wlad y danaw a dyfod a wnaeth y brenin yn ei erbyn, eithr gweled cenedl y Cymry yn amnifeiriaw yn ddirfawr o bob

called Harry the Second, was made king in his room. When Stephen was king, many of the Flemings came with him to the island of Britain. These were well affected to him, and he gave many gifts and honour to them, for they were his best partisans; and upon the accession of Harry the Second they were not permitted to remain in England, on which account great numbers of them came to Wales. And many of the English who had esteemed Stephen, and these strangers, became retainers to the chieftains of the Frenchmen in Ceredigion and Dyved.

A.D. 1156.—Cadwaladr, son of Grufudd, and Madoc, son of Maredudd, incited King Harry to devastate Gwynedd; and when Prince Owain understood that, he assembled an army against him; and in the action of Eulo Wood they were slaughtered as if devoured. And Owain overcame them with honour, although he had only one man to every ten of Harry. And during these proceedings Iorwerth, son of Maredudd, took the castle of Ial and demolished it. Then the king made peace with the prince, and Cadwaladr obtained his territory.

The same year Gwrgan, son of Rhys, son of Iestin, the most learned poet of his time, was killed by Ivor, son of Meurug of Sainghenydd; and Morgan, son of Owain, son of Caradog, seeking to revenge it, set upon Ivor, slew him, and took his lands, and added them to the territory of his brother Iorwerth, son of Owain, lord of Caerllion, upon Usk.

A.D. 1157.—Rhys, son of Grufudd, made peace with King Harry; and the king observed not the peace, but sent the Earl of Clare to ravage Rhys's lands, and many of the Welsh were killed, and their goods taken. Then Rhys went against the castle of Llanyddyvri and took it; and Einion, son of Anarawd, nephew to Rhys, took Humphrey's castle and slew the garrison, and took from thence a great spoil of horses, arms, and engines for throwing stones. Then Rhys went to Ceredigion, and ravaged all the lands of the Frenchmen and English, reduced all their castles to dust, and subjected all the country; and the king came against him, but seeing the Welsh nation gathering from all parts to

man at Rys, efe a ddangoses ammodau heddwch, a Rhys a ymwystlawdd a'r brenin er cynnal heddwch, a dodi gwystlon a wnaeth Rhys, a dodi cestyll yng ngwystl i Rys a wnaeth y brenin, ac efe yn myned i oresgyn y cestyll hynny y castellwyr nis gellyngynt iddaw, yna cynnull ei luoedd a wnaeth Rhys a diffeithiaw Dyfed, ac efe a dorres y cestyll yn garneddau. Yna daeth Rheinallt mab y brenin i Gymru, a chan addaw Deheubarth i Owain Gwynedd efe a gafas ei gyfnerth, a Chadwaladr brawd Owain, a Hywel a Chynan ei feibion, a ddaethant a'u lluoedd yn erbyn Rhys, eithr efe a droes oddiar eu ffordd, a galw attaw ei luoedd ymbarottoi yn erbyn ei elynion, a phan wybuant hynny ymchwelyd i Wynedd.

OED CRIST 1159, bu farw Madawc ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn tywysawg Powys, ac y rhanned ei gyfoeth rwng ei feibion, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y daliwyd Cadwallawn ab Madawc ab Idnerth gan Owain Gwynedd, yr hwn ai dodes yng ngharchar y brenin yn Llundain.

OED CRIST 1160, bu ymladd a diffeithiaw cydtiroedd rhwng Owain ab Madawc arglwydd Cyfeiliawc a Hywel ab Cadwgawn arglwydd cyfoeth Elystan Glodrydd, heb nem-mawr ynnill a gorfod i'r un na 'r llall.

OED CRIST 1161, adnewyddwyd braint ar a lafuriai dir a daear ym Morganwg, ac yn ebrwydd wedi hynny y doded yr un drefn yng Ngwynedd a Deheubarth a Phowys, ac efe a gaid ar y brenin ei nawdd ar bawb a wnaent hynny fal nas diffeithid y tiroedd ydardd yn rhyfel.

OED CRIST 1162, daeth Harri frenin yn erbyn Rhys ab Gruffydd, a Rhys yn ei erbyn yntau, a dodi cad ar faes o'r ddau du, eithr gwyr da gwlad Brecheiniawc a drywynasant rwng Rhys a'r brenin a dodi gwystlon o du Rhys Einion ab Anarawd ei nai, a nai arall iddaw Cadwgawn ab Meredydd ab Gruffydd, a'r brenin a ymwystles i Rys y cantref mawr a Dinefwr, eithr neiaint Rhys a laddwyd, yna goresgyn y cantref mawr a chastell Dinefwr heb a ddodai 'n ei erbyn a wnaeth Rhys, a myned yn erbyn Rhosser Daer iarll Caerloyw a laddasai ei neiaint, a ddodai 'r brenin yn nawdd y

Rhys, he offered terms of peace; and Rhys entered into pledges with the king to preserve peace, and Rhys gave pledges, and the king gave castles in pledge to Rhys, who, going to take possession of them, the garrisons refused to deliver them up to him. Then Rhys collected his forces and ravaged Dyved, and reduced the castles to heaps of ruins. Then Reginald, the king's son, came to Wales, and, by the promise of South Wales to Owain of Gwynedd, obtained his assistance; and Cadwaladr, the brother of Owain, and Hywel and Cynan, his sons, came with their forces against Rhys; but he got out of their way, and, calling his forces together, prepared to face his foes, upon understanding which they returned to Gwynedd.

A.D. 1159.—Madoc, son of Meredudd, son of Bleddyn, prince of Powys, died, and his territory was divided among his sons; and about the same time Cadwallon, son of Madoc, son of Idnerth, was caught by Owain of Gwynedd, who put him in the king's prison in London.

A.D. 1160.—Fighting and ravaging each other's lands took place between Owain, son of Madoc, lord of Cyveiliog, and Hywel, son of Cadwgawn, lord of the patrimony of Elystan, of Free-Praise, without much advantage of superiority to either side.

A.D. 1161.—The privileges of the cultivators of the soil in Morganwg were renewed; and some, after a similar regulation, took place in Gwynedd, South Wales, and Powys; and the king's protection was procured for every one that did so, that the corn lands might not be devastated in war time.

A.D. 1162.—King Harry came against Rhys, son of Grufudd, and Rhys opposed him, and both armies took the field; but the good men of the country of Brycheiniog interposed between Rhys and the king. And on the part of Rhys, his nephew Einion, son of Anarod, and Cadwgawn, son of Meredudd, son of Grufudd, another of his nephews, were given as pledges; and the king pledged to Rhys the Great Cantrev and Dinevwr. But the nephews of Rhys were killed. Then Rhys conquered the Great Cantrev and the castle of Dinevwr, in spite of opposition, and went against

Rhosser hwnnw, a Rhys a ddynnilles gastell Aber Rheidiawl a'r cestyll eraill o eiddaw 'r iarll yng Ngheredigiawn, au maluriaw ; gwedi hynny ynnill castell Aberteifi a dwyn y wlad y danaw, a myned yn erbyn y Fflandrysiad au lladd ; a llosgi a feddynt, a dwyn ysbail ddirfawr o'u gwlad.

OED CRIST 1163, daeth brenin Lloegr a llu dirfawr i Gymru, a Rhys ab Gruffydd ac Owain Gwynedd a aethant yn gydgyfnerth yn ei erbyn, a bu gwaith Berwyn, lle gyrwyd ffo ar y brenin, ac yn ei ddig ai lid achaws hynny efe a dynnawdd lygaid y gwystlon a gawsai er amseroedd yn ol gan Rys ag Owain, sef oeddynt meibion Rhys, Cynwrig a Meredydd ; a meibion Owain Gwynedd, Rhys a Chadwallawn, a dallu hefyd trichant o'r Cymry a ddaliwyd yn rhyfel, a hynn a wnaeth y brenin ai law ei hun.

OED CRIST 1164, daeth Harri frenin eilwaith yn erbyn y Cymry, a dyfod hyd yng Nghaerllion Gawr, a chlywed bod Rhys ab Gruffydd ac Owain Gwynedd yn ymluyddu 'n gadarn yn ei erbyn er dial a wnaeth ef a'u meibion, efe a ddymchweles yn ei ol i Lundain.

Gwedi hynny ydd aeth Rhys ab Gruffydd yn erbyn Cilgeran ai ynnill, a dwyn ysbail, a diffeithiaw tiroedd ei gefnder Rhobert ab Nest ferch Rhys ab Tewdwr a Gerallt rhaglofydd castell Penfro, a'i ddodai yntau yng ngharchar, a rhoi rhoddion anrhydeddus i'r castellwyr ; ac yn erbyn Rhys daeth llu mawr o'r Fflandrysiad a Saeson Dyfed hyd yng Nghil Geran, ac ymossawd am benn y castell, a Rhys a'u garthladdawdd ac a laddes lawer o honynt, a gyrru ffo ar y llail.

Yng nghylch yr un amser y dug Owain Gwynedd gastell Basing oddiar y brenin, a lladd y castellwyr, a doddi gwyr ei hunan ynddaw, a'i gyweiriaw yn gadarn.

Yn yr un flwyddyn y dug Owain ab Madawc ab Meredydd, ac Owain ab Gruffydd ab Meredydd ei gefnderw holl

Roger Dacre, earl of Gloucester, who had killed his nephews entrusted to his custody by the king. And Rhys gained the castle of Aber Rheidiol and other castles, the earl's possessions in Ceredigion, and demolished them. Afterwards he gained the castle of Aberteivi, and reduced the country to subjection, and went against the Flemings and killed them, and burnt what they were possessed of, and brought immense spoil from their country.

A.D. 1163.—The king of England came with an immense army to Wales; and Rhys, son of Grufudd, and Owain of Gwynedd opposed him with their united power; and the action of Berwyn took place, in which the king was put to flight; and in his anger and wrath on that account he put out the eyes of the hostages he had received some time back from Rhys and Owain. These were Cynwrig and Meredudd, the sons of Rhys, and Rhys and Cadwallon, the sons of Owain of Gwynedd; and likewise blinded three hundred of the Welsh taken in war; and this the king did with his own hand.

A.D. 1164.—King Harry came a second time against the Welsh, and upon his arrival at Chester, hearing that Rhys, son of Grufudd, and Owain of Gwynedd were embodying a powerful army against him, to revenge his treatment of their sons, he returned back to London.

After that, Rhys, son of Grufudd, went against Cilgeran, and gained it, and took spoil, and ravaged the lands of his cousin Robert, son of Nest, daughter of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, and Gerald the steward of the castle of Penbro, and put him in prison, and gave honourable gifts to the garrison. And a great army of the Flemings and English of Dyved came against Rhys as far as Cilgeran, and attacked the castle, and Rhys opposed them, and killed many of them, and put the rest to flight.

About the same time Owain of Gwynedd took the castle of Basing from the king, and slew the garrison, and put his own men into it, and repaired it strongly.

The same year Owain, son of Madoc, son of Meredudd, and his cousin Owain, son of Grufudd, son of Meredudd,

gyfoeth Iorwerth ab Owain, ac ai rhanasant ryngthynt, achaws hynny ydd aeth Owain Gwynedd, a Rhys ab Gruffydd, yn eu herbyn, a'u gorfod, a rhannu goreuon ei gyfoeth ryngddynt; eithr Owain Cyfeiliawc a gafas gyfnerth a Saeson, ac a losgawdd gastell Caereiniawn i'r llawr.

OED CRIST 1169, bu farw Owain tywysawg Gwynedd, gwedi gwladychu deuddegmlynedd ar hugain, a gwedy hynny ydd aeth amryson rhwng ei feibion am a gai fyned yn ei le, eithr Hywel ab Owain a gymmerth arnaw 'r llywodraeth, canys hynaf oedd efe, ei fam oedd Pyfog merch arglwydd urddasawl o'r Werddon, a gwedi bod yngoresgynaeth y dywysogaeth dwy flynedd yn heddwch bu farw ei chwegrwn, ac efe a aeth i'r Werddon i oresgyn y cyfoeth a gawsai yn hawl ei fam ai wraig, canys unig ettifeddes oedd hi, a thra bu efe yno, Dafydd ab Owain ei frawd a gynhullawdd genedl ei fam, sef oedd hi Crisiant merch Gronwy ab Owain ab Ednywain, a chyda hynny daeth attaw lawer eraill ni charent Hywel, a phan weles efe gadernyd yn gyfnerth iddaw, cymmerth arnaw 'r llywodraeth, a goresgyn Gwynedd, a Hywel yn clywed hynny, efe a ddaeth yn ebrwydd i Wynedd, ac a ddodes gad ar faes yn erbyn ei frawd, eithr llawer mwy nifeiriawg llu Dafydd nag un Hywel, a gwedi ymladd caled gyrrwyd ffo ar Hywel ai wyr, ac efe a glwyfwyd dan ei ais yn flin, eithr Rhirid ei frawd ai dug i long, ac yna i'r Werddon lle y bu Hywel farw ac efe a roddes i Ririd ei frawd ei gyfoeth yno.

OED CRIST 1172, aeth llawer o bendefigion y Ffrancod a wledychynt Forganwg, a Gwyr, a Dyfed, a Cheredigiawn, i'r Werddon, ac yn blaenu arnynt ydd oedd Richart iarll Ystrigyl, a lluoedd mawrion gyda nhwy, ac anffyddlonion y Cymry gan weled llwyddiant Rhys ab Gruffydd a aethant gyda nhwy, a hwy ynnillasant helaethled o'r Werddon, ac ai goresgynasant, a hynn a fu ddaionus i Rys ab Gruffydd a chenedl y Cymry yn Neheubarth a Morganwg.

took the whole territory of Iorwerth, son of Owain, and shared it between them; for which reason Owain of Gwynedd and Rhys, son of Grufudd, went against them, and overcame them, and shared the choice parts of his territory among them; but Owain of Cyveiliog obtained the assistance of the English, and burnt the castle of Caereinion to the ground.

A.D. 1169.—Owain, prince of Gwynedd, died, having reigned thirty-two years, after which a contention arose between his sons as to which should succeed him; but Hywel, son of Owain, took the government upon himself, because he was the eldest,—his mother was Pyvog, daughter of an honourable lord in Ireland. And after ruling the principality in peace for two years, his father-in-law died, and he went to Ireland to take possession of the territory belonging to him in right of his mother and wife, for she was a sole heiress. And while he was there, his brother David, son of Owain, collected his mother's kin,—she was Crisiant, daughter of Goronwy, son of Owain, son of Ednywain,—and many others joined him who disliked Hywel. And when he saw this powerful support, he took upon himself the government, and subjugated Gwynedd; which Hywel hearing, he came immediately to Gwynedd, and took the field against his brother, although the forces of David were much more numerous than those of Hywel; and after a hard fight, Hywel and his men were put to flight, and he was sorely wounded below his ribs; but his brother Rhirid carried him to a ship, and from thence to Ireland, where Hywel died; and he gave to his brother Rhirid his territory there.

A.D. 1172.—Many of the chieftains of the French who inhabited Morganwg, Gower, Dyved, and Ceredigion, went to Ireland with Richard, earl of Striguil, at their head, with great forces along with them; and many of the disaffected Welsh, seeing the success of Rhys, son of Grufudd, went with them; and they gained an extensive breadth of Ireland, and subjugated it; and this proved beneficial to Rhys, son of Grufudd, and the Welsh nation in South Wales and Morganwg.

Yn nghyfle'r amseroedd hynny ymluyddes Owain Cyfeiliawc yn erbyn Rhys ab Gruffydd, a Rhys a ddodes gad ar faes yn ei erbyn, a myned hyd yng Nghyfeiliawc lle gorfu ef ar Owain, a Rhys ni ddiffeithiai diroedd cenedl y Cymry, eithr dwyn gwystlon oddiar Owain, a gadael iddaw ei gyfoeth, a dychwelyd i Ystrad Tywi.

Ynghylch yr un amser aeth Harri frenin i'r Werddon, ac efe yng Nghaer Dydd, fe aeth Rhys heb na gwr na gwas gydag ef yno; ac yn arfoll i'r brenin erchi iddaw orchymyn a fai raid iddaw o'i gyfoeth ef, a bu garedig hynn gan y brenin, ac efe a gadarnhäawdd i Rys ei holl diroedd, a Rys a roddes i'r brenin yn ossymmaeth iddaw ei hun ai luoedd bedwar cant o wartheg breision, ac yd, a medh, a bragawd, a ellid ei gael yn ei gyfoeth, ac a wnaeth wledd anrhydeddus i'r brenin ai wyr llys yn Aberteifi; ac yna ydd aeth y brenin i'r Werddon, eithr daeth echrysaint ar ei wyr, a bu farw llawer o honynt: achaws hynny gorfu ar y brenin ymchwelyd yn ei ol i ynys Prydain, a Rhys ai arfolles yn anrhydeddus yn Aberteifi, ac a ddodes iddaw roddion a weddai iddaw ar ei ffordd yn cyrchu Llundain.

Yng nghylch yr un amseroedd, a'r brenin ar ei fyned i'r Werddon, efe a ddug Gaerllion ar Wysg oddiar Iorwerth ab Owain ab Caradawc ab Rhydderch ab Iestin, ac a ddodes ei wyr ei hun yn y castell, eithr Iorwerth a alwes attaw ei genedl, ac ymluyddu yn erbyn gwyr y brenin, ac adynnill y dref a'r castell, a danfon y castellwyr i'r Werddon at y brenin: a phan ddaeth y brenin ar ymchwel o'r Werddon efe a ddanfones at Iorwerth ab Owain attaw i'r castell newydd ar Wysg, a gossod ammodau heddwch iddaw, ac addaw gwared a diogelwch iddaw ddyfod attaw, a myned yn heddwch yn erbyn y brenin a wnaeth Iorwerth, a danfon Owain ei fab ag anrhegion i'r brenin o'r pethau a weddai iddaw yn ei gerdded; eithr gossawd ar Owain a wnaeth gwyr y brenin ai ladd, a gwedi clywed o Iorwerth hynny nid elai at y brenin, eithr ymluyddu yn ei erbyn, a gyrru pob enaid o Sais o wlad Gwent, a lladd llaweroedd o honynt, a chan fyned tros afon Gwy, diffeithiaw'r wlad hyd Gaerloyw, a lladd a llosgi ffordd y cerddai, ac oddiyno hyd yn Henffordd,

In the midst of those times Owain Cyveiliog assembled his forces against Rhys, son of Grufudd; and Rhys took the field against him, and went to Cyveiliog, and overcame Owain. And Rhys would not ravage the lands of the Welsh nation, but took hostages from Owain, and returned to the Vale of Tywi.

About the same time King Harry went to Ireland, and while at Caerdyv, Rhys went to him there without any attendants, and requesting the king to command what he might find necessary from his territory. This was well pleasing to the king, who confirmed to Rhys all his lands; and Rhys gave to the king a supply for himself and forces of four hundred fat cattle, and as much corn, mead, and bragawd, as could be procured in his territory; and made an honourable feast for the king and his courtiers at Aberteivi. And then the king went to Ireland, but a pestilence seized his men, and many of them died; on which account the king was compelled to return to the island of Britain, and was honourably entertained by Rhys at Aberteivi, who presented him with suitable gifts on his way to London.

About the same time the king, being on his way to Ireland, took Caerllion on the Uske from Iorwerth, son of Owain, son of Caradog, son of Rhydderch, son of Iestin, and put his own men in the castle; but Iorwerth collected his kin, opposed the king's men, and regained the town and castle, and sent the garrison to Ireland to the king. And when the king returned from Ireland he sent for Iorwerth, son of Owain, to the New Castle upon the Uske (Newport), and prescribed terms of peace to him, and promised deliverance and safety to him to come to him. And Iorwerth went to meet the king in peace, and sent his son Owain with gifts to the king of such things as were suitable to him on his journey. But the king's men attacked Owain and killed him, which Iorwerth having heard, would not go to the king, but took up arms against him, and expelled every Englishman from the country of Gwent, and slew many of them; and, crossing the river Wye, ravaged the country as far as Gloucester, slaying and burning in his progress; and

un ei waith, un ei gerdded, a gwedi llosgi 'r dref honno ai hysbeiliaw; dychwelyd i Gaerllion ar Wysg a chadarnhau 'r dref a'r castell, a doddi castellwyr ffyddlawn ynddaw, ac ynghyfle 'r amser hynny y dug Sitsyllt ab Dyfnwal gastell Abergefeni, a Seisyllt ab Rhirid a ddug gastell Cerrig Hywel, canys y brenin a bieuffai 'r cestyll hynny, a lladdwyd y castellwyr, ac Iorwerth a ddodes ynddynt wyr ei genedl yn gastellwyr ffyddlonion, a Hywel ab Iorwerth a ddug holl Went Is Coed yn ewyllys Iorwerth; ac a ddug yr hynaf o feibion dengwr ar uchugain o uchelwyr y wlad yn wystlon.

OED CRIST 1173, y dodes Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd ei holl frodyr yng ngharchar, eithr Maelgwn a gadwawdd ynys Fon yn ei erbyn dros dair blynedd, gwedi hynny aeth Dafydd a llu cadarn yn ei erbyn ac ynnill yr ynys, ac a garcharawdd Maelgwn, yn ebrwydd wedi hynny efe a dorres ei garchar, ac a dorres garcharau ei genedl ai frodyr, a ffoi i Forganwg, rai o naddynt, ac eraill i'r Werddon.

OED CRIST 1176, aeth llawer o Gymry Gwent a Morganwg i'r Werddon lle cawsant diroedd. A chylch yr un amser daeth Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd i Gaerllion ar Wysg at Iorwerth ab Owain ab Caradawc yn ffo rhag Dafydd ab Owain ei frawd, yna danfones Dafydd at ei frawd ac addaw iddaw diroedd a weddai iddaw o doddi neiaint iddaw yng nghadwedigaeth Iorwerth ab Owain ab Caradawc yn wystlon er cadarnhau hynny. Gwedi hynny dychwelawdd Iorwerth i Wynedd, ac y cyfawnhâawd Dafydd ab Owain ac ef yn hynny, a gwedi hynny ei yrru o'i wlad, a Iorwerth a ddodes y gwystlon yn nawdd y brenin, lle nas gallai Ddafydd eu lladd.

OED CRIST 1177, ymheddychawdd Iorwerth ab Owain arglwydd Caerllion a'r brenin, ac a gafas ei diroedd yn rhydd, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y llas Seisyllt ab Dyfnwal arglwydd Gwent Uwch Coed o dwyll Wiliam Brews arglwydd Aberhodni, a chydag ef lladd ei feibion, ai geraint, a thrugain a deg o'i genedl, a thynnu llygaid Hywel Pencarn a doddi hynny ar Iorwerth ab Owain o Gaerllion, sef y dian-

from thence to Hereford in the same manner; and having burnt that town and pillaged it, he returned to Caerllion on the Uske, and strengthened the town and castle, and placed a faithful garrison in it. And during that time Sitsyllt, son of Dyvnwal, took the castle of Abergaveni; and Sitsyllt, son of Rhirid, took the castle of Ceryg Hywel, which belonged to the king, and the garrison was slain, and Iorwerth placed in them faithful garrisons of his own nation. And Hywel, son of Iorwerth, brought all Gwent Under-Wood in subjection to Iorwerth, and took eldest sons of thirty of the chiefs of the country as hostages.

A.D. 1173.—David, son of Owain Gwynedd, put all his brothers in prison; but Maelgwn kept the island of Mona in opposition to him for three years, after which David went with a powerful force against him, and gained the island, and imprisoned Maelgwn, who shortly after broke out of prison, and released his kindred and brothers, some of whom fled to Morganwg, and others to Ireland.

A.D. 1176.—Many of the Welsh of Gwent and Morganwg went to Ireland, where they obtained lands. And about the same time Iorwerth, son of Owain Gwynedd, in his flight from his brother David, son of Owain, came to Iorwerth, son of Owain, son of Caradoc, at Caerllion upon the Uske. Then David sent to his brother, promising him suitable lands if he would place his nephews in the custody of Iorwerth, son of Owain, son of Caradoc, as hostages to confirm it. After which Iorwerth returned to Gwynedd, and David, son of Owain, was justified towards him in that respect; and afterwards he expelled him from his country, and Iorwerth placed the hostages under the king's protection, where David could not kill them.

A.D. 1177.—Iorwerth, son of Owain, lord of Caerllion, made peace with the king, and had his lands free; and about the same time Seisyllt, son of Dyvnwal, lord of Gwent Above-Wood, was killed by the treachery of William Breose, lord of Aberhodni, together with his sons, relatives, and seventy of his kindred. And the eyes of Hywel of Pencarn were pulled out; and that deed attributed to Iorwerth, son

ghes Iorwerth o'r brad hynny, a thorri ffordd ai gleddyf drwy ganol y cynllwynwyr.

Yr un amser y torres Rhodri ab Owain Gwynedd ei garchar ac a ddynnilles ynys Fon, a phawb yn ei gyfnerthu, achaws nid oedd a garai Ddafydd ab Owain, a Chadwaladr ab Owain a ddynnilles Nant Conwy a Rhyfoniawc, ac y daeth Maelgwn ab Owain yn ei ol o'r Werddon.

Yng nghylch yr un amser bu farw Cadell ab Gruffydd ab Rhys, a chylch yr un amser Dafydd ab Gerallt escob Dewi a fu varw, ac y cynllwynes y Ffrancod y ffordd y clywynt fyned Einion Clyd daw Rhys ab Gruffydd, ac ai lladdasant ef, yna ydd aeth Rhys yn eu herbyn ac a ddiffeithiawdd eu tiroedd hwy ym Maelienydd, ac a wnaeth gastell Rhaiadr Wy.

Yng nghylch yr un amser Iorwerth ab Owain o Gaerllion a Hywel ei fab a ddiffeithiasant diroedd Wiliam Brews, ac a ddygasant ysbail fawr; ac ni arhosei ef yn hwy yng nghastell Abergefeni, eithr myned i Aberhodni ac ymgadarnhau yno.

Cylch yr un amser daeth meibion Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd yn erbyn Rhys ab Gruffydd, a Rhys yn eu erbyn hwynt a orfu arnynt, a gyrru ffo cywilyddus arnynt.

OED CRIST 1179, y llas Morgan ab Gruffydd ab Ifor Bach, ab Cydrych, gan y Saeson yng Nghaerloyw. Gwr oedd ef a fu gydag Iorwerth ab Owain yn diffeithiaw'r wlad amgylch Caerloyw, lle yr ymgampiai yn wychaf o neb, ac achaws hynny y lladdwyd, cyt bod heddwch yr amser hynny a nawdd y brenin i bawb a ddelynt yn heddwch o Gymry i Loegr, a'r Cymry a garaint Forgan a aethant le clywaint y byddai Rhanwlff a'i wyr ar eu ffordd tuag Aberhodni, ac am ei benn ef, ai ladd efe a'i wyr, canys efe a fynnewdd ladd Morgan ab Gruffydd ab Ivor Bach, a'r brenin a fynnai fyned yn erbyn y Gwenhwyson a'u harglwyddi, ond Rhys ab Gruffydd a ddangoses y modd y bu i'r brenin, ac yna cafwyd ei heddwch.

OED CRIST 1183, y llas Gadwaladr mab Rhys ab Gruffydd

of Owain of Caerllion, who escaped from that treachery, and cut his way with his sword through the midst of those who were in ambush.

The same time Rhodri, son of Owain Gwynedd, broke out of prison, and gained the island of Mona, every one assisting him, because David, son of Owain, was not liked; and Cadwaladr, son of Owain, gained Nant Conwy and Rhyvoniog; and Maelgwn, son of Owain, came back from Ireland.

About the same time Cadell, son of Grufudd, son of Rhys, died; and about the same period David, son of Gerald, bishop of St. David's, died. And the Frenchmen laid in ambush near the road heard Einion Clyd, son-in-law of Rhys of Grufudd, was going, and killed him: then Rhys proceeded against them, and ravaged their lands in Maelienydd, and built the castle of Rhaiadr Gwy.

About the same time Iorwerth, son of Owain of Caerllion, and his son Hywel, ravaged the lands of William Breose, and took great spoil; and he would remain no longer in the castle of Abergaveni, but went to Aberhodni and strengthened himself there.

About the same time the sons of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd, came against Rhys, son of Grufudd; and Rhys met them, conquered them, and put them to shameful flight.

A.D. 1179.—Morgan, son of Grufudd, son of Ivor the Little, son of Cydrych, was killed by the English in Gloucester. He was one who accompanied Iorwerth, son of Owain, in ravaging the lands about Gloucester, where he was more enterprising than any one: on which account he was killed, though peace at that time existed, and the king's protection extended to every one who came in peace from Wales to England. And the Welsh who were attached to Morgan, went where they heard Ranulf and his men were on their way to Aberhodni, attacked them, and killed him and his men, for he was instrumental in killing Morgan. And the king wished to proceed against the Gwentians and their lords; but Rhys, son of Grufudd, explained the matter to the king, and so his amnesty was obtained.

A.D. 1183.—Cadwaladr, son of Rhys, son of Grufudd, was

gan y Ffrancod, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y llas Owain Fychan gan feibion Owain Cyfeiliawc, ac y dallwyd Llewelyn ab Cadwallawn ab Gruffydd ab Cynan gan ei frodyr ei hun. Ac yng nghylch yr un amser bu farw Nicolas ab Gwrgan escob Llan Daf. Gwr a garai 'r Cymry ac a ddodai gyng-horion ac addysg iddynt a'i ddwyfoldeb mawr, ac yn ei le y doded Wiliam de Salmars.

OED CRIST 1184, bu farw Madawc ab Iddon brenin Gwent achaws dyrnawd a gafas gan Domas ei frawd yn ei ddiawd, gwr oedd Fadawc a wyddai laweroedd o gelfyddodeu a gwybodaau, ac ni chaid ei gystal yn ei amser, a goreu o brydydd a damhegydd ar a wyddid am danynt yng Nghymru.

OED CRIST 1186, yddoedd herwyr o Saeson ym mhob mann yn ynys Prydain yn ymgadw dan goedydd ac yn ysbeiliaw 'r gwledydd, a dyfod i Gymru a wnaethant, ac yn Nyfed ymgynnal yn nawdd y Fflandrysiaid, a Maelgwn ab Rhys ab Gruffydd a ymosodes arnynt, ac a losges y tai lle 'dd oeddent hyd y llawr, gwedi hynny eu hymlid hyd yng Ngwyr a'u lladd a'u gyrru tros for i Loegr lle ydd hanoedd-ynt.

OED CRIST 1189, bu varw Harri frenin, a Richart Galon Llew ei fab a wnaed yn frenin yn ei le.

OED CRIST 1190, dynnilles Rys ab Gruffydd gastell Abercorran a Sain Cler, a Llanystyphan, ac a wnaeth gastell Cedweli yn deccaf a chadarnhaf o'r holl gestyll, a gwedi hynny dynnilles ef gastell Dinefwr, yng nghylch yr un amser y bu varw Owain ei fab a Gwenllian ei ferch, ac yng nghyfle 'r un amser bu varw Gruffydd Maelawr arglwydd Maelawr, doethaf a haelaf o bendeigion ei wlad.

Yng nghylch yr un amser dynnilles Rhys ab Gruffydd gastell Llanhuadain, ac a ddug y wlad honno yn ei ewyllys.

OED CRIST 1192, carcharawdd Rhys ab Gruffydd ei fab Maelgwn achaws gwallgof oedd arnaw, a chyn hir wedi hynny ef a dorres ei garchar ag a ddug gastell Ystrad ag ai goresgynnawdd. A chylch yr un amser y dug ei frawd Hywel ab Rhys gastell Gwys, ac a ddodes y castellwyr yng ngharchar.

killed by the Frenchmen ; and about the same time Owain Vychan was killed by the sons of Owain Cyveiliog, and Llywelyn, son of Cadwallon, son of Grufudd, son of Cynan, was blinded by his own brothers. And about the same time Nicholas, son of Gwrgan, bishop of Llandav, died,—a person who loved the Welsh, and afforded them counsel and instruction by his great piety ; and William de Salmars was placed in his room.

A.D. 1184.—Madoc, son of Iddon, king of Gwent, died from a blow he received from his brother Thomas in his drink. Madoc was a person acquainted with many arts and sciences, whose equal was not to be found in his time, and the best poet and writer of apologues known in Wales.

A.D. 1186.—English vagabonds existed in every part of the island of Britain, skulking in woods and plundering the country. They came to Dyved, and congregated under the protection of the Flemings ; and Maelgwn, son of Rhys, son of Grufudd, attacked them, and burnt the houses they were in to the ground, and pursued them to Gower, killing them and expelling them to England whence they originated.

A.D. 1189.—King Harry died, and his son Richard Cœur de Lion was made king in his room.

A.D. 1190.—Rhys, son of Grufudd, gained the castle of Abercoran and St. Clare and Llanstephan, and made the castle of Cydweli the fairest and strongest of all the castles ; and afterwards he gained the castle of Dinevwr. About the same time his son Owain and daughter Gwenllian died ; and during that period Grufudd Maelor, lord of Maelor, died, the wisest and most generous of the chieftains of this country.

About the same time Rhys, son of Grufudd, gained the castle of Llanhuadain, and brought that country under his power.

A.D. 1192.—Rhys, son of Grufudd, confined his son Maelgwn on account of his insanity, and before long he escaped out of prison, and took the castle of Ystrad and kept possession of it. And about the same time his brother Hywel, son of Rhys, took the castle of Gwys, and put the garrison in prison.

Yng nghylch yr un amser y tynnwyd llygaid Howel a Madawc meibion Rhys gan eu brawd Anarawd, yna Maelgwn ac Anarawd a ddaliasant Rhys eu tad ac ai dodasant yng ngharchar, eithr efe a ryddhawyd gan ei wyr, ac a ddug gastell Dinefwr oddiar Faelgwn ei fab, ac yng nghylch yr un amser y goresgynnes Lywelyn ab Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd dywysogaeth Gwynedd, a difreiniaw ei ewythr Dafydd ab Owain yr hwn nis carid achaws ei greulonder a'i atgasrwydd yn lladd a thynny llygaid pob un nad elai yn ei ewyllys, yn ail i arfer y Saeson.

OED CRIST 1194, dodes Rhys ab Gruffydd ei feibion anffyddlon yng ngharchar, ac y dug gastell Caerfyrddin ac ai maluriawdd i'r ddaear, gwedi hynny efe a ddynnilles gastell Clunwy gwedi hir amser yn ei amosawd, ac efe ai maluriawdd i'r ddaiar. Gwedi hynny ynnill castell Maeshyfaidd, gwedi ymladd cadarn ai elynion, lle gorfu efe arnynt, gan eu lladd a gyrru ffo cywilyddus arnynt. Gwedy hynny y dug ef gastell Elfael oddiar Wiliam Brews, ac a ddaeth yn ei ol i Ystrad Tywi yn orfoleddus.

OED CRIST 1196, bu varw Rhys ab Gruffydd, y gwrolaf, a'r doethaf, a'r haelionusaf, a'r clodforusaf o'r holl dywysogion; a Gruffydd ei fab a oresgynnes y lywodraeth yn ei le.

Ac felly terfyna Brut y Tywysogion.

Yr hanes uchod a ysgrifenyddwyd o lyvyr George Williams, Esq., o Aberpergwm, genyf fi Thomas Richards, curad Llangrallo, yn y flwyddyn 1764.

A minnau Iorwerth ab Iorwerth ai hysgrivenais o lyvyr y Parchedig Mr. Richards yn y flwyddyn 1790.

About the same time the eyes of Hywel and Madog, sons of Rhys, were pulled out by their brother Anarod: then Maelgwn and Anarod took their father Rhys and imprisoned him, but he was liberated by his men, and took the castle of Dinevwr from his son Maelgwn; and about the same time Llywelyn, son of Iorwerth, son of Owain Gwynedd, took possession of the principality of Gwynedd, and disfranchised his uncle David, son of Owain, who was not loved, on account of his cruelty and atrocity in killing and putting out the eyes of those opposed to his will, after the manner of the English.

A.D. 1194.—Rhys, son of Grufudd, put his disobedient sons in prisons, and took the castle of Caermarthen and reduced it to ruins; afterwards he gained the castle of Clun, after besieging it a long time, and reduced it to ruins. Afterwards he gained the castle of Radnor, after an obstinate fight with his enemies, in which he was conqueror, killing them and putting them to shameful flight. Afterwards he took the castle of Elvael from William Breose, and returned victorious to the Vale of Tywi.

A.D. 1196.—Rhys, son of Grufudd, died, the bravest, the wisest, the most generous, and the most illustrious of all the princes, and his son Grufudd took possession of the government in his room.

And thus ends the Chronicle of the Princes.

The above history was transcribed from the book of George Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, by me, Thomas Richards, curate of Llangrallo, in the year 1764.

And I, Iorwerth, son of Iorwerth, transcribed it from the book of the Rev. Mr. Richards, in the year 1790.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

1863.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

PATRONS.

The Most Noble the Marquis Camden
The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester
The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis (*President* 1856)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven (*President* 1849)
The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hill
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's (*President* 1859)
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (*President* 1858)
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor
The Right Hon. the Lord Boston
The Right Hon. the Lord Dynevor (*President* 1855)
The Right Hon. the Lord Bagot

PRESIDENT.

SIR JOHN WALSH, BART., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Lord Viscount Feilding
R. Myddleton Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Denbighshire
The Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's, Principal of St. David's
College, Lampeter
Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A., F.S.A., Lord-Lieutenant of
Flintshire (*President* 1847, 1848)
Rev. H. Jones, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Beaumaris
C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. (*President* 1857)
J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn House, Cardiff
Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., the President of Trinity College, Oxford
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.R.S., Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire
W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P. (*President* 1850)
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph
 Colonel the Hon. E. G. Douglas-Pennant, M.P.
 Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of
 Caernarvonshire
 The Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor
 H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P. (*President* 1861, 1862.)

COMMITTEE.

The President, with all those who have held that office; the Vice-Presidents; the Treasurer; the General and Local Secretaries, and the Editorial Sub-Committee, with the following:—

G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.
 J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.
 C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. (*Chairman*)
 J. W. Nichol Carne, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
 Talbot Bury, Esq., F.S.A.
 E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A.
 Joseph Meyer, Esq., F.S.A.
 B. L. Chapman, Esq., M.A.
 Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
 J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A.
 Henry Thomas, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Edw. Powell Nicholl, M.A.
 Rev. Wm. Basil Jones, M.A.
 T. Pryse Drew, Esq., M.A.
 William Llewellyn, Esq.
 Rev. John Edwards Newtown

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.
 Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.

TREASURER.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon Bank, Brecon

TRUSTEES.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.A., F.S.A.
 C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Ruthin
 Vacant.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Cornwall:—Blight, J. T. Esq., Penzance
France:—M. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, 13, Paris
Brittany:—M. de Keranflec'h, Chateau de Quelenec, Mu de
 Bretagne, Côtes du Nord, France
Scotland:—Vacant.
Ireland:—Rev. James Graves, M.A., Ennisnag Stoneyford, Kilkenny
Isle of Man:—William Harrison, Esq., Rockmount, Isle of Man

HONORARY MEMBERS.

M. Aymar de Blois, Chateau de Poulguinan, Quimper, Finistère
 Le Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué, Chateau de Keransquer,
 Quimper, Finistère
 M. Pol de Courci, St. Pol de Léon, Finistère
 M. Francisque Michel, F.S.A., of London, Edinburgh, and Normandy,
 Bordeaux

MEMBERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND FRANCE.

Ilchester, the Earl of, 31, Old Burlington Street, London, W.
 Dunraven, the Earl of, Adare Castle, Limerick, Ireland
 Schreiber, the Lady Charlotte, Canford Manor, Wimborne
 Phillips, Sir Thomas, 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.
 Allen, Thomas, Esq., M.A., 1, Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 Babington, Chas. Cardale, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.,
 F.G.S., &c., Prof. Bot., St. John's College, Cambridge
 Baker, Charles, Esq., 11, Sackville Street, London, S.W.
 Bayly, Rev. F. S. T., M.A., Brookethorpe Vicarage, Gloucester
 Beamont, W., Esq., Warrington
 Brash, Richard Rolt, Esq., Sundayswells, Cork
 Briscoe, Rev. Wm., M.A., Jesus College, Oxford
 Bury, T. Talbot, Esq., F.S.A., 50, Welbeck Street, London, W.
 Byam, Edward S., Esq., Clifton
 Caldwell, Mrs. Marsh, Linleywood, Stoke-on-Trent
 Chapman, B. L., Esq., M.A., 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
 London, W.C.
 Cole, J. G., Esq., 8 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.
 Collison, Francis, Esq., Herne Hill, Dulwich
 Cooke, Wm., Esq., M.A., 4, Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 De la Borderie, M., Vitré de Bretagne, Ille et Vilaine, France
 De Keranflec'h, M., Chateau de Quelenec, Mur de Bretagne, Côtes
 du Nord, France
 Edwards, Joseph, Esq., 40, Robert Street, Hampstead Road, London,
 N.W.
 Fenwicke, Rev. G. O., B.D., Dowry Square, Clifton
 Franks, Charles William, Esq., F.S.A., 5, John Street, Berkeley
 Square, London, W.
 Freeman, Edward A., Esq., M.A., Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset
 Gibb, Francis Thomas, Esq., Greenford, Hanwell, Middlesex
 Gilbertson, Rev. Lewis, B.D., Jesus College, Oxford
 Guest, Edwin, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Master of Caius College, Cam-
 bridge
 Hartshorne, Albert, Esq., Holdenby Rectory, Northampton
 Harrison, William, Esq., Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man
 Heaton, Rev. W. C., B.D., Jesus College, Oxford

- Hindmarsh, F., Esq., 17, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
 Hope, A. J. B., Esq., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Bedgebury Park, Cranbrook, Kent
 Hughes, William, Esq., 35, Hawley Square, Margate
 James, Rev. J. Netherthong, Huddersfield
 Jones, Rev. W. Basil, M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, University College, Oxford
 Jones, T., Esq., M.A., Cheetham Library, Manchester
 Jones, Rev. H. Longueville, M.A., Privy Council Office, London, S.W.
 Le Keux, John Henry, Esq., 64, Sadler Street, Durham
 Le Men, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère, France
 Mackenzie, John W., Esq., F.S.A. Scot., 16, Royal Circus, Edinburgh
 Martin, M. Henri, 86, Rue du Mont Parnasse, Paris
 Meyer, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool
 Michell, W. E., Esq., Newham, Truro
 Miles, Rev. R. W., M.A., Bingham Rectory, Nottingham
 Nicholl, Frederick, Esq., 16, Upper Harley Street, London, W.
 Nicholl, John, Esq., Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
 Norris, Edwin, Esq., F.S.A., Michael's Grove, Brompton, London, S.W.
 Omerod, George, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Sedbury Park, Chepstow
 Parker, John Henry, Esq., F.S.A., The Turl, Oxford
 Peake, John Nash, Esq., Tunstall, Staffordshire
 Petit, Rev. J. L., M.A., F.S.A., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 Poste, Rev. Beale, M.A., Bydewa Place, Maidstone, Kent
 Powell, Arthur, Esq., Whitefriars, London, E.C.
 Reece, William Henry, Esq., 104, New Street, Birmingham
 Scott, George Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., 20, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.
 Simpson, James Youle, Esq., M.D., Vice-President of Antiq. Scot., Professor of Midwifery, 52, Queen Street, Edinburgh
 Skene, S. W., Esq., F.S.A., 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh
 Smirke, Edward, Esq., M.A., Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, St. Philip's, Cheltenham
 Smith, Mr. J. Russell, 36, Soho Square, London, W.
 Spode, Josiah, Esq., Hawkesyard Park, Rugeley, Staffordshire
 Stepney, Lieut.-Colonel Cowell, 6, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.
 Todd, Rev. J. H., D.D., M.R.I.A., Senior Fellow Trinity College, Dublin
 Walker, Thomas, Esq., 12, Furnival's Inn, London, E.C.
 Watts, T. King, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdon
 Way, Albert, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Wonham Manor, Reigate
 Wemyss, Mrs. General, 3, Green Park Buildings, Bath
 Westwood, J. O., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Oxford
 Wilkinson, Sir S. Gardiner, D.C.L., F.R.S., 33, York Street, Portman Square, London, W.
 Williams, Rev. Charles, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford

Wilson, Rev. J., D.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford
 Wright, T., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., 14, Sydney Street, Brompton,
 London, S.W.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Bulkeley, Sir Richard Williams, Bart., M.P., Baron Hill, Beaumaris,
 Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire
 Boston, The Lord, 24, Belgrave Square, London, S.W., and Porthamel,
 Bangor
 Griffiths, R. Trygarn, Esq., Garreglwyd, Holyhead; and 5, Lower
 Berkeley Street, W.
 Jones, Rev. Hugh, D.D., F.S.A., Beaumaris
 Jones, The Ven. Archdeacon, Heneglwys, Bangor
 Parkins, W. Trevor, Esq., M.A., Plas Llanddyfnan, Llangefni
 Williams, Rev. W. Wynn, Jun., M.A., Menaifron, Caernarvon
 Winter, Thomas, Esq., Minygarth, Bangor and Grantham, Lincoln-
 shire

Rev. W. Wynn Williams, Jun., M.A., Menaifron, *Local Secretary*

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Bangor, the Lord Bishop of, Palace, Bangor
 Bangor, the Very Rev. the Dean of, Deanery, Bangor
 Douglas-Pennant, Colonel the Hon. E. G., M.P., Penrhyn Castle,
 Bangor
 Darbshire, S. D., Esq., Pendyffryn, Conway
 Hughes, Thomas Hunter, Esq., Pwllheli
 Jones, Hugh, Esq., Glanyrafon, Caernarvon
 Kennedy, Henry, Esq., Bangor
 Lawes, Mrs., Quay House, Caernarvon
 Parry, T. Love D. Jones, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli
 Pritchard, William, Esq., Tan y Coed, Bangor
 Turner, Thomas, Esq., Caernarvon

T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli	} <i>Local Secretaries</i>
Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor	

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Biddulph, R. Myddleton, Esq., M.P., Chirk Castle, Lord Lieutenant
 of Denbighshire
 Bagot, the Right Hon. Lord, Pool Park, Ruthin, and Blithfield,
 Rugeley, Staffordshire
 Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon
 Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Ruthin
 Cunliffe, Miss, Pant-yn-Ochan, Wrexham
 Davies, Rev. John, M.A., Woodlands, Ruthin

Davies, Rev. Morgan, M.A., Llanrwst
 Griffiths, T. T., Esq., Wrexham
 Hughes, Hugh R., Esq., Kinmel Park, St. Asaph
 Jenkins, Josiah, Esq., M.D., Ruthin
 Jones, Thomas, Esq., Rhos-Llanerchrugog Hall, Wrexham
 Lloyd, W., Esq., Ruthin
 Maurice, James, Esq., Ruthin
 Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, Llewenny Hall, Denbigh
 Sandbach, Henry R., Esq., Hafodunos, Llanrwst
 Thelwall, Rev. Edward, M.A., Llanbedr, Ruthin
 Wickham, the Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Gresford, Wrexham
 Williams, Rev. Robert, M.A., Rhydycroesau, Oswestry
 Williams, Rev. T., M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph
 Williams, R. Lloyd, Esq., Denbigh
 Wynne, Charles G., Esq., jun. M.P., Voelas Hall, Conway
 (*President 1860*)
 Wynne, Miss Frances, Voelas Hall, Conway

Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph } *Local*
 R. Lloyd Williams, Esq., Denbigh } *Secretaries.*

FLINTSHIRE.

Glynne, Sir Stephen Richard, Bart., M.A., F.S.A., Hawarden Castle,
 Flint, Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire
 St. Asaph, the Lord Bishop of, the Palace, St. Asaph
 Feilding, the Lord Viscount, Downing, Holywell
 Mostyn, Sir Pyers, Bart., Talacre, Flint
 St. Asaph, the Very Reverend the Dean of, St. Asaph
 Conwy, W. Shipley, Esq., Bodrhyddan, Rhyl
 Glynne, Rev. Henry, M.A., Hawarden, Flintshire
 Hughes, Rev. T. J., M.A., Llanasa, Holywell
 Lloyd, Miss, Tyn-yr-Rhyl, Rhyl
 Meredith, Rev. J., M.A., Abergele
 Morgan, Rev. Hugh, M.A., Rhyl
 Pennant, Philip Pearson, Esq., Brynbella, St. Asaph
 Theed, Frederick, Esq., Rhyl
 Williams, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Flint
 Williams, Ignatius, Esq., The Grove, Denbigh

Rev. T. J. Hughes, Llanasa, *Local Secretary*

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Casson, George, Esq., Blaen-y-ddol, Festiniog
 Jones, Rev. John, M.A., Barmouth
 Mason, Rev. J. Williams, M.A., Llanfair, Harlech
 Pughe, John, Esq., Penhelig, Aberdovey
 Wynne, W. W. E., M.P., Peniarth, Llanegryn, Machynlleth

John Pughe, Esq., Penhelig, Aberdovey } *Local Secretaries*
 Rev. J. Williams Mason, M.A., Llanfair, Harlech }

LIST OF MEMBERS.

7

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Powis, the Earl of, Powis Castle
 Davies, Rev. David, Dylife, Machynlleth
 Edwards, Rev. John, M.A., Newtown
 Ffoulkes, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.D., Llandyssul, Welshpool
 Drew, J. Pryse, Esq., M.A., Milford House, Newtown
 Gittens, John, Esq., Severnside, Newtown
 Howells, Abraham, Esq., Welshpool
 Howells, David, Esq., Machynlleth
 Jones, R. E. Esq., Plastyhelig, Newtown
 Lewis, Rev. D. P., M.A., Guilsfield, Welshpool
 Williams, Rev. H. Rowland, Maelgwyn House, Machynlleth
 Williams, Rev. Robert, M.A., Llanfyllin

Rev. D. P. Lewis, M.A., Guilsfield, Guilsford } *Local Secretaries*
 Rev. D. Davies, Dylife, Machynlleth }

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Camden, the Marquis, 16, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
 Priory, Brecon
 Banks, William L., Esq., F.S.A., Brecon
 Joseph, J. Esq., F.S.A., Brecon
 Thomas, Henry, Esq., Llwynmadoc, Brecon
 Williams, Rev. Garnons, M.A., The Vicarage, Brecon
 Williams, Rev. W. Jones, M.A., Glamorgan Street, Brecon
 Williams, Edward, Esq., Talgarth, Brecon
 Williams, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hay
 Williams, Rev. Powell, Brecon

Edward Williams, Esq., Talgarth, Brecon } *Local Secretaries*
 Rev. Garnons Williams, M.A., Brecon }

CARDIGANSHIRE.

St. David's, The Very Rev. the Dean of, Lampeter
 Davies, David, Esq., Castle Green, Cardigan
 Evans, Rev. Lewis, M.A., Ystradmeurig, Aberystwyth
 Hughes, J., Esq., Lluestgwilim, Aberystwyth
 Hughes, J. G. Parry, Esq., Alltwyd, Lampeter
 Jenkins, R. D. Esq., The Priory, Cardigan
 Jones, W. D. Esq., M.D., Glancych, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Jones, William, Esq., Glandennis, Lampeter
 Jones, Rev. Evan, Lampeter
 Lewis, Mr. John, Tregaron
 Loyd, Sir T. D., Bart., M.A., Bronwydd, Caermarthen
 Morgan, T. O., Esq., Aberystwyth
 North, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., St. David's College, Lampeter

Phillips, Rev. Owen, M.A., Aberystwyth
 Rogers, J. E., Esq., Abermeurig, Lampeter

T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwyth
 R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Pantirion, Cardigan } *Local Secretaries*

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Dynevor, the Lord, Dynevor Castle, Llandeilo
 St. David's, the Lord Bishop of, Abergwili Palace, Caermarthen
 Bonville, W., Esq., Bryn Towy, Caermarthen
 Caermarthen Literary Institution
 Du Buisson, W., Esq., Glynhir, Llanelly
 Griffith, Rev. J., Prebendary of St. David's, Llangunnor, Caermarthen
 Griffith, Rev. J., Llandeilo
 Johnes, J., Esq., Dolaucothy, Llandeilo
 Jones, David, Esq., M.P., Pantglâs, Llandeilo
 Jones, John, Esq., Blaenôs, Llandovery
 Lloyd-Phillips, Frederick, Esq., M.A., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen
 Mousely, Thomas, Esq., Bank House, Caermarthen
 Penson, R. Kyrke, Esq., Ferryside, Kidwelly
 Phillips, J. Walter, Esq., Ferryside, Kidwelly
 Prothero, D., Esq., M.D., Llandeilo
 Pugh, David, Esq., M.P., Manoravon, Llandeilo
 Rees, W. Esq., Tonn, Llandovery
 Thomas, Rees Goring, Esq., M.A., Ferryside, Kidwelly
 Thomas, W. Gwynne S., Esq., Oak House, Caermarthen

Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., M.A., Iscoed, Kidwelly } *Local Secretaries*
 William Rees, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Talbot, C. R. M., Esq., F.R.S., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan-
 shire, Margam Park, Taibach
 Dunraven, the Countess Dowager of, Dunraven Castle, Bridgend
 Llandaff, the Lord Bishop of, Llandaff Court, Llandaff
 Llandaff, the Very Rev. the Dean of, Deanery, Llandaff
 Boteler, Captain, R. E., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge
 Brogden, James, Esq., Tondy House, Bridgend
 Bruce, H. A., Esq., M.P., Dyffryn, Aberdare
 Basset, Alexander, Esq., Cardiff
 Biddulph, John, Esq., Derwen Fawr, Swansea
 Carne, J. W. Nicholl, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., Dimlands Castle,
 Cowbridge
 Carne, R. Nicholl, Esq., Nash Manor, Cowbridge
 Clark, G. T., Esq., F.S.A., Dowlais House, Merthyr-Tydfil
 David, Charles William, Esq., Cardiff
 Davies, Rev. Samuel, M.A., The Grange, Oystermouth, Swansea

Eaton, Robert, Esq., Glyn-y-mor, Swansea
 Evans, Rev. R., Margam, Taibach
 Fisher, Horman Horman, Esq., Llwyn Derw, Swansea
 Fothergill, Rowland, Esq., Hensol Castle, Cowbridge
 Francis, G. G. Esq., F.S.A., Swansea
 Griffith, Rev. John, M.A., Merthyr-Tydfil
 Gwyn, Howell, Esq., M.A., Dyffryn, Neath
 Jenner, Mrs. George, Bryn Garw, Bridgend
 Jones, Robert Oliver, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cardiff
 Jones, W. G. Esq., Neath
 Lewis, William Wyndham, Esq., The Heath, Cardiff
 Llewelyn, J. Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., Penllergaer, Swansea
 Llewelyn, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Penllergaer, Swansea
 Lloyd, Edward, Esq., M.D., Aberpergwm, Neath
 Moggridge, Matthew, Esq., F.G.S., The Willows, Swansea
 Nicholl, John Cole, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend
 Nicholl, Rev. Edward Powell, M.A., Llandough, Cowbridge
 Noel, Rev. D., Llanfabon, Cardiff
 Price, William, Esq., M.D., Glantwrch, Swansea
 Pryce, J. Bruce, Esq., Dyffryn, Cardiff
 Randall, David, Esq., Neath
 Richardson, James, Esq., Glanrafon, Swansea
 Richardson, John Crow, Esq., Uplands, Swansea
 Richards, Edward Priest, Esq., Cardiff
 Stacy, Rev. T. M.A., Coity, Bridgend
 Stephens, Mr. Thomas, Merthyr-Tydfil
 Talbot, Theodore Mansel, Esq., Margam Park, Taibach
 Thomas, Rev. D. Parry, Llanmaes Rectory, Cowbridge
 Vaughan, N. Edwards, Esq., Rheola, Neath
 Vivian, Hussey H., Esq., M.P., Parkwern, Swansea
 Waldron, Clement, Esq., Llandaff
 Williams, Dr. Alexander, Neath
 Williams, Mr. David, F.L.S., Swansea
 Williams, Mr. Howell Walter, Swansea
 Williams, Dr. Thomas, Swansea

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Cae Bailey, Swansea } *Local*
 Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Merthyr-Tydfil } *Secs.*
 Matthew Moggridge, Esq., F.G.S., Swansea }

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Cawdor, the Earl of, Stackpole Court, Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of
 Pembrokeshire
 Scourfield, John Henry, Esq., M.P., Williamston, Haverfordwest
 Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest.
 Allen, Rev. James, M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, Castlemartin,
 Pembroke
 Colby, John, Esq., Ffynnonau, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Davies, A. S., Esq., Pentre, Newcastle-Emlyn

Davies, S. P., Esq., Ridgeway, Narberth
 Fenton, John, Esq., Glyn-y-Mêl, Fishguard
 Gwynne, Mrs., St. Julian House, Tenby
 Lloyd-Phillips, J. B., Esq., Pentepark, Haverfordwest
 Lloyd-Phillips, J. P. A., Esq., Dale Castle, Milford
 Phillips, Rev. J. H. A., Picton Castle, Haverfordwest
 Thomas, Rev. W. B. M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, Steynton, Milford
 Tombes, Rev. J., B.A., Burton, Haverfordwest
 Vincent, Rev. Henry James, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan

Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin, Pembroke
 Rev. Henry James Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan } *Local Secs.*

RADNORSHIRE.

Walsh, Sir John Benn, Bart., M.P., Knill, Kington, Herefordshire, Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire
 Jones, John, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader
 Lloyd, T. Lewis, Esq., Nantgwyllt, Rhayader
 Williams, Stephen William, Esq., Rhayader
 John Jones, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader, *Local Secretary*

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Falconer, Thomas, Esq., Judge of County Courts, Usk
 Hawkins, Henry Montonnier, Esq., Tredunnoch, Usk
 Lee, J. E., Esq., The Priory, Caerleon
 Llewellyn, Wm., Esq., Glanwern House, Pontypool
 Milman, H. Salisbury, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Monmouth
 Mitchell, Frank Johnston, Esq., Newport
 Morgan, Chas. Octavius S., Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., The Friars, Newport

J. E. Lee, Esq., The Priory, Caerleon, *Local Secretary*

CHESHIRE—SHROPSHIRE—HEREFORDSHIRE.

Westminster, the Marquis of, Eaton hall, Chester, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire
 Hill, the Lord Viscount, Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire
 Bailey, W. Harley, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Banks, R. W. Esq., Kington, Herefordshire
 Bridgeman, Rev. George O., Blymhill Rectory, Shifnal, Salop
 Davies, Rev. James, M.A., Moor Court, Kington, Herefordshire
 Davies, James, Esq., Solicitor, Hereford
 Leighton, Baldwin, Esq., Loton Park, Shrewsbury
 Martin, John, Esq., M.P., Upper Hall, Ledbury
 More, Rev. T. R., M.A., Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle
 Vaughan, R. Chambre, Esq., B.A., Burlton Hall, Shrewsbury

Roberts, Rev. G. Lloyd, M.A., Ryton, Shiffnal
Williamson, Edward, Esq., Ramsdell Hall, Lawton, Cheshire

James Davies, Esq., Hereford, *Local Secretary* for Herefordshire
Edward Williamson, Esq., Ramsdell Hall, Lawton, *Local Secretary*
for Cheshire
Baldwin Leighton, Esq., Loton Park, Shrewsbury, *Local Secretary*
for Shropshire

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Society of Antiquaries of London
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
The Royal Irish Academy
Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society
The British Archæological Association
The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen

As it is not unlikely that omissions or errors exist in the above lists, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance, on the first day of the year.

The names of Members in arrear will be erased from the list.



THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Cambrian Archaeological Association

WILL BE HELD AT

HAVERFORDWEST,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1864,

And the four following days.

Patrons.

The Most Noble the Marquis Camden.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rochester.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis (*President 1856*).
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven (*President 1849*).
The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hill.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's (*President 1859*).
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (*President 1858*).
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor.
The Right Hon. the Lord Boston.
The Right Hon. the Lord Dynevor (*President 1855*).
The Right Hon. the Lord Bagot.

President.

SIR JOHN BENN WALSH, BART., M.P.

President-Elect.

JOHN HENRY SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.A., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest.

Local Committee.

Admiral John Lort Stokes, *Chairman.*

The Reverend Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., *Walwyn's Castle.*

The Reverend Sir Erasmus G. Williams, Bart., *St. David's.*

Charles Allen, Esq., *Tenby.*
Rev. James Allen, M.A., *Castlemartin.*
James B. Bowen, Esq., *Llwyngwair.*
James Bowen, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
James D. Brown, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
The Ven. Archd. Clark, M.A., *Tenby.*
Rev. H. C. D. Chandler, B.A., *Narberth.*
John Colby, Esq., *Ffynnonau.*
Col. Arthur Saunders Davies, *Pentre.*
R. Pavin Davies, Esq., *Ridgway.*
George Jordan Harries, Esq., *Priskilly.*
John Harvey, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
W. V. James, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Rev. R. Lewis, M.A., *Lampeter Velfry.*
E. Baylon Massey, Esq., *Cottesmore.*
Henry Mathias, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Lewis Mathias, Esq., *Lamphey Court.*
The Mayor of Haverfordwest.
The Mayor of Pembroke.
The Mayor of Tenby.
Rev. S. O. Meares, B.A., *Haverfordwest.*
J. Ll. Morgan, Esq., M.D., *Haverfordwest.*
William Owen, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Lieut. Col. Xavier Peel, *Denant.*
J. B. Lloyd Phillips, Esq., *Pentyparc.*

The Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, M.A.,
Picton Castle.
Rev. James Philipps, B.A., *Wiston.*
E. Picton Phillips, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
J. Pavin Phillips, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
John Wm. Phillips, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Rev. W. D. Phillips, M.A., *Cromwear.*
J. Rogers Powell, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Charles Prust, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
John D. Roberts, Esq., *Milford.*
Thomas Roberts, Esq., *Milford.*
Nicholas A. Roch, Esq., *Paskeston.*
George Rowe, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Thos. Rowlands, Esq., *Haverfordwest.*
Baron Frederick de Ruten, *Slebech.*
Mark A. Saurin, Esq., *Orielton.*
John Stokes, Esq., *Cuffern.*
James B. Summers, Esq., *Rosemore.*
J. Maule Sutton, Esq., M.D., *Narberth.*
Rev. Jackson Taylor, M.A., *Freystrup.*
Rev. Jas. Thomas, M.A., *Haverfordwest.*
Rev. W. B. Thomas, M.A., Canon of
St. David's.
Rev. Jos. Tombs, B.A., *Burton Rectory.*
Rev. H. Vincent, M.A., *St. Dogmael's.*

General Secretary of the Association :—Rev. E. Lowry Barnwell, M.A., Ruthin.

Secretaries for Pembrokeshire : { Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin.
 { Rev. H. J. Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's.

Local Treasurer :—John William Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest.

Local Secretary :—Rev. J. Tombs, B.A., Burton, Haverfordwest.

Curators of the Local Museum :—Mr. Jesse Harvey, Mr. Richard James,
 Mr. Thomas J. White, and the Secretaries.

Office for Reference :—Mr. Edward J. Potter, Library, High Street.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.

The following arrangements are proposed, subject to such alterations as may be found necessary at the time of the meeting.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

Dinner, 7.0. Evening Meeting, 8.0. The Report will be read; the arrangements be discussed; and if time permits, papers will follow.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

EXCURSION, 9 A.M., Haverfordwest Priory.—Haroldston Mediæval Mansion.—Llangwm Church and Monuments.—Benton Castle.—Burton Intrenchment, Church and Baptistery (?).—Cromlech or Stone Gallery.—Rhosmarket Church and Rath.—Johnston Church, Hagioscope.—Old Rectory House.—Roman's Castle Earthwork.—Robeston Church.—Bolton Beacon.

EVENING MEETING, 7.30.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

EXCURSION, 8 A.M. Roch Castle.—Pointz Castle Tumulus.—St. Elvis Cromlech and Intrenchment.—St. David's Cathedral; Bishop's Palace; College.—Menapia.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

EXCURSION, 9 A.M., on foot, through Haverfordwest.—St. Thomas Church.—St. Mary's Church and Monuments.—Gothic Doorway.—Old Houses.—St. Martin's Church, sedilia, piscina, tombs.—The Castle.—Portion of Town Wall (?) and Moat.—Inspection of Museum.

EXCURSION by Carriage at 1.0., to Picton Castle.—Wiston Church and Castle.—The Rath.—Prendergast Church.—EVENING MEETING, 7.30.

The Rev. J. H. A. Philipps kindly offers Luncheon at Picton Castle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

EXCURSION, 8 A.M. Poll-tax Inn, Castell and Circle.—Preselly Range, Via Flandrica, Foel Feddan.—Roman Station, Ad Vicesimum.—Stredland, Ancient Roadway.—Carne Turne, Cromlech.—Rudbaxton Church, Monuments of Howards, Tumulus.

EVENING MEETING, for business of the Association, confined to Members only, at 8 P.M.

TICKETS.

Particular attention is directed to the rule that no lady or gentleman (not being a Member of the Association) can be considered a member of any excursion unless provided with a ticket.

Members on their arrival at Haverfordwest are requested to apply for their tickets at Mr. Potter's, Bookseller, High Street, and to enter their names and addresses during the meeting in the book provided for the purpose.

Non-Members will procure tickets at Mr. Potter's.

Tickets admitting to all the Meetings and Excursions during the week, and to the Museum, will be issued at the following prices:—

FAMILY TICKETS, for <i>bond fide</i> members of a family residing together	-	-	-	12	0
for the family of a Member of the Association	-	-	-	7	6
DOUBLE TICKET, for a lady and gentleman	-	-	-	7	6
SINGLE TICKETS, for a lady or gentleman	-	-	-	5	0
Admission to the Museum, each person	-	-	-	0	6
EXCURSION TICKETS, covering all the expense of conveyance for the day:—					
The longer excursions, each person	-	-	-	5	0
The shorter excursion	-	-	-	4	0

The presence of ladies at the Excursions and Evening Meetings is particularly requested.

The excursionists are earnestly desired to take their places in the carriages at least five minutes before the appointed time for starting in the morning, and not to tarry at the places visited a moment after the signal for departure shall have been given.

HOTELS.

The principal Hotels are the Castle, the Mariners', and the Salutation. Members of the Association and Visitors should give, if possible, a week's notice of the accommodation required to the proprietors of the above hotels.

An Ordinary daily at the Castle Hotel, including attendance (no wine)	-	-	-	3	0
Breakfast, including attendance	-	-	-	1	9
Beds will be provided at	-	-	-	1	6

Excellent private lodgings may be had. Persons wishing for such must give early notice to the Rev. J. TOMBS, Burton, Haverfordwest.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Papers proposed to be read at the Evening Meetings are in course of preparation. The Committee will, however, be glad to receive others which Members of the Association, or residents in the neighbourhood, may be desirous of reading. No paper can be read at any meeting, unless previously communicated to the General or Local Secretary, Rev. E. Lowry Barnwell, Ruthin, N. Wales, or Rev. J. Tombs, Burton, Haverfordwest.

MUSEUM.

The Museum of the Association will be open daily from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission to Members and holders of tickets, free; to non-members, 6d. each. Contributions towards this Museum are earnestly requested; they should be sent between the 1st and 18th of August (not later), addressed to the Secretaries C. A. A., care of Mr. Richard James, High Street, Haverfordwest.

The Association is responsible for the safety of all articles entrusted to their care, and will return them, carefully packed and free of expense, after the Meeting. Glass cases securely locked will be provided for small articles of value. The following are some of the articles of which the loan is desired for the Museum.

Military Arms and Armour.
Bronze and Stone Implements.
Carvings in Wood and Ivory.
Enamelled Work.
Ancient Plate.
Rings, Seals, Ornaments.
Medals and Coins.
Fictile Wares.
Rubbing of Brasses, &c.

Tapstry.
Embroidery (Ancient).
Pedigrees.
Ancient Maps.
Drawings, &c. of Buildings.
Manuscripts, Illustrated, or not.
Printed works of 15th century.
Deeds, Records, Autographs, &c.

Descriptions should accompany all articles. The places where, and circumstances under which they were found, and the names and addresses of the contributors should be stated.

The Committee of Potter's Subscription Reading Room will admit Members of the Association during their stay. The Committee of the Literary Institution will also open their Library and Reading Room to the Association.

Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to become Members of the Association are requested to forward their names and addresses to one of the following:—Rev. James Allen, Castlemartin, Pembroke; Rev. H. J. Vincent, St. Dogmael's, Cardigan; or Rev. J. Tombs, Burton, Haverfordwest. The annual subscription is a guinea. The *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the quarterly Journal of the Association, is sent gratis, post free, to all members.

Donations towards the expenses of the Haverfordwest Meeting will be received by the Local Treasurer, John William Phillips, Esq., Tower Hill, Haverfordwest.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Haverfordwest is on the Great Western Railway. The Morning Express from Paddington 9.15 reaches Haverfordwest at 6.8 P.M. For other routes and trains, see Great Western Time Table, and Bradshaw's Railway Guide for August.

LIVERPOOL.—A Steamer leaves this port every Saturday for Milford, whence trains run to Haverfordwest. Fare by Steamers, Cabin 18s., Returns 18s. Apply to Bacon and Co., 14, Water Street, Liverpool.

WATERFORD.—A Steamer leaves this port every Afternoon, Sunday excepted, on the arrival of the train from Cork, Limerick, &c., for New Milford, whence trains run to Haverfordwest.

NEWPORT, Pemb.—Omnibus every morning, Sunday excepted, at half-past five, through Fishguard at half-past eight, to Haverfordwest.

CARDIGAN and TENBY to Haverfordwest, per Coach and Train, see Bradshaw's Guide.

